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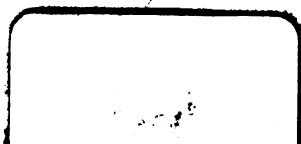
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# BOOK NEWS

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# NEW BOOKS of the MONTH

## W A N A M A K E R P R I C E S

- Adversaries of the Sceptic; or, The Specious Present, The. By Alfred Hodder, Ph. D. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
- American Diplomatic Questions. By John B. Henderson, Jr. \$3.50; by mail, \$3.76.
- Anthology of Latin Poetry. By Robert Yelverton Tyrrell. \$1.35; by mail, \$1.48.
- Anting-Anting Stories and Other Strange Tales of the Filipinos. By Sargent Kayne. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
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- Book of Studies in Plant Form. By A. E. V. Lilley and W. Midgley. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60.
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- Central and South America. By A. H. Keane. Vol. I. Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. \$3.35; by mail, \$3.57.
- Character of Queen Victoria, The. 50 cents; by mail, 55 cents.
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- Cinderella. By S. R. Crockett, author of "Joan of the Sword Hand," etc. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.13.
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- Confederate States of America, 1861-1865, The. By John Christopher Schwab, A. M. \$2.50; by mail, \$2.68.
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- Epistles to the Hebrews, Colossians, etc. By Orello Cone, D. D. \$2.00; by mail, \$2.17.
- Euphrosyne and Her "Golden Book." By Elsworth Lawson. 50 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
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- Familiar Trees and Their Leaves. By F. Schuyler Mathews, author of "Familiar Flowers," etc. Edition in colors. \$1.75; by mail, \$1.84.
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- Haunted Tourists, The. By Rev. A. Lincoln Skilton, Ph. D. 75 cents; by mail, 84 cents.
- Heart and Soul. By Henrietta Dana Skinner, author of "Espiritu Santo." \$1.00; by mail, \$1.14.
- Heritage of Peril, The. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.02. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- History of the American People, The. By Francis Newton Thorpe, author of "The Constitutional History of the United States, 1765-1895." \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65.
- History of the United States Navy. By Edward Stanton MacLay, A. M., author of "A History of American Privateers." Volume three. \$3.00; by mail, \$3.26.
- Home Life of Wild Birds, The. By Francis Hobart Herrick. \$2.50; by mail, \$2.72.
- In the House of His Friends. By Col. Richard Henry Savage, author of "My Official Wife," etc. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
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- Kidnapped Millionaires, The. By Frederick U. Adams, author of "President John Smith." \$1.00; by mail, \$1.12.

## BOOK NEWS FOR AUGUST

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- Life and How to Live It.** By Auretta Boys Aldrich. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.09.
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- On Many Greens.** By Miles Bantock. 75 cents; by mail, 84 cents.
- Our Ferns in Their Haunts.** By William Nelson Clute. \$2.15; by mail, \$2.32.
- Princess of the Hills, A.** By Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "A Bachelor Maid," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.23.
- Principles of Morality and the Departments of the Moral Life, The.** By Wilhelm Wundt. \$1.80; by mail, \$1.96.
- Quality Corner.** By C. L. Antrobus. \$1 00; by mail, \$1.12.
- Quiz Book, The.** By B. E. Kay. 38 cents; by mail, 43 cents.
- Reconstruction in Mississippi.** By James Wilford Gardiner, Ph. M. \$3.00; by mail, \$3.14.
- Richard Croker.** By Alfred Henry Lewis, author of "Sandburrs," etc. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.65.
- Royal Academy Pictures, 1901.** \$2.25; by mail, \$2.48.
- School Hygiene.** By Edward R. Shaw. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.02.
- Seal of Silence, The.** By Arthur R. Conder. Appletons' Town and Country Library. Paper. 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- Second Book of Birds, The.** By Olive Thorn Miller. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.11.
- Sir Walter Scott.** By William Henry Hudson. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
- Sister Teresa.** By George Moore. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.12.
- Sketches of Booksellers of Other Days.** By E. Marston. \$2.00; by mail, \$2.10.
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## ELLEN GLASGOW



In 1897 Harper and Brothers published a novel called "The Descendant;" it had had but little preliminary advertising and yet so true is it that a strong book will command attention, this story written by a girl not twenty-two years old was immediately taken up by the leading reviewers in the country, some of whom said it was morbid, some simply stated that it was interesting, but none "damned it by no mention," or pronounced it weak. Naturally there was much speculation as to the authorship, most of the critics claiming it was the work of a man, *one* going so far as to recognize the author of the "Damnation of Theron Ware," but so reticent was the writer that even the members of her own family were kept in the dark until the book was ready for publication—this reticence continues with Miss Ellen Glasgow to the present writing, for in a letter to the editor of *BOOK NEWS* under date of August 7th, she says: "I remember once trying to write a sketch of my life and getting as far as 'I was born.' To this day I have found nothing more to add and surely to be born is no difficult accomplishment. Apart

from this I have made it a rule not to publish personal things—not that I am peculiarly modest or even painfully dull, but if the truth must be told, even my friends admit that I never say anything interesting about myself;" but if she can say nothing interesting of herself, another Southern woman, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, says some very interesting things about Ellen Glasgow, of Richmond, Va.:

"A delicate child, she had little school training, although she was always an omnivorous reader, and had the real child's appetite for fairy-tales—a passion which she admits she has never quite outgrown. She says herself that she remembers learning to read in order to enjoy unassisted the pages of Grimm's Tales, and of Sir Walter Scott. By the time she was thirteen, she had learned to love Robert Browning, and he has never lost the first place among poets in her heart, although Swinburne holds a close second. This imaginative development was perhaps no more than one often sees in a bright child. But in Miss Glasgow's case there is much more. At the age of eighteen she began a systematic study of political economy and socialism. She read the works of Draper, Buckle, Lecky, Gibbon, Romanes, Weissman and many others, and was strongly influenced by John Stuart Mill—an influence that declares itself clearly in 'The Descendant.' It was almost a matter of course that she should be an ardent disciple of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, and an advocate of Huxley and Haeckel. She brought her mind to a point where her

imagination was held in check, although not fettered, by her scientific training. As one who knows her intimately says of her:—'Law and the workings of phenomena by law became her point of view.' All this abstract science has been unable, however, to banish the inborn love of stories. To this day, Miss Glasgow finds her greatest intellectual enjoyment in a fine novel, and it seems almost a matter of course that Thomas Hardy should be to her the first of all novelists, living or dead, although it is less clear why she should prefer 'Jude the Obscure' to any of his other books. It is a far cry from Hardy to another prime favorite of hers—Lafcadio Hearn—and one more readily understands why her special favorites among novels should be 'Les Misérables,' 'Vanity Fair' and 'Anna Karénina.'

"With all the work Miss Glasgow has done, she has had little time for social life. Society does not attract her especially, and she is quiet and reserved in company, although, when her interest or sympathy is awakened, the ready Southern cordiality warms her manner. But better than all social contact she loves her books and animals. Even the birds of the air are her pets, and their clamor at her window often sends her flying from her desk to the pantry to secure the supply of crumbs they have learned to expect from her hands. By the time she could read in words of two syllables she had begun to scribble verses. While a mere girl she wrote a novel. When it was completed, she had the rare discernment to perceive that, if strong in parts, as a whole it fell short of what she believed she could accomplish, and she did not even attempt to publish it. It can scarcely be doubted that the woman who, as a girl, could show the self-restraint to refuse to offer to the public a book she believed to be below her best powers, will have the courage to decline to produce new work so quickly as to endanger the reputation she has already won."

Ellen Glasgow has written three books which have been published—"The Descendant," 1897—"Phases of an Inferior Planet," 1898—and last and best, "The Voice of the People." Kingsborough, the principal scene of this novel, "once a chartered city," is easily recognized as Williamsburgh—and Miss Glasgow knows well and loves better the Kingsborough of her own time; indeed she has

intimately acquainted herself with the surrounding country and woodlands. Her happy childhood was largely spent out of doors in the open country and in forests thick and silent as those of Kingsborough. It may almost be said that she looked into her heart to write the first three-fifths of her novel. "Battle Hall," under another name and in a neighborhood not immeasurably distant, is the more modern half of a large rambling house which was at one time her home, and the darkies at the "quarters" are none of them absolute strangers. Her literary methods are failures of effort if they do not make for truth and accuracy. Though she does not consider her book a political novel, the personal career of her hero made it necessary that she should make an exhaustive and often exhausting study of political ways and means. As early as 1897, when the book was only in mind, she drove more than twenty miles over the mountains in August weather to sit two days and nights in a Democratic Convention, which was convened to nominate a Governor. Through friendly influence she was smuggled in at the stage door of the Opera House which was the Convention Hall, and sat upon the stage surrounded by kinsmen delegates, herself and her companion the only women in the building.

The list of the Southern novelists grows longer day by day—so far the writers of the "New South," who have been heard, have had interesting things to say—it has been the matter more than the manner which has attracted. Miss Glasgow has combined both of these qualities to a remarkable extent in her latest novel, and she has been universally accorded a seat on the front row in the great American School of Fiction.—*R. W. V.*



Very truly yours.  
Ellen Glasgow.



# N U N S     a s     S C R I B E S



he principal and most constant occupation of the learned Benedictine nuns was the transcription of manuscripts. It is difficult to estimate too highly the extent of the services rendered by these feminine hands

to learning and to history throughout the Middle Ages. They brought to the work a dexterity, an elegance of attainment, and an assiduity which the monks themselves could not attain, and some of the most beautiful specimens of calligraphy which have been preserved from the Middle Ages are the work of the nuns. The devotion of nuns as scribes began indeed with the early ages of Christian times. Eusebius speaks of young maidens whom the learned men of his time employed as copyists. In the fifth century, S. Melania, the younger, distinguished herself by the beauty and exactness of her transcripts. In the sixth century, the nuns of the convent at Arles, incited by the example of the Abbess of St. Césaire, acquired a no less brilliant reputation. In the seventh century, S. Gertrude, who was learned in the Holy Scriptures, sent to Rome to ask not only for works of the highest Christian poetry, but also for teachers capable of instructing her nuns to comprehend certain allegories. In the eighth century, S. Boniface begged the abbess to write out for him in golden letters the Epistle of S. Peter. Cæsarius, of Arles, gave instructions that in the convents which had been founded by him, and the supervision of which rested with his sister, the "Virgins of Christ" should give their time between their prayers and psalms to the reading and to the writing of holy works. In the eighth century the nuns of Maseyk, in Holland, busied themselves in a similar fashion, not only in writing, but particularly in illum-

inating (*etiam scribendo atque pingendo*), in which they became proficient.

In the ninth century, the Benedictine nuns of Eck on the Meuse, and especially the two abbesses, Harlinde and Renilde, attained great celebrity by their calligraphic work and by the beauty of the illuminated designs used in their manuscripts. In the time of S. Gregory VII., a nun at Wessobrunn, in Bavaria, named Diemude, undertook to transcribe a series of important works, the mere enumeration of which would startle modern readers. These works formed, as we read in the saint's epitaph, a whole library, which she offered as a tribute to S. Peter. The production of this library still left time for Diemude to carry on with Herluca, a nun in the neighboring convent of Eppach, a correspondence remarkable, as well for its grace of expression as for its spiritual insight. A list of her transcripts is given in the section on the *scriptorium*.

Among other convent scribes is recorded the name of the nun Gita, in Schwarzenstau, who made transcripts, about 1175, of the writings of her abbot, Irimbert. In Mallesdorf, at about the same time, a nun of Scottish parents, named Leukardis, who understood Greek, Latin and German, was active in the *scriptorium*, and her work excited so much admiration that the monk Laiupold, himself a famous scribe, instituted in her memory an *anniversarium*.

Brother Idung sent his dialogues concerning the monks of Clugni and the Cistercians to the nuns of Niedermunster, near Regensburg, *ut legibiliter scribatur et diligenter emendetur ab aliquibus sororibus*. In the same century (the twelfth) the names of Gertrude, Sibilia, and other nuns appear on the transcripts of the codex, written for the *Domini Monasterienses*, which

codex came into the library of Arnstein in exchange for a copy of the *Pastorals* of Gregory. Johann Gerson, writing in 1423, refers with cordial approbation to some beautiful copies prepared by the nuns, of the works of Origen. In St. Gall, where the literary activity of the monks has

already been referred to, the nuns in the convent of S. Catherine were, in the thirteenth, and in the first half of the fourteenth centuries, also engaged in preparing transcripts of holy books.—From *Geo. Haven Putnam's "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages."*

## CHARLES A. BERRY, D. D.



Charles Albert Berry was born at Bradshawgate, Leigh, December 14, 1852. His grandfather was a Scotch forester, his father a cabinet-maker and dealer in furniture—hardy, industrious commoners. Perhaps the most important influence of the boy's life during the formative years, was the friendship and counsel of Dr. J. M. Macauley of the Dutch Reformed Church of America who gave up his pastorate in New York to devote himself to historical research in England. Macauley was a great power with young men. His personality, his culture and charm of manner won them to him, and in loving him they loved the faith which he taught. During his college course Berry became very well known throughout the Yorkshire country as a brilliant young man. His professors saw the possibilities of the preacher in him and gave him every possible opportunity to show the people what he could do. It resulted in his having several calls and in 1874 he accepted one—that of St. George's Road Church in Bolton. It was here that he made his stand against the fetters of ecclesiasticism. During this pastorate Berry made frequent trips to the Continent and one—his first—to America.

In 1886 Henry Ward Beecher met Berry at a reception, given the former by the Board of Congregational Ministers of Liverpool, and heard him speak. Something in the young

man's words acted upon Beecher like an electric shock. He made him promise that he would preach in Plymouth Church the next time he went to America. Upon Beecher's return he exclaimed, "When I was in England I saw my successor!" A year later he died and the promise was fulfilled, but under sad circumstances, for the people to whom Berry spoke were mourning a man who was loved as few men are. The English Minister preached two sermons and electrified his hearers as he had Beecher.

The result was an enthusiastic call to Plymouth Church pulpit. To the surprise of the religious world—for the event had at the moment a widespread interest—the young preacher from the "black country" refused. "The call, I admit, is strong," he wrote. "With painful anxiety I have devoted all these matters to thought and prayer. At last my decision is taken. God grant it be a true one. I must remain in England. I must go on, at any costs with the work to which I have consecrated my life." From the moment of the refusal until his death, nine years later he "began and consummated one of the most brilliant careers in the century." The quotation is from Dr. James S. Drummond's "Life of Berry," recently published. Perhaps it will not be out of place to say, here, that in this tribute, which is partly the work of Mrs. Berry, the literature of biography has received a beautiful and splendid addition. Drummond was Berry's co-pastor and intimate friend. He writes

in the spirit of one who loves that of which he speaks—not blindly, but with a clear-eyed faith. It is one of those books whose charm eludes definition. It is the magnetic charm of Berry's personality, vitalizing the pages, striking the human note.

Berry's career is one of the rare instances when a minister can successfully wield influence in politics. He became a recognized platform speaker of power and eloquence. At the meetings in St. James' Hall during the Home Rule crisis, Berry, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Parnell and Sir Charles Russell were the chief speakers. The result of these political successes was urgent and frequent demands that the minister of Wolverhampton enter Parliament. To this Berry replied: "The platform it could offer me would be neither so high nor so broad as the pulpit. Farther, I feel increasingly that the petty questions that divide political parties are completely overshadowed by the larger question of how to realize the Kingdom of God in the State."

In 1891 Berry's work told upon him in a serious collapse. His doctor ordered absolute rest and in June his church released him from pastoral duties, offering to defray the expenses of his trip and to supply his pulpit during the enforced absence. It was on this journey that he met poor popular Mr. Kipling, seeking quiet and seclusion beneath that battered thing—an assumed name. In company with his uncle, Rev. F. W. Macdonald, he was "struggling to get a bit of rest behind a pasteboard shutter of

concealment," as Berry wrote. But, alas, "America reads Kipling and admires him, and whom America loves she photographs and puts in shop windows!" A doctor from Wisconsin button-holed Berry and—"That friend of yours ain't Macdonald anyway," was his cry. "Do you think it respectable to keep up a ten cent fraud like this and keep your fellow-passengers from the proud privilege of knowing that they are ploughing the deep with Rudyard Kipling, eh? I found his picture in 'Plain Tales from the Hills'; here it is, look at it and then call your friend Macdonald if you can!" And Kipling was forced to the unpleasant task of being himself.

Berry returned to England, hopeful in spirit but only temporarily strengthened in body. He took up the old work but it was too great a strain. In January, 1899, he became very ill but insisted upon carrying on his work as much as possible. An old friend, Dr. Totherich died that month and Berry paid his tribute, standing within the communion rails—the last words he was ever to utter. He spoke on to the end, bravely, beautifully, and then knelt in prayer. Those standing nearest noticed the sudden change in his face, a drawn, pallid look. Still kneeling he began the words of comfort to the widow—"knowest Thou, we would bear this burden for her if we could, but this Thou dost not permit"—and there he broke, falling heavily and moaning. A moment later he had passed on—with the words of hope and faith on his lips.—*Winfred Lee Wendell.*

—Coming at an opportune time in the interest awakened in China, is a beautiful color book about the little Chinese children to be published by R. H. Russell, in September, under the title of "The Moon Babies." Miss Helen Hyde, whose charming drawings are reproduced in colors and

black-and-white, has captured the oriental fun, fancies and costumes of the quaint little people, and Miss G. Orr Clark tells all about them in jingling verses which cannot fail to interest the more fortunate young people on this side of the earth, as well as their elders.



## A POETESS of the SIXTH CENTURY

A Sketch taken Chiefly from Montalembert's "*Monks of the West*"



er biography was written by two contemporaries—one of them a poet and bishop—the other a woman and friend. Five hundred years after her death—the story of her life was again told, this time by Hildebert of Mans—six hundred years after Hildebert had passed away, M. de Fleury in 1843 published his History of St. Radegund. A noble life—a troubled life—a life full of incidents for the historian of her times, a life dream inciting to poets of every age and clime.

In the war of extermination which Clovis waged against the Thuringians in 529, a daughter of their king was taken prisoner and fell to the lot of Clotaire, the most debauched of all the sons of Clovis, who was so fascinated with her beauty that despite her extreme youth he determined to make her his wife and therefore sent her to one of his villas where she was given a careful and even a literary education. A proceeding very much to her taste for her desire for study was only equaled by her piety and her dislike to the idea of sharing Clotaire's bed and throne.

When she was eighteen years old and the time drew near for her marriage she escaped from the villa at night in an open boat, but was soon captured and added to the number of the queens—that is to the number of the wives whom Clotaire elevated above the rank of concubines. There is no doubt that her husband loved her passionately—far above his other wives and there is as little doubt that the beautiful Radegund made things pretty unpleasant for him—she had a playful habit of rising from his side while he slept and stretching herself on a hair-cloth, remaining there till she was half

frozen. Another austerity she practiced was the rendering of the most repulsive services to the poor and sick. After bathing the lepers with her own hands she would kiss their disgusting sores.

During the first six years of her married life her days were devoted to the study of sacred literature and to discourse with the able divines who came to the court of Soissons; at the end of that time Clotaire killed the companion of her captivity—her younger brother whom she loved tenderly—and she obtained permission from the murderer to go to Noyen to the Bishop Medard, who had great influence over the King and all the nation.

She found the Bishop at the altar, where he was celebrating mass and besought him to consecrate her to God, but he, intimidated by the Frank lords who ordered him not to dare to devote to God a woman whom the King had made a queen by public marriage, refused until Radegund, arraying herself in the dress of a nun said to him, "If thou delayest to consecrate me, if thou fearest man more than God, the Good Shepherd will demand an account from thee of the soul of one of his sheep." She was thereupon consecrated a deaconess.

Radegund now employed herself in constituting upon a solid foundation the community in which she was to pass the last forty years of her life—the Monastery of St. Croix in Portiers and although it was to her purse that the monastery owed its being and to her presence that it owed its popularity, she would not take the government in her own name but caused a young girl named Agnes to be elected Abbess. Radegund took upon her-

self the rank and obligations of a simple nun, she took her turn in cooking, in carrying wood and water and in clearing away the filth, while notwithstanding she pursued her studies of the Fathers and the Holy Scriptures, and wrote some of those poems which gave her a front rank as a literary woman and showed that no amount of menial service could touch the delicacy and sweetness of her soul. Here are some lines dictated to Fortunatus, Bishop of Portiers and biographer of the poetess:

"Where art thou? I ask the wind as it sighs, the clouds as they pass; at least some bird might bring me news of thee. If the holy enclosure of this monastery did not restrain me, thou shouldst see me suddenly appear beside thee. I could cross the stormy seas in winter if it was necessary. The tempest that alarms the sailors should cause no fear to me who love thee. If my vessel were dashed to pieces by the tempest I should cling to a plank to reach thee; and if I could find nothing to cling to, I should go to thee swimming, exhausted!"

As these lines were addressed to "Amalofried, gentle son of my father's brother, dost no anxiety for me consume thy heart?" I have sometimes thought that Clotaire had more rivals than the monastery in this devoted lady's affections, but perhaps 'twas not so; any how, it is but polite to listen and learn when she addresses the nuns, "I love you so much that I remember no longer that I have had relations, and married a king. I no longer love anything but you, young girls whom I have chosen, young flowers whom I have planted, you, my eyes and my life, my rest and my happiness!"

While she permitted her companions frequent intercourse with the world outside, repasts in common, and even dramatic entertainment, the custom of which was then introduced, she refused for herself every recreation or softening of the rule. Till the time

of her death she wore upon her naked flesh an iron chain, which she had received as a gift from a lord of Porton named Junian, who had, like herself, quitted the world for a life of solitude. He wore no other dress than the woolen robes which the queen spun for him. They agreed to pray for each other after their death; they died on the same day at the same hour, and the messengers who left at once the St. Croix of Portiers and the cloister inhabited by Junian, met half way with the same melancholy news.

Gregory of Tours celebrated the funeral of the holy queen and tells us that even in her coffin her beauty was still dazzling. Around this coffin the two hundred nuns whom she had drawn from the world to give them to God, chanted a kind of plaintive eclogue, in which they celebrated the virtues of their friend and the love with which she inspired them. When they read her will they found that she whom we know to-day as Saint, Queen, Poetess, styled herself simply, Rade-gund, Sinner.—*R. W. V.*

#### KEEP A-GOIN'!

Ef you strike a thorn or rose,  
Keep a-goin'!  
Ef it hails, or ef it snows,  
Keep a-goin'!  
'Taint no use to sit an' whine,  
When the fish ain't on yer line;  
Bait yer hook an' keep a-tryin'—  
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills yer crop,  
Keep a-goin'!  
When you tumble from the top,  
Keep a-goin'!  
S'pose you're out o' every dime,  
Bein' so ain't any *crime*;  
Tell the world you're feelin' *prime*—  
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,  
Keep a-goin'!  
Drain the sweetness from the cup,  
Keep a-goin'!  
See the wild birds on the wing,  
Hear the bells that sweetly ring,  
When you feel like sighin' *sing*—  
Keep a-goin'!

From "*Songs From Dixieland*,"  
by Frank L. Stanton.

## B O O K S o n C H I N A



Some three thousand five hundred works have been written on China and are now accessible, many large libraries having from one thousand to one thousand five hundred titles on this subject. Nearly all of these books are, however, transitory works of travel which are valuable only for the specialist; and a comparatively small number of books will give a general command of the subject. The best short account of the conditions, population and general state of China is in the volume on oriental Asia, "Asie Orientale" of the "Geographie Universelle" of Elisée Reclus, which has been translated into English and constitutes a volume of the section on Asia of the "Earth and Its Inhabitants." This is an admirable summary, accompanied by maps, and any one who wishes to begin by being thorough will read it.

The one great text book on China which is universally cited by all who are writing about the subject is the "Middle Kingdom," by S. Wells Williams, published in 1883. His son, Professor Frederick Wells Williams, of Yale College, has brought together the historical parts of the "Middle Kingdom," adding to them a summary of current events down to 1899, and published it in a single volume, which is the best general account of the history of China accessible. The more recent history of China, limited principally to its foreign relations, is to be found in R. K. Douglas' "China" in the Nation Series. This same author has made an admirable summary of the diplomacy and statesmanship in which Li Hung Chang has figured in his volume on this leader of Chinese affairs in the Public Men of To-day series.

The two books which will give the most complete knowledge and concep-

tion of real Chinese character as it is at bottom, are written by that acute observer, most able scholar and most devoted missionary, the Reverend Dr. A. H. Smith, "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China." These are not only two of the very best books on China, but they are two of the very best books which have ever been published by any author on any country at any time. The classic work of travels on China is Huc's "Travels in Tartary, Thibet and China," a work now three quarters of a century old, but still a standard authority for our comprehension of Buddhism as known to the Chinese. Mr. V. C. Hart's "Western China" is a later companion volume, describing the Buddhist sanctuary at Mount Omei.

"Things Chinese" in imitation of Chamberlain's "Things Japanese," by Mr. J. Dyer Ball, who has written a large number of works on the Chinese language, first appeared ten years ago, in 1891, has been brought down to date in a recent edition. It is like a single volume cyclopedia on China, full of a large number of minute and most accurate statements, based however almost altogether on southern and Cantonese China, so that his utterance on north China has to be taken a little with allowance.

The collapse of China since the Japanese War, has led to the issue of a group of books, of which the three most prominent are: "China in Transformation," by Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, "The Breakup of China," by Lord Charles Beresford, and "China," by Harold E. Goorst, in the Imperial Interests series. Mr. Colquhoun writes after long travel in China, about which he wrote "Overland to China," and represents those who think that if China can be held together, there is a new future for it, provided Russia is prevented from gobbling the Northern half of the

Empire. Lord Charles Beresford, of whom Lord Salisbury spoke as "the noble and gallant bagman," or as we should say commercial traveler, visited China two years ago, and his book is really a bulky pamphlet intended, in the first place, to show that Chinese trade is worth keeping, and, in the second place, that the way to keep it is for the United States, England and Japan to assume what would be equivalent to a protectorate. It is principally occupied with a very extensive summary of the Chinese trade in its English and American relations, and has in this respect a permanent value. At other points it failed to attract the attention which he expected and has become somewhat out of date. Mr. Goorst's book is an endeavor to summarize the present condition of the Chinese problem. It does not add very much to the exact knowledge about China, but it puts within rapid readable shape the medley of interests which center about that country.

The group of articles which the *North American Review* has had on China, has been printed in a single volume, and gives from the magazine standpoint and with considerable

repetition the view of the present situation as it presents itself to Americans resident in China; George B. Smyth, and Dr. Gilbert Reid (who has written "Glance at China") to Mr. Charles Johnston, of the Bengal Civil Service, who gives the colonial standpoint; to Archibald R. Colquhoun, who reflects the view of the traveler, and to Lord Beresford, who repeats his book in brief. M. Mikhailoff and Woo Ting Fang give the Russian and Chinese view.

Miss Scidmore has just published a most entertaining book of travels, as bright, as fresh and as vivid as her capital work on Java. It is entitled "China: The Long-lived Empire." Mr. Chester Holcombe, for many years Secretary of the Legation in China, in "The Real Chinaman," has summarized the experience of years in China. While written in a cursory way, without method, and constantly confusing individual experience with broad knowledge, the book gives many details not to be obtained elsewhere. Pres. W. A. P. Martin, of Pekin University, for fifty years in China, has written two anecdotal books, the "Chinese" and a "Cycle of Cathay."—*T. W.*

## TAKIN' COMFORT

I wouldn't be an emp'ror after supper's  
cleared away;

I wouldn't be a king, suh, if I could.  
So long as I've got health and strength, a  
home where I can stay,  
And a woodshed full of dry and fitted  
wood.

For Jimmy brings the bootjack, and mother  
trims the light,  
And pulls the roller curtains, shettin' out  
the stormy night.  
And me and Jim and mother and the cat set  
down—

Oh, who in tunket hankers for a crown?

Who wants to spend their ev'nin's sittin'  
starched and prim and straight,

A-warmin' royal velvet on a throne?  
It's mighty tedious bus'ness settin' up so  
thund'rin' late,

With not a minit's time to call your own.  
I'd rather take my comfort after workin'  
through the days

With my old blue woolen stockin's nigh the  
fire's social blaze,

For me and Jim and mother and the old  
gray cat

Come mighty near to knowin' where we're  
at.

From "*Up in Maine*," by Holman F. Day.

# GREAT WRITERS *by* GREAT WRITERS

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK *by* William Cullen Bryant



Halleck's humorous poems are marked by an uncommon ease of versification, a natural flow and sweetness of language, and a careless Horatian playfulness and felicity of jest, not, however, imitated from Horace or any other writer. He finds abundant matter for mirth in the peculiar state of our society, in the heterogeneous population of the city—

"Of every race the mingled swarm,"

in the affectations of newly assumed gentility, the ostentation of wealth, the pretensions of successful quackery, and the awkward attempt to blend with the habits of trade, an imitation of the manners of the most luxurious, and fastidious nobility in the world—the nobility of England. Sometimes in the midst of a strain of harmonious diction, and soft and tender imagery, so soft and tender that you willingly yield yourself up to the feeling of pathos, or to the sense of beauty it inspires, he surprises you with an irresistible stroke of ridicule,

"As if himself he did disdain,  
And mock the form he did but feign ;"

As if he looked with no regard upon the fair poetical vision he had raised, and took pleasure in showing the reader that it was but a cheat. Sometimes the poet, with that aerial facility which is his peculiar endowment, accumulates graceful and agreeable images in a strain of irony so fine, that did not the subject compel you to receive it as irony, you would take it for a beautiful passage of serious poetry—so beautiful, that you are tempted to regret that he is not in earnest, and that phrases so exquisitely chosen, and poetic coloring so

brilliant, should be employed to embellish subjects to which they do not properly belong. At other times, he produces the effect of wit by dexterous allusions to contemporaneous events, introduced as illustrations of the main subject, with all the unconscious gracefulness of the most animated and familiar conversation. He delights in ludicrous contrasts, produced by bringing the nobleness of the ideal world into comparison with the homeliness of the actual ; the beauty and grace of nature with the awkwardness of art. He venerates the past and laughs at the present. He looks at them through a medium which lends to the former the charm of romance, and exaggerates the deformity of the latter.

Halleck's poetry, whether serious or sprightly, is remarkable for the melody of the numbers. It is not the melody of monotonous and strictly regular measurement. His verse is constructed to please an ear naturally fine, and accustomed to a wide range of metrical modulation. It is as different from that painfully balanced versification, that uniform succession of iambics, closing the sense with the couplet, which some writers practice, and some critics praise, as the note of the thrush is unlike that of the cuckoo. Halleck is familiar with those general rules and principles, which are the basis of metrical harmony ; and his own unerring taste has taught him the exceptions which a proper attention to variety demands. He understands that the rivulet is made musical by obstructions in its channel. You will find in no poet, passages which flow with a more sweet and liquid smoothness, but he knows very well that to make this smoothness perceived and to prevent it from degenerating into

monotony, occasional roughnesses must be interposed.

But it is not only in humorous or playful poetry that Halleck excels. He has fire and tenderness, and manly vigor, and his serious poems are equally admirable with his satirical. What martial lyric can be finer than the verses on the death of Marco Bozzaris? We are made spectators of the slumbers of the Turkish oppressor, dreaming of "victory in his guarded tent," we see the Greek warrior ranging his true-hearted band of Suliotes in the forest shades, we behold them throwing themselves into the camp, we hear the shout, the groan, the saber stroke, the death shot falling thick and fast, and in the midst of it all, the voice of Bozzaris bidding them to strike boldly for God and their native land. The struggle is long and fierce; the ground is piled with Moslem slain; the Greeks are at length victorious; and as the brave chief falls bleeding from every vein, he hears the proud huzza of his surviving comrades, announcing that the field is won, and he closes his eyes in death,

"Calmly, as to a night's repose."

This picture of the battle is followed by a dirge over the slain hero—a glorious outpouring of lyrical eloquence, worthy to have been chanted by Pinder or Tyrtæus over one of his ancestors. There is in this poem a freedom, a daring, a fervency, a rapidity, an affluence of thick coming fancies, that make it seem like an inspired improvisation, as if the thoughts had been divinely breathed into the mind of the poet, and uttered themselves, voluntarily, in poetic numbers. We think, as we read of it, of

"—The large utterance of the early Gods."

Whoever undertakes the examination of Halleck's poetical character will naturally wish for a greater number of examples from which to collect an estimate of his powers. He has given us only samples of what he can do. His verses are like passages of

some noble choral melody, heard in the brief interval between the opening and shutting of the door of a temple. Why does he not more frequently employ the powers with which he is so eminently gifted? He should know that such faculties are invigorated and enlarged, and rendered obedient to the will by exercise. He need not be afraid of not equaling what he has already written. He will excel himself, if he applies his powers, with an earnest and resolute purpose, to the work which justice to his own fame demands of him. There are heroes of our own history who deserve to be embalmed for immortality, in strains as noble as those which celebrate the death of Marco Bozzaris; and Halleck has shown how powerfully he can appeal to our sense of patriotism, in his "Field of the Grounded Arms," a poem which has only been prevented from being universally popular by the peculiar kind of verse in which it is written.

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—The condition of affairs in which the civilized world finds itself, makes works relating to our navy of peculiar interest. Never before were Americans so justly interested in the development of their naval strength as now, and accordingly one of the announcements by Houghton, Mifflin and Company is peculiarly timely. Lieutenant F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., has written "The Monitor and the Navy under Steam." Lieutenant Bennett has been in active service on many stations and has had an extensive naval career, besides which he has shown himself to be an intimate student of the development of steam as applied to navigation and its effect upon naval history. The present volume devotes a short chapter to the evolution of the steam engine, and then narrates in an interesting way the great naval events of the Civil War and the War with Spain, which illustrate the influence and power upon the world's history of steam and steel.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR *for* SEPTEMBER

1. *Elizabeth P. Train*—1856, *Massachusetts*.  
Dr. Lamar—Social Highwayman—A Queen of Hearts.
2. *Eugene Field*—1850, *Missouri*.  
Little Book of Western Verse—Little Book of Profitable Tales—Second Book of Western Verse.
3. *Sarah O. Jewett*—1849, *Maine*.  
Deephaven—A Marsh Island—Betty Leicester.
4. *Alice E. Bartlett*—1848, *Wisconsin*.  
Until the Daybreak—A New Aristocracy—Poems.
5. *C. M. Wieland*—1733, *Germany*.  
Agathon—Trial of Abraham—Hermann.
6. *Catharine E. Beecher*—1800, *Long Island*.  
Domestic Service—Domestic Economy—Common Sense Applied to Religion.
7. *Susan Ferrier*—1782, *Scotland*.  
Marriage—The Inheritance—Destiny.
8. *Ludovico Ariosto*—1474, *Italy*.  
Orlando Furioso—La Lena—La Scolastica.
9. *Maurice Thompson*—1844, *Indiana*.  
A Tallahassee Girl—At Love's Extremes—King of Honey Island.
10. *Philip G. Hamerton*—1834, *England*.  
Thoughts About Art—Painting in France—The Intellectual Life.
11. *Marvin R. Vincent*—1834, *New York*.  
The Two Prodigals—Faith and Character—Christ as a Teacher.
12. *Charles D. Warner*—1829, *Massachusetts*.  
A Little Journey in the World—In the Levant—Being a Boy.
13. *Gustave Aimard*—1818, *France*.  
The Pirates of the Prairie—The Adventurers—The Trappers of the Arkansas.
14. *F. A. Chateaubriand*—1768, *France*.  
The Genius of Christianity—Attila—The Martyrs.
15. *J. F. Cooper*—1789, *New Jersey*.  
Last of the Mohicans—The Prairie—The Spy.
16. *Robert Barr*—1850, *Scotland*.  
The Mutable Many—A Woman Intervenes—In a Steamer Chair.
17. *William E. Griffis*—1843, *Pennsylvania*.  
The Mikado's Empire—Brave Little Holland—Honda, the Samurai.
18. *John S. C. Abbott*—1805, *Maine*.  
History of Napoleon III.—Marie Antoinette—Mother at Home.
19. *James Barnes*—1866, *Maryland*.  
For King or Country—A Loyal Traitor—A Princetonian.
20. *David R. Locke*—1833, *New York*.  
Swingin' Round the Circle—A Paper City—Morals of Abou ben Adhem.
21. *Charles G. Wheeler*, 1855, *Massachusetts*.  
Who Wrote It?—Familiar Allusions—Course of Empire.
22. *Theodore Winthrop*—1828, *Conn.*  
Cecil Dreeme—John Brent—Edwin Brotherloft.
23. *Sara Jane Lippincott*—1823, *New York*.  
Merrie England—Recollections of My Childhood—Greenwood Leaves.
24. *Samuel R. Crockett*—1860, *Scotland*.  
Red Axe—The Raiders—Lochinvar.
25. *Felicia D. Hemans*—1794, *England*.  
Domestic Affections—Vespers of Palermo—The Forest Sanctuary.
26. *Prosper Merimee*—1803, *Paris*.  
The Double Mistake—The Conspiracy of Catiline—Studies in Roman History.
27. *Alfred T. Mahan*—1840, *New York*.  
Influence of Sea Power Upon History—Life of Farragut—Life of Nelson.
28. *Kate Douglas Wiggin*—1857, *Pennsylvania*.  
Timothy's Quest—Birds' Xmas Carol—Story of Patsy.
29. *Elizabeth C. Gaskell*—1810, *England*.  
Cranford—North and South—Wives and Daughters.
30. *Richard B. B. Sheridan*—1751, *Ireland*.  
Rivals—School for Scandal—The Duenna.

## FORTHCOMING BOOKS



"Century of Diplomacy" is the title of a book to be issued by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, which ought to prove of interest to Americans interested in the larger phases of American national life. The

volume is the work of ex Secretary of State John W. Foster, and consists of a review of American diplomacy since old Confederation's Committee on Foreign Relations began its work, and concludes with an account of the events which close the year 1876. There are not a few histories of diplomacy, and there are some on American diplomacy; but they have been written for the student rather than for the general reader, and it is to the general reader that Mr. Foster's work will especially appeal. Without being technical, it is at once important as well as interesting.

Edwin Markham's "Second Book of Poems," which will be issued from the press of McClure, Phillips and Company early in October, will contain several poems not before published. The note of hopefulness runs through the verses in this volume quite in contrast to the pessimism which some critics read into "The Man With the Hoe."

Lovers of detective literature will be thankful for the elaborate six volume edition of Emile Gaboriau's novels just ready from Charles Scribner's Sons. Gaboriau is admittedly the greatest figure in this branch of fiction, and few characters are more celebrated than his famous "Monsieur Lecocq." The author, it is now known, drew his inspiration and material from the archives of the French Police Department, and in his novels has presented a truly wonderful picture of the under world of Paris and its endless warfare with the forces of society. The edition is handsomely

bound and profusely illustrated. The following is a list of the novels and their illustrators: "Monsieur Lecocq." Illustrated by Bayard Jones. "The Honor of the Name." Illustrated by Bayard Jones. "File No. 113." Illustrated by W. Glackens. "Other People's Money." Illustrated by Victor Perard. "The Widow Lerouge." Illustrated by Louise L. Heustis. "The Mystery of Orcival." Illustrated by Jules Guerin.

"The Lane that Has no Turning" is the title of a new book by Mr. Gilbert Parker, which will be published by Doubleday, Page and Company in the autumn. It is a dramatic story of Quebec, Mr. Parker's favorite literary hunting-ground, and will be the first book published by Mr. Parker since 1898.

Charles Scribner's Sons will have ready early in September, a volume on the subject of "Oriental Rugs," by John Kimberly Mumford. No expense has been spared in the preparation of the book, and it should be of great value to all who are interested in the subject and who desire the fullest available information concerning Oriental rugs, their comparative value, and how to distinguish the genuine and spurious. The book will contain sixteen colored and sixteen half-tone illustrations, reproduced from the best rugs in the world's noted private collections. In the reproduction the publishers have made use of a new color process with the most satisfactory results. The author made a special journey to the rug-weaving countries to verify his work and is at present making a further study of the subject in Asia Minor. The work covers the entire history of rug-weaving, with particular descriptions of Caucasian, Persian, Turkish, Turkoman, Khilim and Indian rugs and rug makers.





## WITH the NEW BOOKS



By Talcott Williams, LL. D.

"Brassey," as *The Naval Annual*, edited by the Hon. William T. A. Brassey, a son of Lord Brassey, is usually called, is now fourteen years old. A series of its portly solid blue-cloth octavo volumes is a history of the navies of the world for half a generation. Each volume opens as does this one, with careful studies of the maneuvers, the new ships, the plans and the appropriations of the navies of the world. Such naval engagements as may come in any year are minutely recorded. There follows, a list of war vessels, arranged by countries, giving tonnage, steam power, armament, etc., with plans. The work is technical; but no man can pretend to write or have an opinion worth considering on naval issues and questions, without a file of "Brassey" at his elbow. If each Congressman could be forced yearly to read "Brassey" before he votes on the naval appropriation bill, we should have a better navy. Mr. T. A. Brassey is in South Africa with his regiment and this year's volume is edited by Mr. T. A. Leyland.

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"Anglo-Saxons and Others," by Aline Gorren, is a book one expects to find in French, not English. With keen speech and sharp, it deals with the world situation. When Mr. Paul Reinsch, a professor, "made in Germany," tries this in his "World Politics," he writes like a blue-book though he thinks like a philosopher. Aline Gorren thinks and has style. How big a bulk the English-speaking man has, this book shows and it shows too that this is not all.

"It is not growing like a tree,  
In bulk, doth make man better be,  
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year  
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sere."

The which, "Anglo-Saxons and Others," are like to do, Aline Gorren urges unless they learn that mere morals and mere rule build but epitaphless pyramids:

"Round the decay  
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,  
The lone and level sands stretch away."

The Latin races know this. They have learned that there needs must be form, relativity, the conscious sense of beauty and rarer still, the social sense. How, where and why, the English and American lack this and lacking are at a parting of the way, to learn and be remembered or forget and be forgotten is told in this book by a new hand not long to remain unknown, with an extravagance of keen thought not often packed in a small book.

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When Mr. William Smart, a Glasgow professor, in his short book on the "Taxation of Land Values and the Single Tax" says that the latter is not "a system of taxation but a method of confiscation," he has shown his uncommon power of hitting a nail on the head, without splitting the board. The difficulty is that Mr. Smart's knowledge of nails and boards is Scotch and English. His book defines taxation, following another Scotchman, as a payment for general benefits in proportion to the individual ability to contribute. If you will think on this definition long enough—it is over a century old now—you

will see how good it is. This discussion of taxation is admirable and will save much loose thinking. The body of the book tries to show that the taxation of land by value as proposed in London and Glasgow, instead of only by rental, as is done and in all Britain, rental tax too being paid by the occupier, is all wrong because value cannot be assessed. This is written in an amazing ignorance of the American practice and its results. The American will, however, learn much of English land taxation and be thankful.

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"The Law in its Relation to Physicians," by Mr. Arthur N. Taylor, is one of those dubious books which lie midway between the treatise and the informative essay. The general state of the law is here summarized with citations of cases, gleaned from digests and then checked off, though without much discrimination as to weight of authority,—Arkansas and Massachusetts being quoted together. For a physician with a fair general knowledge of medico-legal relations, this book will formulate and crystallize his current conceptions. A man without this knowledge may find it misleading and the man who honestly tries to live up to fair professional requirements, needs none of this specialized knowledge. He will do, as of course, what the law requires.

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Hygiene manuals are generally book-made books, written by a physician or layman, usually interested in some form of physical training who gleans his directions from various authorities. Up to fifteen or twenty years ago, these directions were most vague. Germ discoveries from 1880 to 1890, gave a prodigious impulse to preventive medicine. From 1890 to 1895, over thirty manuals of hygiene in various fields were published in this country. Universities started laboratories and chairs, and a paper read at

the Moscow Medical Congress in 1897 reviewing this work in education by Dr. Leo Burgerstein shows that hygiene has been introduced into the public education of every civilized country. The reduction of deaths from consumption one-third in many places is one result. It has long since ceased to be possible to cover hygiene in one manual or by one man.

Recent works like Dr. A. C. Abbott's "Hygiene of Transmissible Disease," Trotter and Firth's "Practical Domestic Hygiene" take up special phases. A complete manual like the "Theory and Practice of Hygiene," by the same authors is a bulky book. "Personal Hygiene," which Dr. Walter L. Pyle has edited, carries specialization a step farther by having a group of articles on each subject by physicians teaching or practicing it, as: "Digestion," by Dr. C. G. Stockton; "Skin," by Dr. G. H. Fox; "Voice and Respiration," by Dr. E. F. Ingalls; "Ear," by Dr. B. A. Randall; "Eye," by Dr. W. L. Pyle; "Brain," by Dr. J. W. Courtney, and "Exercise," by Dr. G. N. Stewart. These are all relatively young men, advancing in their profession. Physicians are a selected class and their open-air life makes them a bit exacting and careless of individual weakness. Dr. Fox might wisely have alluded to the shock to eye, ear and lungs, from the circulatory shock of sea-bathing. Dr. Stewart prescribes nine miles of walking or eighteen miles of cycling daily for an ordinary man, a pretty stiff dose. Save in the eye, too little stress is laid on the hygiene of approaching age.

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The *Atlanta Constitution* has been as fortunate as the *Springfield Republican* in the number of books taken from its pages. The folk poems of Mr. Frank L. Stanton have for several years attracted the watchful attention of those licensed pirates, the Exchange and Sunday supplement editor. They are now published in a volume,

"Songs from Dixie Land," which reveals them as of a distinct school, perhaps the only one American letters can claim in poetry,—that led by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. For some reason, across the central strip between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley there is a turn for this easy, lilting, tripping verse, out of which great things may grow, and good things, like Mr. Stanton's in white and colored dialect, have grown.

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Rev. Dr. Frederic Rowland Martin in "The Last Words (real and traditional) of Distinguished Men and Women," has done a very useful service to speakers and writers, somewhat clipped by a limited edition of five hundred copies. There is an index of phrases and the book is beautifully printed. The singular statement is made by the publishers that it is "on an entirely new subject." "Last Words of Eminent Persons," by Joseph J. Kaines, a Comtist, appeared in 1866; the Cincinnati Methodist Book Concern, publishes "Dying Sayings of Christians," the Presbyterian Board "Death-bed Triumphs of Eminent Christians"—each illustrating the serenity of immersion and election, and there is a swarm of books on death-bed scenes.

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Dr. Ezra P. Gould is already known for one of the best and most suggestive commentaries on Mark accessible to the English reader. It has its faults but they are those of a scholarship over-dry but exact. His "Biblical Theology of the New Testament" is a short, closely written book which boils down much knowledge in small compass, a sort of condensed extract of criticism. Prof. Gould seeks to show how the pure spiritual message of Christ was given an Hebraic bent in the synoptic Gospels and the first ten chapters of Acts, a later development of this bent in portions of these Gospels, probably later.

James, I. Peter and the Apocalypse, how Paul developed his phase of Christian teaching in Galatians, I. and II. Corinthians, Romans, Philippians, Philemon and possibly I. and II. Thessalonians, while Alexandrian philosophy had its influence in Ephesians, Colossians, I. and II. Timothy, Titus, Hebrews, II. Peter and Jude and the writings of or from John. The reasons for this division, what it means and its meaning are expounded with an equal clarity and reverence. Nothing is certain in this, but much is probable and all makes to think and the New Testament of all books deserves to be read with constant, unremitting, exact, penetrating thought.

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Four years ago, Professor Oliver J. Thatcher and D. Ferdinand Schwill, of the University of Chicago, published a history of "Europe in the Middle Ages" on a new plan. It was intended for use with a given school library. Each chapter opened with a list of accessible authorities, priced, and closed with subjects for study with references. There were maps and pedigrees. The range was wide, social economic and religious aspects being presented as well as political. A like plan guides the "General History of Europe" from the same cause. It begins with 350 and comes down to 1895. It could be studied with about two hundred volumes which would cost about \$300, though with its maps, lists and pedigrees, it is as independent of aids as most histories. It is written carelessly, as to style, most American professors forgetting that there is a muse of history. But it is easy in narrative, broad in scope and follows received authorities. Its Mohammed is Noldeke's. Its view of Turkey is Freeman's. The Holy Alliance is treated from the standpoint of the old English liberal school. On nearly every issue, it has a side. Minor errors occur, as Montenegro is without its seaport on a map for 1881; Arabia was not so exclusively idol-

atrous, as is asserted, in pre-Islamic days. But small holes like this can be picked in any general history. The important thing is that this is in the main sound, written on a good plan and every High School ought to have the library for its fit use, though a teacher must supplement general by exact references. The book would be an excellent reading guide.

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"Bolak," the Blue Language is the last claimant for the position of an universal international tongue. Such periodically appear, because men, deceived by grammar and dictionary, take a tongue to be a group of oral conventional signs for ideas. It is not. Language is the final state of oral signs, after long shaping by the outer life and inner thought of a people, through which certain traditional concepts are expressed. These concepts differ subtly for all races and the complexity of their language is their complexity. An universal language will not be made. It may grow, as indeed English has fair chance of growing. Yet the grammar view of language is so strong that a dozen years ago, Schleyer's Volapuk, Sterner's Pasilingua, Bauer's Spelin, Dyer's Lingualumina, together with Boltz' adaptation of Greek and Molee's "Germanic English" were all on the market together. In five years, 1885-90, eight works on Volapuk were published in this country, scores abroad, its introduction and grammar had appeared, 1888, in twenty-one tongues, its dictionary of twenty thousand words was in its fourth edition, and its "Academy" of twenty-seven members representing fifteen countries reckoned its adherents and students by two million. Yet it has disappeared like a shade, and for ten years not a new work has been catalogued as published in this country. "Bolak," the work of M. Leon Bollack, is a not dissimilar attempt to palm an agglutinative tongue on Aryan races, whose

lingual affinities are inflectional, and it has the same curious lack of real acquaintance with vocalization which Volapuk displayed. If it were well to seek what Prof. Max Müller has termed the impossible phantom of an universal tongue, Leibnitz and Bacon have laid down the law as to the method of making—one proposing that the ideas and concepts known be tabulated and the other proposing that its form be determined by studying the shape and tendency of earth's leading tongues. It will be no arbitrary syllabic tongue.

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The Moravians and Comenius shaped Teuton and Protestant educational theory and practice just as Loyola, his successors and the general body of the brotherhood of Jesus shaped Latin and Roman teaching. In fact, the debt of Comenius to an Irish Jesuit was so great that his work is almost an offshoot. The recent centennial of the birth of Comenius brought a swarm of lives and works on him, but there was needed some work directly connecting his illuminating work with modern education. Professor Will S. Monroe, of the Massachusetts State Normal School, has done this—"Comenius," a volume in the Great Educators Series.

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The Rev. Dr. Charles Albert Berry died in 1897 at the age of forty-five, the leading figure among men of his age, and, but for Dr. Dale, of any age, in the English Congregational Church. His call to the Plymouth Church pulpit after Beecher's death drew American attention to him, but he could scarcely be said to be known in this country. His life by Mr. James S. Drummond gives a clear picture of the place and work of a dissenting Congregational clergyman in the English midland counties—he was pastor at Wolverhampton—but it has no other claim on American readers.

## M A G A Z I N E S



*cribner's* has an article by Frederic Irland on "The Game-Land Our Fathers Lost," being an account of hunting in British Columbia. It is written in Mr. Irland's best vein, and is well illustrated. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," has written two articles describing his journey with the Peary Relief Expedition, the first of which appears in this number, and "The Chickamauga Crisis," is the first of two articles of personal reminiscence by General Jacob D. Cox. William Dean Howells has an article of great personal interest concerning his recollections of James Russell Lowell, and Ernest Seton-Thompson's delightful story of "Tito: the Coyote," is concluded.

"The Influence of the Western World on China" is the title of a timely article in *September Century*, the writer being Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, for thirty years missionary in the Middle Kingdom. One can learn about the Boxers from a paper by R. Van Bergen on "The Revolution in China and its Causes," while the second installment of Jean Schopfer's notes on "Amusements at the Paris Exposition," treats particularly of theatres. Sir Walter Besant has an illustrated paper on East London, entitled, "The Thames from Wapping to Blackwall." The second installment of Bertha Runkle's historic romance, "The Helmet of Navarre," has two illustrations furnished by Castaigne, and other fiction in the number, apart from "Dr. North and His Friends," is in the form of two short stories by John Luther Long and Annie S. Winston.

*Harper's* opens with an interesting illustrated paper on "Paris in 1900 and the Exposition," by Edward Insley. "Four Days in a Medicine

Lodge," by Walter McClintock, describes the life of the Blackfoot Indians, while there are fresh installments of the serials by Israel Zangwill and Mrs. Humphry Ward. Frank R. Stockton's lively story, "A Bicycle of Cathay," is continued, and there are short stories by Mary E. Wilkins, Virginia Frazer Boyle, Paul Leicester Ford and W. W. Jacobs. Julian Ralph contributes a paper of timely interest on "The Teuton Tug of War."

The *Atlantic* opens with an interesting paper on "The American Boss," by Francis C. Lowell. Other articles of interest are "Oklahoma," by Helen Churchill Candee; "The Ancient Feud between Philosophy and Art," by Paul Elmer More; "Gleanings From an Old Southern Newspaper," by W. P. Trent; and "Recent American Fiction." Of timely interest are two papers on "Recent Books on Japan," by Jukichi Inouye, and "Russia's Interest in China," by Brooks Adams, while "The Contributors' Club," has many good articles.

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with a timely paper by Olive Schreiner on "The African Boer. I." Other illustrated articles are "What China Really Is," by John Brewster Dane; "Buffalo and her Pan-American Exposition," by Samuel G. Blythe; and "China and the Powers," by John Brisben Walker. "The Human Eye and How to Care For It," is a prize article by H. O. Reik, M. D., and "The Work of a Great Cartoonist," is by Lloyd McK. Garrison. Short stories of fiction and "Great Events," add to the attractiveness of the number.

The leading article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is a personal record of adventure, written by W. Walton, who shared with Lieut. Gillmore a

captivity of more than eight months among the Filipinos. The much talked of Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, contributes an intelligent paper upon his own people, reinforced by an article telling just the facts about the Boxers which few people know. The fiction of the number is strong and its variety is shown by the contrast between a story of Francis Gribble's "The Princess Who Was Treated Badly," and the "Mission of Corporal Thompson," a story of genuine human feeling.

*McClure's* opens with an interesting illustrated paper on "The Training of Lions, Tigers, and Other Great Cats" by Samuel Hopkins Adams, being personal interviews with the leading trainers of the world. Lieutenant James C. Gillmore's interesting narrative "A Prisoner Among Filipinos" is concluded, and "A Comedy of Rebellion" is by Clinton Ross. "Building a German Ocean Greyhound," by Ray Stannard Baker, is a description of how the swiftest and most costly of all ocean steamships was built. The Reverend John Watson continues his "Life of the Master," and poems and short stories close the number.

Among the illustrated articles in the *New England Magazine* are "The Worcester Musical Festival," by Walter M. Lancaster; "Jacob Hemmaway, the First Yale Student," by Burton J. Hendrick; "A Village in Rural France," by Clifton Johnson, and "Oberlin College," by G. Frederick Wright. There are other papers by Charles H. Oliphant, Raymond L. Bridgman, J. T. Sunderland and C. N. Hall, while short stories and poems complete the number.

Current *Lippincott's* opens with a complete story by Thomas Cobb, entitled "The Dissemblers." "Young America at the Gates of Literature" is by Henry S. Pancoast, and Cyrus Townsend Brady has a short story entitled "The Bishop and the Fool." "A Swede's Campaign in Germany," by Stephen Crane, is seventh in the

series of "Great Battles of the World." Other short stories are by Cy Warman and R. V. Risley.

*Munsey's* has the portrait of William Jennings Bryan as frontispiece. "The Democratic National Convention," by Randolph C. Lewis, depicts scenes at the great political gathering which nominated Bryan for the Presidency. "The Crime of the Powers," by Fritz Gunliffe-Owen, tells how the European governments are mainly responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs in China. There are new installments of the serials, and the storiettes are by well-known writers.

Henry Irving Dodge has an interesting paper on "Sheep Ranching in the Northwest," in the *Junior Munsey* for September. "The Truth About Vivisection," by John H. Girdner, tells what it has done for medical science, and why it is attacked in the name of humanity. Raymond R. Spears writes on "All in a Policeman's Life," and Albert S. Jones tells of "The Romance of the Rifle," describing the prominent part the weapon has played in American history. There are short stories and poems, and "The Stage," describes the workaday side of playing.

*Everybody's Magazine* has a short story by S. R. Crockett entitled "A Scientific Symposium," in which the reader views the several characters through the spectacles of the humorous and quizzically observant physician who is supposed to tell the story. Other features are the continuation of Stuart Robson's Autobiography, the "Simple Explanation" of the month is on "The Light of the Sun," while "Oyster Farming" is the seventh article in the series of "Great American Industries." "How a Great City is Cleaned" is an article of unusual interest, and "Queen Victoria and Her Family as Artists" has illustrations from drawings by the Queen and the Empress Frederic of Germany, while several short stories add to the attractiveness of the number.

"On the Trail of a Traitor," by F. K. Scribner, is the complete novel in the *Argosy*, describing the story of Sheridan's last campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. "Fool's Luck," by George King Whitmore, is a tale of two who drifted out to sea in the fog, and of what they encountered there. Garrett Swift in "The Gift of the Sea" tells the part played by modern invention in the rescue of a maiden in distress. Short stories and poems complete the number.

There are numerous interesting papers in the *Puritan*. "With Good Queen Bess at Bryn Mawr," by Evangeline W. Andrews, describes a unique May Day entertainment at a woman's college, and "Society Out of Doors," by Hartley Davis, tells what it costs to take the air in a fashionable way. "A Chapter on Cozy Corners," by Leonard C. Stewart, describes inexpensive ways of furnishing them. "Ins and Outs of Housekeeping" is written by Margaret Remington, and short stories add to the attractiveness of the number.

#### FAMILY.

Young women who are building air-castles upon studying art in Paris will do well to inform themselves of the facts set forth in Maude Andrews' account of her own recent experiences as an art student at the French capital as published in September *Woman's Home Companion*. "School for Little Mothers" is an interesting illustrated paper describing how little mothers in New York City are trained by the charity so named. No city in the Union can boast of so many monuments and memorial tablets as Washington—a fact which impresses every visitor to the Capital. The editorial management of the *Woman's Home Companion* has taken the pains to secure photographs and descriptive accounts of the finest of the nation's monuments, and they appear in this number.

*Table Talk* has many interesting articles, some being "In an Old Restaurant of Mexico City," by Oliva Percival; "How Other People Marry," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, telling of queer customs in strange countries; "Speaking of Fads," "Nutriment False and True," by a trained nurse, "The Chemistry of Food," "A Strange Diet," "Rich White Cake and Other Mixtures," with remarks on baking them. "Cranberry Sherbet Out of Season;" "The Housekeepers' Inquiries" answers the troublesome questions that worry the perplexed housekeeper. The daily "Menus," with full instructions how to follow them, are great helps in the kitchen.

#### SPORTS.

Current *Outing* has as frontispiece a drawing by James L. Weston. "The Sporting Spirit, Ancient and Modern," is described by George Hibbard. "A Hand-to-Hand Battle with a Lioness," by A. S. Jennings, is the true story of a Boer Hunter. A. T. Kenealy has an article on "Weather Wrinkles for Yachtsmen," and "Alpine Accidents," by Francis Gribble, gives a lesson in possible dangers. Other interesting articles are by well-known writers, and the number is well illustrated.

#### JUVENILE.

Mrs. E. B. Custer, widow of the famous Indian fighter, contributes to the *St. Nicholas* a sketch of a boy nicknamed "The Kid," with anecdotes illustrating the traits that prove his kinship to an Indian-fighting father. Glimpses of the Paris Exposition are given by Grace W. Curran, and the pedigree of the clothing of the present day is traced back to Assyrian times in a paper, by George Mac Adam, entitled "About Clothes." "Pretty Polly Perkins" and "The Junior Cup" are continued, while there are short stories and articles by well-known writers.

## FRANK L. STANTON



Perhaps no living American poet is more widely known on this side of the Atlantic than Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta, Ga. The lines of none of our verse writers have been more persistently reprinted by the daily and weekly press. While the general newspaper editor is a good judge of what is popular, he cares much less for literary qualities, especially in poetry. This has been particularly true in Mr. Stanton's case, and has unintentionally worked no small injustice. His lighter and more catchy verse has been given the widest circulation, while some of his poems of real beauty are almost unknown.

Mr. Stanton is a versatile singer. Aside from his lighter verse, which needs no comment here, he has written songs and lyrics of unsurpassed beauty and melody. Sometimes his inspiration comes from nature, sometimes from child life, sometimes from a great moral truth. He is always, however, the poet of hope and good cheer. It is no exaggeration to say that he has never written a despairing or pessimistic line. While his best songs and lyrics show an unusual mastery of rhythm, rhyme and form they are the product of a true and

natural singer. As Mr. Joel Chandler Harris says, there is not an "artificial note" to be found in them. "Sincerity and simplicity prevail throughout. Surely there is a touch of origi-



FRANK L. STANTON

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nality in the fact that the poet, with such remarkable facility for rhyme and meter and in the outward forms of his art, should cling so persistently to what is simple and true."—*Current Literature*.

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



Decidedly the best selling book of the month has been "The Reign of Law" by James Lane Allen, which has been tersely described as made up of beautiful scenery and fine character sketches strung along a thread of hemp. But it is more—it is a psychological study—but always from the human, never from the dry,

technical standpoint. That it will rival in popularity the most successful of the author's previous works seems not unlikely. "China: The Long-Lived Empire" has likewise been largely in request—showing how much the daily newspaper has come to affect our literary tastes; while "Unleavened Bread," by Judge Robert Grant, has again emphasized its claim to eminence. Always strong,



not always pleasant, it has been sharply criticised, but the critics are mostly agreed as to its thoroughly human quality—which doubtless explains its popularity.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"The Heart's Highway," by Mary E. Wilkins.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

"Boy," by Marie Corelli.

"The Bath Comedy," by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

"To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnston.

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"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"The Break-Up of China," by Lord Beresford.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress."

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

"Our Presidents and How we Make Them," by Col. A. K. McClure.

"Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan.

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At Wanamaker's, New York :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"The Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss.

"The Isle of the Winds," by S. R. Crockett.

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington.

"Boy," by Marie Corelli.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

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"The Break-Up of China," by Lord Beresford.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. William Starr Dana.

"Our Native Trees," by Harriet L. Keeler.

"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress."

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At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"To Have and to Hold," by Mary Johnston.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

"The Passing of Thomas and Other Stories," by Thomas A. Janvier.

"The Web of Life," by Robert Herrick.

"The Heart's Highway," by Mary E. Wilkins.

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"In South Africa with Buller," by George Clarke Musgrave.

"London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," by Winston Spencer Churchill.

"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"The Biography of a Grizzly," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.

"Paris as Seen and Described by Famous Writers," edited by Esther Singleton.

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At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass. :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant."

"From Kingdom to Colony," by Mary Devereux.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

"Knights of the Cross," by Henryk Sienkiewicz.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

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"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by William L. Scruggs.

"Railway Control by Commissions," by Frank Hendrick.

"How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. William Starr Dana.

"In South Africa with Buller," by George Clarke Musgrave.

"Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan.

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"A Private Chivalry" is the title of the new novel by Francis Lynde, which D. Appleton and Company announce for early publication. The scene, which is laid in Colorado, shifts from the stirring life of a mining camp to Denver, and the story is said to be remarkable for dramatic action and suspended interest.



## ROBERT BROWNING.

The London publishing house of Kegan Paul has paid the Boston firm of Small, Maynard and Company, a compliment by imitating the pleasant series of books known as the Beacon Biographies. The first of the new series, called the Westminster Biographies, has already appeared on both sides of the Atlantic, in this country with Small, Maynard and Company's imprint. In size and general makeup the two series are practically identical, the chief difference being in the color of the covers. It is worth noting, too, that this first volume has been printed in this country. All these little volumes are models of tasteful and serviceable bookmaking. The English editor will deserve praise if he can keep his series as uniformly excellent as the American series has thus far been. It must be acknowledged, however, that he has not been happy in his choice of a biographer of Robert Browning. Mr. Arthur Waugh, painstaking and appreciative though he may be, was not the man for a task of such large proportions. When a work on Browning is limited to about a hundred and fifty small pages one shudders on seeing it begin with a remark like this: "Except a man had history at his finger tips, a date, taken

by itself, is apt to be cold and unsuggestive." This last adjective, it may be noted, might be justly applied to Mr. Waugh's little book. It fails completely, as actors say, to "light up" the subject. It follows Browning's history with fidelity; but the record it leaves is commonplace, at moments fatuous. But no record of such a man could fail to be full of interesting facts. Of course, the book does not undertake to give an elaborate analysis of Mr. Browning's genius; lack of space makes such an ambition impossible; but Mr. Waugh shows sympathy with the poet's aims and point of view. The time is coming, of course, when Browning as a dramatic poet will receive the appreciation from the great public that is now given him by a comparatively few readers. It is reported, for instance, that Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, who for many years has read from Browning in public, and has lately made a notable success as an actress, will produce "In a Balcony" next winter, and possibly the great scene between Ottilia and Sebald from "Pippa Passes," which makes in itself a complete play, and one of the most dramatic plays in the English language, equal in intensity to the banishment scene in "Romeo and Juliet," and far more varied. Indeed, several American players have already shown their regard for Browning as a writer for the theatre, among them Lawrence Barrett and Miss Julia Marlowe.

With the personal side of Browning, Mr. Waugh deals with more success than with his purely literary character. In speaking of his friendship with women he makes one shrewd observation, which he expresses badly, however: "The strongest and most masculine character will always be found to seek those complimentary qualities of womanhood for which a weakly or effeminate nature can find substitutes in itself." Besides being true, it is a just tribute to the most masculine poet of the century. With portrait. 155 pp. 32mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### PIONEERING ON THE CONGO.

The Rev. W. Holman Bentley, author of "Pioneering on the Congo," was for twenty-one years a Baptist missionary in the district watered by the great Congo River. He was one

author of a "Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language."

He prefaces his long and interesting account of his travels and experiences with a concise history of Portuguese Africa from the time of Prince Henry the Navigator, a grandson, by the way, on his mother's side, of the English John of Gaunt. The capture of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, under his leadership, in 1415, is regarded as the first step in the modern exploration of Africa. After the death of his father, King John I., in 1433, he founded a school of navigation under Jacome, a Majorcan, and sent the pupils on voyages of exploration. After his death the work was continued by others. Sierra Leone was discovered in 1447, and the wide mouth of the Zaire, or Congo River, in 1484. Diego Cam was the discoverer of the latter. Mr. Bentley declares that the inhabitants of the



CONGO COINS

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From "Pioneering on the Congo"

of the first of the English missionaries in that country, and first saw some of the Congo tribes when they were practically untouched by any foreign influences. He has reduced their language to writing, and is the

district still preserve the memory of his name. They call it Ndo Dioko Kam. Through Cam's influence Christian missions were established. Through the subsequent explorations of the Portuguese the work of Chris-

tianizing that part of Africa was largely extended, but the missions, according to tradition, fell under an evil spell, and the converted Africans or their descendants reverted to the superstitions of their ancestors.

In 1879, when Mr. Bentley reached the Congo, it was to all intents and purposes a heathen land. So the record of Portuguese colonization and civilization counts for little. Mr. Bentley found some crude, almost meaningless, survivals of Christian ceremony and symbolism.

The river and its district were generally given up to the slave trade, to the growth and extinction of which Mr. Bentley devotes a chapter, until as lately as 1878. Baptist missions had been established at few points on the coast of Africa as early as 1848, but the work was not pushed energetically until it was taken up by George Greenfell and Thomas J. Comber in the seventies. Mr. Bentley retells the story of the search for Dr. Livingstone and his relief in 1871 by Henry M. Stanley, and the subsequent explorations of Stanley himself, which prepared the way for the advance of the Baptist and other missions. A vast field for missionary work beyond Stanley Pool, the big lake-like opening in the Congo one thousand and sixty miles from its source, was opened to them. Messrs. Greenfell and Comber made a reconnoitering expedition early in 1878 and another later in the same year. At that time there were important Dutch trading stations at and near the mouth of the Congo, and steamboats were obtainable for navigation eighty miles or so into the interior. Comber returned to England in December and made his report, returning the following April with three colleagues, of whom Mr. Bentley was one.

From this point Mr. Bentley's narrative is largely a record of his own experiences. His two volumes are packed full of facts and figures, graphic accounts of innumerable exciting adventures, information on



DOM PEDRO V., KING OF CONGO

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From "Pioneering on the Congo"

ethnological, geographical, commercial, pomological, ichthyological, philological, and religious matters. Comber's party established their first mission at San Salvador in the Congo district in July, 1879. Explorations from that point were soon instituted and outlying stations established. In 1881 the explorers founded a mission at Stanley Pool. By the end of 1882 an effective line of communication had been established between the Lower Congo and Stanley Pool, and a steamer for the sole use of the missions was on the way from England. This boat, named the "Peace," arrived early in 1883. In her many expeditions in the upper river were conducted and through these new stations were established.

Mr. Bentley's book carries the record up to last year. He has chap-

ters on the Congo language and the vagaries of fetichism. He has chapters, too, on "Other Missions on the Congo," with an illustrative map, and the Government of the Congo Free State since its constitution under King Leopold of Belgium. The appendix contains a list of Congo missionaries, men and women, translations of the Lord's Prayer in eight of the Congo languages and dialects and an account of the genesis and effects of the malarial fever in which the theory of the blood-destroying parasite is upheld and the danger of infection by mosquitoes insisted upon.

The main object of Mr. Bentley's book, of course, is to tell the story of the spread of Christianity in Africa, but his narrative is of varied interest, and the descriptions of people, manners, and customs are clear and vivacious. The maps and pictures add greatly to the interest of the book. Two volumes. 478, 448 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### A WHITE WOMAN IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Helen Caddick describes in "A White Woman in Central Africa," her journey from Chinde, a settlement at the mouth of the Zambesi, to the great Lake Tanganyika, which divides German East Africa from the Congo Free State. She traveled alone, in spite of the warnings of her friends, and found the natives kind and attentive. She went from Chinde up the Zambesi to Katunga, on the missionary boat "Henry Henderson," known to the few Europeans as the "Pious Paddler." The two strangest things she saw in that comparatively short stage of her journey were the hippopotamus in his native environment and the huge baobab tree over the grave of Mrs. Livingstone at Shipango. This is a curious and wonderful kind of tree, which "looks as if it belonged to the days before the flood." The thick trunk



A MACHILA

(sometimes these trees are seventy feet in circumference) tapers toward the top. At intervals thick boughs project, covered with little twigs and leaves. There are no waving branches covered with foliage. The fruit is large, with a velvety green shell, and full of small nuts of cream of tartar. She says that the natives make a hole in the shell, fill it with water, and use it as a drinking cup until the cream of tartar is all dissolved.

From the Zambesi on the fourth day, the steamboat turned in the Shiré River, which is narrower, with higher banks. At Chiromo the intrepid woman dined with the Consular officer, being the first European woman to break bread at that station. She also frightened the house cat, which had never before seen a European woman. She was in British Central Africa from June to November, and never had a touch of the fever. But she did not drink whisky or needlessly expose herself.

From Katunga she was carried overland in a *manchila*, a sort of hammock swung on a bamboo pole. She had fourteen carriers, including two for her luggage, which weighed only sixty pounds. The rate of speed was about four miles an hour. At Blantyre, 3,000 feet above the sea, the center of a Scotch colony founded by Livingstone, she found homelike cooking, and English flowers were growing there. From Blantyre she proceeded to Liwonde, again in a *manchila*, stopping at Zomba, the capital of British Central Africa, a high, salubrious, and attractive place, and the neighboring Scotch mission, and at Songani. At Liwonde she went on the steamer *Livingstone* to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, and from there on the *Domira*, which resembled Noah's Ark, but was seaworthy and comfortable, to Karonga. Here she had to hire a cook and lay in provisions and trinkets to barter with. Then she started again in the *manchila*. Her men were always sober and well-behaved. From Lake Tanganyika she

returned to Karonga, and thence, on her way back to the coast, she passed through German Kondeland.

Her descriptions are spirited and the story of her voyaging is easy reading. Illustrated. 242 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

"Personal Recollections," by H. Sutherland Edwards, has much that is interesting concerning foreign geniuses. Mr. Edwards, who is the dean of English musical critics, has been an editor, playwright, war correspondent, and foreign correspondent at different intervals during the last fifty years, and has been identified with many in the world of art and belles-lettres. His "Recollections" are a series of pen pictures very cleverly drawn. There are entertaining pages devoted to Hans von Bülow, Rubinstein, the inimitable Viviers, and other musical celebrities. "Thackeray on 'Madame Bovary,'" "Thackeray and 'Turgeneff,'" "Charles Reade's Violins," "Jerrold's Butt and His Bully," "How the Prince of Wales Was Converted and M. Jean de Reszke Was Convinced," "The Three Salas and Their Patrimony," are the titles taken at random from the chapters, showing the character of the book. Play-goers will find amusement in "A Prize Comedy," "Behind the Scenes," and "Tribune and Censure," and students of politics will read with interest a striking character sketch of the Russian revolutionist, Bakunin. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards has in his time played many parts, and he has played them all creditably and many of them exceedingly well, and in the various phases of his career he has won the regard of numerous men of note, and can hardly have made an enemy. He has modestly refrained from attempting to produce anything in the nature

of an autobiography, and he has kept himself quite in the background throughout this little volume, which accurately reflects the amiable character of the writer, for it cannot give offence to any one, and perhaps is made less interesting than it might have been by the extreme kindness which leads Mr. Edwards to recollect little except what is pleasant. It is seldom that he pronounces a condemnatory opinion, and when he does so, as in the case of G. H. Lewes, the blame is largely tempered by praise:

"The dramatic critic of the *Leader* was Mr. G. H. Lewes, who wrote, with conscious affectation, deliberate imitations of Jules Janin at his worst. It amused his intimate friends, but it was silly stuff. Lewes, however, was really a judge of literature and the drama. Some of our most brilliant critics are nothing of the kind. They write interesting articles, but pronounce wrong judgments. . . . Lewes was a wonderful conversationalist. He talked as well as he wrote—which was very well indeed—and he owed a good portion of his success in life to his powers of impressing publishers and managers. His novels, though enriched by much plunder from the French, are still very poor. Of his plays, two comparatively original ones, 'The Noble Heart' and 'A Chain of Events,' failed. His very successful 'Game of Speculation' is simply a translation of Balzac's 'Mercadet.' The translator declares in his preface that he 'wrote the play in six hours,' adding, with charming modesty, that he is 'indebted for the plot to M. de Balzac'—as though he were not also indebted to M. de Balzac for the personages and the dialogue; for everything, that is to say, in the piece!"

Mr. Edwards, as might be expected of one who has been for so many years a musical critic, deals largely in stories of the opera and the stage. 270 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

#### JOEL DORMAN STEELE, TEACHER AND AUTHOR.

A narrow circle may apparently confine the fame and the memory of a teacher to the local college or school; but this limit is only a surface one. The influence of a truly zealous and wise preceptor flows into a thousand channels, widens and broadens distant

streams and gives strength and beauty to innumerable lives.

A pertinent instance of this may be found in the biography before us. Joel Dorman Steele was perhaps known to a comparatively small number of persons in the busy world; but no one can read this record without a distinct impression of an active force and an immense influence in the formation of the minds and characters of a generation of young men and women.

The autobiographical chapter supplies the date upon which the record is based. It introduces Mr. Steele as the son of a Methodist itinerant in the State of New York. In the varied life incident to the father's career the boy learned many things not in books, and began early to exercise his quick and careful observations and to display the instincts of the teacher in imparting to others the knowledge he thus gained.

After his graduation from Genesee College Mr. Steele entered definitely upon the profession of teacher, in 1858, having received a call to teach Greek, Latin and the natural sciences in Mexico Academy, one of the oldest and best conducted schools in the State.

Mr. Steele remained at this post until the Civil War broke out. He resigned his place, raised a company, was chosen captain and sent to the front. On the field of Seven Pines he was severely wounded, but remained with his men until reduced by exposure and lack of care to severe illness. On his return to health Mr. Steele again took up his profession of teacher, with such wonderful insight into the minds and hearts of young people that his success was as great as his methods were original. Two of his essays, entitled "School Government" and "The Teacher's Aim," present his mature views upon these points, and are entirely in advance of those of any other of his time.

After a long term of labor at the Academy of Elmira, N. Y., Mr. Steele laid aside the teacher's rule for the



HE CAME SO CLOSE AS TO SEVER THE LOCKS FROM HIS HEAD.

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From "The Hermit of the Catskills"

more special work of writing and compiling text-books for the use of secondary schools. He then passed on to text-books of history, in pursuance of which task he made many visits abroad, gathering facts and data first hand and imparting to his books freshness and vitality.

In this congenial and profitable labor Mr. Steele passed twenty years of his life. Much of the biography is made up of Mr. Steele's letters and addresses. They exhibit a nature singularly generous and lovable, a broad culture and a noble and honorable life. With portrait. 215 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Ledger*.

#### THE HERMIT OF THE CATSKILLS.

Washington again moves through the pages of historical fiction in this novel by De Witt Clinton Overbaugh. The scene of the tale is laid in the

Hudson River Valley at the time of the Revolution. The author has evidently had access to various and valuable sources of information, and in the course of the story he manages to present several historical facts and legends which have not hitherto been utilized by either the historian or the novelist. The title of the book is drawn from the role played by a mysterious personage that has a curious control over the Indians of the district, and who is not unlike Cooper's "Spy." The story opens with the dispatch of Donald McGregor, an aide on the staff of Gen. Washington, on a secret mission to Gen. George Clinton. The story is full of incident. The love episode of the hero and Bretta will fascinate many, while there is plenty of villainy of the old-time, melodramatic kind shown in the characters of certain Tories, and through the whole tale the personality of the mysterious "Hermit" prevails



in a more or less definite form, constantly augmenting the curiosity of the reader as to his identity. Illustrated. 223 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA WITH BULLER.

Capt. George Clarke Musgrave, an Englishman, will probably be remembered by American readers as the author of "The Cuban Insurrection," and "Under Three Flags in Cuba." In addition he has written, but rather for English than for American read-

ers, "To Kumassi with Scott. The range of his military experiences is sufficiently indicated by the titles of these books, and commands attention for what he has to say on at least the military aspect of the South African war.

His book has avowedly been written with the aim of presenting to Americans what he and most, though not all Englishmen, consider the truth of the whole matter, which has stirred up hatreds and partisanship throughout the civilized world to an almost unprecedented degree. He retells the story of Uitlander wrongs



THE SIEGE OF LAITYSMITH: NON-COMBATANTS TAKING A BREATH OF AIR  
Copyright, 1900, by Little, Brown and Company From "In South Africa With Buller"



VICTOR AND VANQUISHED: THE MEETING OF LORD ROBERTS AND GENERAL CRONJE  
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as it has been told before, and repeats all the charges of hypocrisy, corruption, cowardice, treachery, slothfulness, ignorance, brutality and drunkenness, that have been brought against the Boers in the English press since last October. Even the accusation that they used soft-nosed and poisoned bullets finds its place here. On the other hand, he gives the Boers credit for the good characteristics they have

shown during the war, attempting to sift the corn from the chaff, drawing a distinction between such men as Joubert and Botha, and such unscrupulous fighters as Cronje and Viljoen, lauding humane Boers as well as denouncing brutal ones. Much of what he tells us, his worst charges being part of it, was told him in Natal and Cape Colony, whence many accusations have come, among them one to

the effect that the Boer women mutilated the wounded—a charge so serious that it should never have been made, unless accompanied by irrefutable evidence, on the authority of an anonymous “nurse at Cape Town.” Captain Musgrave does not include this horrible accusation in his list of Boer crimes, but, even without it, his picture of the Boers is so unfavorable that the reader wonders a little at the existence of such monsters. Curiously enough, the tone of his book becomes more moderate as he progresses. A soldier himself, he has evidently been unable to withhold entirely his respect from men who certainly have shown that they can fight.

It is perhaps upon this trait that he bases his prediction of the Boer's gradual transformation into a good British subject. The true solution of the vexed question of the relation of the two white races in South Africa, which will occupy British statesmen for many years to come, he finds in a drawing together of the two by the bonds of relationship. But can this closest of bonds be furthered by the publication of a book which, notwithstanding its honest struggle to be impartial, lays stress upon the many accusations, not always well supported, of cruelty and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare brought against the Boers? We fear not. There is another side of the question, also represented by eye-witnesses, which denies in toto the charges brought against the Boers as a people, though admitting the existence among them of brutish individuals.

What gives Captain Musgrave's book its chief value in our eyes, is its record of the campaign, from Dundee to Pretoria. He writes on questions of strategy and tactics with the easy assurance of a trained military man; what is more, he does so in language that any layman can interpret aright. As a history of the war in South Africa, we think, this book of his is

far more readable, understandable and informing than any we have yet seen. Moreover, he is an artist in the description of battle scenes; there is a dash about his writing that makes the reader realize it all. For the moment he becomes a spectator of, at times, even, a participant in the struggle. Much light is thrown by the author on certain incidents of the war, which have long needed explanation. Illustrated. 364 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### THE RISE AND FALL OF KRUGERISM.

This book, by John Scoble and H. R. Abercrombie is a serious attempt to show how the shadow of Paul Kruger has sat on the shoulder of South African politics for the last forty years. It is a tale of wirepulling, of political intriguing of machination. It is not a pretty story, but it is intensely interesting. It adds to the great volume of information about the struggle in the Transvaal, a chapter not hitherto written with such fullness and clearness. While other books on the South African question have been devoted to telling the general history of the political relations of the Boers and British, this one goes more fully into the narrative of Mr. Kruger's personal operations in the development of the Transvaal Republic. Mr. Scoble was the correspondent of *The London Times* in Pretoria prior to the present war, and Mr. Abercrombie is in the Intelligence Department of Cape Colony.

The opening chapters are taken up with the account of the formation of the Afrikaner supremacy in South Africa. This story has been told over and over again in the books which have appeared since the beginning of the present war, but in none of them is the futility of the English political operations more clearly shown than in this one. The impotence of the paltering policy of one Minister after

another is exposed, and the authors do not hesitate to condemn in the severest possible language the action of Mr. Gladstone in the days around Majuba. Whatever may be one's opinion of the rights or wrongs of the matter, this sort of writing makes interesting reading.

The coming of Kruger next occupies the attention of the authors. Here again they write with a depth of feeling which is perhaps not entirely judicial, but which is absorbing to to the reader. Kruger is painted as a shifty, keen, cold, calculating politician, of undoubted ability, but of ductile conscience.

In spite of its colored views, however, this book throws not a little light upon the purely political aspects of the difficulties in South Africa, and for that reason it will assume an important position among the books called out by the most recent conflict of England with the Boers. 318 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### THE GIRL AT THE HALFWAY HOUSE.

Mr. E. Hough gives us in his novel, "The Girl at the Halfway House," a series of pictures of the West as it was in the days of the buffalo, the cattle trail and the building of the railroads. Those who have read Mr. Hough's "Story of the Cowboy," that veritable epic of the West, need not be told of his eminent fitness for his task, for, besides his thorough knowledge of all the free, untrammelled life of the country in that new historic period, he brings to its description a profound affection for all its aspects, its hardships, makeshifts, rough and-ready manliness and helpfulness, its virtues and its shortcomings, which were those of all rude communities, where the physical man reigns supreme in the exuberance of his strength and spirits, where women are yet too few to make their influence felt and money is plenty.

The close of the civil war furnished the greater part of these pioneers from East and South to mingle in the West and produce the sturdy race that now inhabits it—descendants of men who survived twice in the struggle for life, who emerged from the trials of war and molded a new society out of chaos. Therefore Mr. Hough opens his book, which is a series of episodes bound together by a thread of romance, rather than a novel, with a battle picture of the great strife, and then proceeds to describe the modern exodus:

"When the bitter tide of war had ebbed, Battersleigh had found himself again without a home. He drifted with the disintegrating bodies of troops which scattered over the country, and in course of time found himself in the only portion of America which seemed to him congenial. Indeed, all the population was adrift, all the anchors of established things torn loose. In the distracted South whole families, detesting the new ways of life now thrust upon them, and seeing no way of retrieving their fortunes in the country which had borne them, broke away entirely from old associations and started on in the strange, vague American fashion of that day, in a hope of finding a newer and perhaps a better country. They moved by rail, by boat, by wagon, in such way as they could. The old Mountain Road from Virginia was trodden by many a disheartened family who found Kentucky also smitten, Missouri and Arkansas no better. The West, the then unknown fascinating West, still remained beyond, a land of hope, perhaps a land of refuge. The men of the lower South, also stirred and unsettled, moved in long columns to the West and Southwest, following the ancient immigration into Texas. The men of Texas, citizens of a crude empire of unproved resources, likewise cast about them restlessly. Their cattle must some day find a market. To the north of them, still unknown and alluring, lay the new upper country known as the West. In the North the story was the same. The young men, taken from the fields and marts to the camps and marches of the war, could not easily return to the staid ways of their earlier life. From New England to Michigan, from Michigan to Minnesota, many Northern families began to move also toward that West which offered at least opportunity for change. Thus there poured into the West from many different directions, but chiefly from two right-angling directions which intersected on the plains, a diverse population whose integers were later with phenomenal swiftness to merge and blend. As in the war the boldest

fought, so in emigration the boldest traveled, and the West had the pick of the land."

The Union soldier from the North and the bride of the Confederate warrior meet again in the new country, and furnish the romance of a book which is valuable, most of all, as a picture of the opening of the West. One is tempted to quote from these pages again and again, but must desist, leaving its sturdy minor charac-

ters—the nameless pioneers who are its real heroes—to be discovered by the reader himself. 371 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

#### PATROON VAN VOLKENBERG.

The action of this story by Henry Stephen, begins with the landing of one Michael Le Bourse at Long Island, his blowing the conch for the New York ferryman, and starting for



THE RESCUE OF THE MAID

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From "Patroon Van Volkenberg"



SHE THRUST HER HAND IN THE FLAME

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From "Patroon Van Volkenberg"

the little city of less than five thousand inhabitants. The conflict between the law-abiding citizens of New York, led by the Governor, Earl Bellamont, and the merchants, headed by Patroon Van Volkenberg, is at its height. The Governor has forbidden the port to the free-traders or pirate ships which infested the Atlantic and sailed boldly under their own flag; while the Patroon and his merchant colleagues not only

traded openly with the buccaneers, but owned and managed such illicit craft.

Patroon Van Volkenberg is a character worth portraying. Rough, unscrupulous, enamoured of power, he sails high-handed through the story like one of his own lawless buccaneers. He schemes, murders, and perjures himself; and at the same time he stands fearless and unashamed before his judges, convincing them that, in

the truer implications of his being, he is a gentleman. He faces the consequences of his plottings without a shadow of trembling, and he finally dies the death of a hero, desperate, bold, dominating and powerful to the end.

The atmosphere of the tale is fresh in fiction, the plot is stirring and well knit, and the author is possessed of the ability to write forceful, fragrant English. Illustrated by C. M. Reylea. 12mo.

#### PINE KNOT.

"Pine Knot," by William E. Barton, is a story of the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, opening just before the beginning of hostilities in the civil war and closing with the close of that conflict. But it is not concerned with war except as one or two characters drop out of the story to go and fight on one side or the other.

It is a historical romance dealing with the views of the early abolition-



"I CAN NEVER REPAY YOU"

Copyright, 1903, by D. Appleton and Company

From "Pine Knot"



ists and the dissensions and small differences of opinion which sprang up among them, and portraying very closely and in detail the peculiarities of the Cumberland mountaineers, their superstitions, their attitude towards the great question of the

from what we know of or think of now that the reader wishes at times that it were not a story but a straightforward and continuous description of a people and a phase of existence that are passing, if they have not already passed. The feeling that such de-



"TELL YOUR FATHER THAT I FORBID HIM TO OPEN SCHOOL"

Copyright, 1900, by D. Appleton and Company

From "Pine Knot"

hour, and their curious ignorance, coupled as it was with energy and ability to live. All this is well done and because of the newness of the field it holds the interest apart from the quite sufficient plot. Indeed, the lives of these simple people forty years ago are so different

scription as there is is accurate and reliable is enhanced by an occasional explanatory footnote which shows that the author has been on the ground and made a careful and intelligent study.

The story in its plot deals with the fortunes of an abolitionist who is a



fanatic and a dreamer—what indeed would in these days be called a crank. This man, though of wide education, and fully able to make money, practically pauperizes himself and his family in his devotion to the theory that war can be prevented by the payment of full values to the owners of the slaves, which are to be liberated. He works without hope of reward or without thought of pay. He finds his way to Pine Knot and gets a school to teach and makes many friends until he begins to preach abolition and then the community is divided.

Stumbling by chance upon what he thinks is an inexhaustible mine of silver he makes arrangements to dedicate his share of the output to paying for the liberated slaves. He goes North to sell stock and returns to find that dishonest partners have squandered all the money he has raised and that the mine has given out. There is a strong love story woven into this and the whole makes a very readable book. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. 360 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

#### GREATER CANADA.

In "Greater Canada: the Past, Present and Future of the Canadian Northwest," by E. B. Osborn, B. A., the author commences with chapters on the 'Yukon' discoveries and the progress of the fur trade, and from thence proceeds to a consideration of different regions in the Dominion, contrasting the Northwest, far West, and far North of to-day with the conditions and characteristics of the same territories some years ago. He then discusses the future of the Northwest, and, after a readable chapter on the romance of the fur trade, concludes his work with a reference to "the barren grounds." There are also a number of appendices which form no inconsiderable and unimportant a portion of the book. Speaking of the gold miners' rush to Klondike some

two years ago, Mr. Osborn points out that though the percentage of successful travelers was small it yet furnished a record for gold rushes in North America. "Of those who set out for California in 1849, it is said that not one in ten ever reached the mines; of the thirty thousand or so who tried to reach the placer-diggings on the Fraser in 1858, only between two and three thousand arrived; and of the multitudes who started on the 'Washoe Stampede' in 1860 (when the news of the Comstock discovery stirred up the West), barely one in eight seems to have reached Virginia City." The love of a gamble is a marked characteristic of the West; but, taking into consideration the great increase in population, it would seem as if of late years the tendency had been diverted into the so-called legitimate forms of business. 243 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### THE DAUGHTER OF PETER THE GREAT.

After having given us a volume on the reigns of Catherine I., Peter II., and Anne, Mr. Nisbet Bain on the present occasion treats of the Empress Elizabeth, the daughter of the great regenerator of his country. He seems to wish to fill up the gap which M. Waliszewski has left between the reigns of Peter and Catherine II. There is a great fondness for anecdotes, some of them scandalous, and it must frankly be acknowledged that the reign of Elizabeth gives plenty of scope for these stories. Nothing very exalted can be found in her character; she was an idle, self-indulgent woman, but seems to have had a heart. Mr. Bain, truly remarks, there was a signal difference between her reign and that of the gloomy Anne, with her coarse German favorite. Elizabeth took an interest in literature, art, and music. Buslaev even mentions some verses which she is supposed to have written. Our author speaks of the absence of

foreigners from her Court, but we take it that there were a good many Frenchmen. He also pays Elizabeth the tribute of saying that she consolidated the work of her father. It might, however, be more correctly said that this task was left for Catherine II. Perhaps Mr. Bain is too favorable, but we think that Elizabeth has been hardly dealt with by historians, and it is agreeable to find him somewhat mitigating the severity with which he has been accustomed to speak of tsars and tsaritsas. Beside her addiction to luxury and self-indulgence, Elizabeth was a devotee of a most exaggerated type.

Mr. Bain describes well the extraordinary palace revolution which raised the new empress to the throne. Here the memoirs of Mannstein are especially valuable. It was certainly through no merits of her own that she received the purple, but rather because the country had been so exploited by the German party that every one was weary of them. The unfortunate Anna Leopoldovna was banished with her husband to Siberia, and the infant Ivan immured in a fortress. The Seven Years' War, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, was the only really important event in it. It was brought about by intrigues, and the Russian share in it was miserably mismanaged by the generals Apraksin and Saltikov. Bestuzhev the Chancellor was a traitor, and his groveling demands for money from England only make his character more contemptible. The story of this war is clearly told by Mr. Bain, who gives long accounts of the battles of Grossjagersdorf and Kunersdorf. He is also at home with domestic details, such as the loves of Elizabeth and Razumovski and the ill-assorted union of the Grand Duchess Catherine and Peter. But here he is trenching on the ground of M. Waliszewski. Contrary to the general opinion, our author thinks that the intense hatred which Catherine felt for Paul may be explained by the fact that he was Peter's child.

Mr. Bain has consulted a good many authorities in the compilation of his work. The despatches of Finch—a shrewd diplomatist—and Sir Hanbury Williams, with others, have been already utilized by writers in this country, but we are pleased to see that Mr. Bain has employed as an authority the remarkable memoirs of the Russian Bolotov, which were first issued, if we remember rightly, by the magazine *Russkaya Starina*, and afterwards published separately. They present a most graphic picture of old Russia. It may be worth remarking that the collapse of the war with Turkey, which Anne carried on in conjunction with Austria (p. 13), was really caused by the secret diplomacy of France, which encouraged Turkey to resist.

The death of Elizabeth relieved Frederick of Prussia from the embarrassed position in which he found himself. Her successor, Peter III., was his friend and admirer, and the Russians were destined to gain nothing from their lavish expenditure of men and money. Frederick gave Peter some good advice during his short reign, but he was too great a fool to make use of it. Illustrated. 328 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*London Athenæum*.

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—Anna Katharine Green's latest detective story, "The Circular Study" (McClure, Phillips and Company), takes its name from the shape of a room in an old New York house on ——— Street, in and around which most of the action develops. Her favorite New York detective, Gryce, appears in his usual form and solves the mystery with proper dispatch. The author shows her skill by letting the reader into the mystery by the time the middle of the story is reached, the explanation of the motives and the recital of the events which led up to the tragedy by possessing that compelling interest which keeps the reader's attention until the end of the story is reached.

## FIRESIDE BATTLES.

A story of American home life, by Annie G. Brown, treats of the hardships as well as the pleasures in the life of a family who learned to be self-dependent after the death of the father. The interest centers in the action of

the thoughtless, but lovable mother and in the persistent efforts of the heroine to conquer poverty, ill-will, and discouragement. The scenes are Southern. Illustrated by Joseph C. Leyendecker. 327 pp. 8vo.—*Publishers' Weekly*.



"IF I GO UNDER, PULL," SAID JEAN

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From "Fireside Battles"

# A POPULAR EDITION OF "THE ROUGH RIDERS."

In view of the interest in the career of Theodore Roosevelt, renewed by the approaching Presidential campaign, many persons will take advantage of the popular edition of "The Rough Riders," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume is tastefully printed and bound, and retails at half the price of the original edition. It is an exceptional opportunity to obtain Col. Roosevelt's thrilling story of the Rough Riders in the war with Spain.

## ADDRESSES AND ESSAYS.

For the tenth volume of the new library edition of his works, Edward Everett Hale has made a collection of his "Addresses and Essays" on subjects of history, education and government. No man, he says in his preface, "spends half a century in the work of a New England minister without touching the business of education practically." A good definition of the work of the Church, he suggests, "divides that work under four heads—Worship, Charity, Hospitality and Education. If you please to analyze such duties, you may say Faith compels Worship, Love compels Charity and Hospitality, and Hope seeks always for Education." Mr. Hale's ruling idea on this subject is that education should be the purpose of our schools and colleges, and not merely instruction; the fault of our system is that "we go to work as if instruction were our prime object." This thought of training character rather than imparting information runs through the various commencement addresses and magazine essays gathered under the first head. Under "History and Biography" we have a group of very interesting papers, for history, Mr. Hale says, "has been my favorite study; or, as I ought to say, it has been my favorite avocation." Under "Sociology" are half

a dozen essays called out on special occasions "to meet what I thought exigencies." All have the broad



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Copyright, 1900, by Charles Scribner's Sons  
From "The Rough Riders"

view, the manly sincerity and uprightness, the fervent patriotism and strong common sense that are characteristic of this admirable writer. 412 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## THE JAY-HAWKERS.

In "The Jay-Hawkers," a new novel by Adela E. Oспен, the author of "Perfection City" has selected a field hitherto unexplored by the historic novelists of the United States. As the title suggests the story is of the free soil and border ruffian days just preceding the outbreak of the civil war. The tale opens with the first

raid of the Jay-Hawkers into Missouri and the shooting of a prominent slave owner there by Charles Heaton, a young Vermont boy, who has come out to Kansas to do great deeds for the freedom of the slaves. An interesting narrative follows describing Heaton's desire to make atonement for the sor-

laziness, with its incidental thrashings. They were free to work for their living, so their first idea was to run away and get themselves sold back to Virginia. It is an absorbing story, full of incident and picturesque descriptions. 300 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.



"LOOK!" HE EXCLAIMED. "THE BRAVE LITTLE MAN. HE THREW STONES AT THE COYOTES AND KEPT THEM OFF!"

Copyright, 1900, by The Bowen-Merrill Company

From "With Hoops of Steel"

row he has brought into the life of Nancy, the murdered man's daughter, his return to her home to find it dismantled, his meeting with her later and their love story, in which the opposition of a rejected lover who turns Bushwhacker plays a prominent part. The great charm of the story is the beauty of the descriptions of early life on the prairies and special mention may be made of a chapter on a buffalo hunt and a later one on a Kansas snow storm. A point well made is the hopelessness of the slaves after they have been given their freedom, accustomed as they were to a life of perfect

### WITH HOOPS OF STEEL.

This tale of the West is by Florence Finch Kelly, and illustrated by Dan Smith. The three principal characters are ranchmen, as closely knit together in bonds of friendship as were ever Kipling's "Soldiers Three." They are Emerson Mead, Nick Elhorn and Thomson Tuttle. Rude, rough characters all three; they are the best shots in the country and are perfectly honest and square according to their lights.

The story of their adventures is well told. The pictures are vivid, and the descriptions admirable, the

local color being put on with a discriminating brush. The characters are alive, vigorous and picturesque, and their conversation is for the most part easy and natural.

There is portrayed that strong and sturdy friendship between men—friendship of the life-giving variety—that does one good to read about and makes one long to meet.

### THE VALLEY OF THE GREAT SHADOW.

Miss Annie E. Holdsworth (Mrs. Lee-Hamilton) author of "The Valley of the Great Shadow," was born in Jamaica, which she left as a child. She was educated in London, and afterwards lived in Scotland, where her father had a church. Here she wrote her first poems and stories. On her father's death in 1892, she went to London and worked on the staff of the *Review of Reviews*. She afterwards joined Lady Henry Somerset in editing *The Woman's Signal*.

In 1898 she married Eugene Lee-Hamilton, author of "The New Medusa," "Sonnets of the Wingless Hours," etc., and made her home in Italy. Miss Holdsworth has traveled extensively; indeed, her books have all been produced in different countries—"Joanne Traill, Spinster," in Egypt; "The Years that the Locust hath Eaten," in England; "The Gods Arrive," in Switzerland, and "The Valley of the Great Shadow," in Italy. This last book was the outcome of a long stay at Davos, the scene of Miss Harraden's "Ships that Pass in the Night." But while Miss Harraden's book is the story of an episode in Davos, "The Valley of the Great Shadow" has for its protagonist the place itself. Most of the incidents in the book came under the author's notice during her stay in Davos.

—Mr. Henry James' new novel will be entitled "The Soft Side." It is promised for this fall.

### UP IN MAINE.

Pretty much the whole aspect of the old State of Maine is reflected in this volume of verse, full of the dialect, the hard common sense, the quaint humor, the rough work, the cold winters, the rugged coasts, the glorious woods, the silent lakes, the logging camps, the farms, barns, and district schools which have made Maine "a good State to hail from," and, some of us think, a good State to return to when the "Old Home Week" comes. Mr. Day is part Hosea Bigelow, part Josh Billings, part B. F. Taylor, and part Hamlin Garland, and he has served up the homely romance, the tough experience, the picturesque scenery, the honest, arduous, plain-spoken life which are embodied in his subject with a good deal of cleverness. One does not look for the highest order of poetry in such a book, but is content with seeing nature—human and otherwise—face to face, and with being amused with rhymes that are pat and pointed, if not always edified with sentiments that are refined and language that is elegant. The verses are arranged in groups whose titles will indicate their scope: Round Home; 'Long Shore; Drive, Camp and Wangan; Hosses, and Goin' t' School. Illustrated. 209 pp. 12mo. —*Literary World*.

### BROWN OF LOST RIVER.

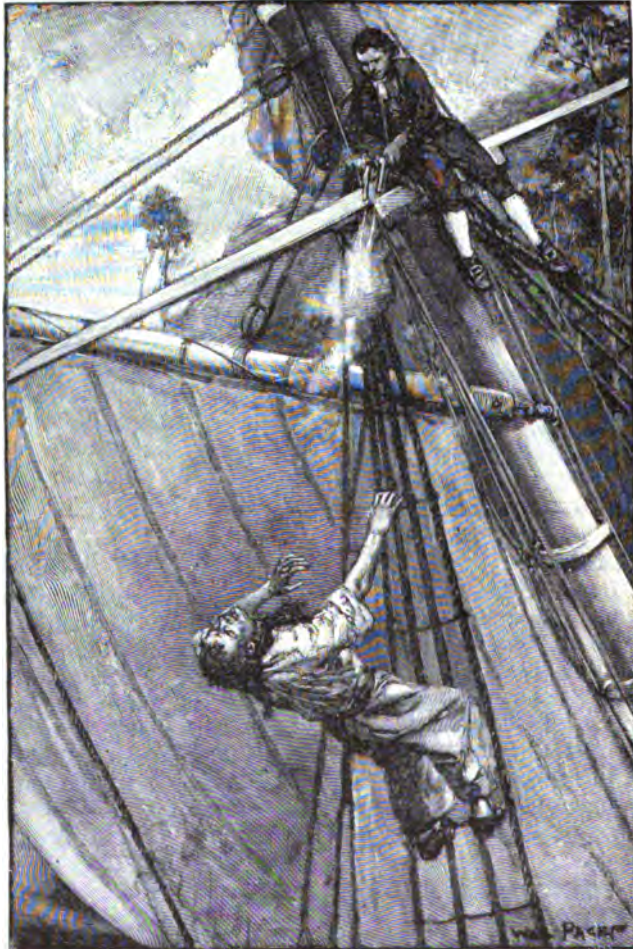
This tale of ranch life in the West, as it is to-day, with the early roughness worn off and replaced by the omnipresent civilization that within a year traversed even the Klondike trail, opens remarkably well and does not lag as it proceeds. The plot is good, the incidents that carry it on are vivid and well told, while over it all there hovers the true atmosphere of the landscape of the Western plains, reproduced by one who has lived there and possesses a palette of many colors and a felicitous hand to wield the brush. It is a simple story, and

should be a welcome one, of fresh air, sunshine and love, of cattle raising and hard riding and also of life in its deeper meaning, with jealousy and horse thieves to give it the spice of adventure. The social side of the life is drawn with observant humor. The author, Mrs. Stickney, is a Massachusetts woman, whose husband is a bank president in Colorado. She knows the region and the life that she describes, and her story gives more than the usual impression of truthfulness in its picture of the free life of the plains. 309 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### THE NEW ILLUSTRATED "TREASURE ISLAND."

One of the features of the present publishing season will be the new edition of "Treasure Island," with forty-five illustrations by Wal Paget, which Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out this month. It is just nineteen years since Stevenson, in a letter to W. E. Henley, announces the inception of "Treasure Island," and goes on in his characteristic way with a description of the book:

"If this don't fetch the kids," he writes, "why, they have gone rotten since my day. Will you be surprised to learn that it





is about Buccaneers, that it begins in the Admiral Beubon Inn on Devon Coast, that it's all about a map and a treasure, and a mutiny, and a derelict, and a current, and a fine old Squire Trelawney (the real Tite, purged of literature and sin, to suit the infant mind,) and a doctor, and another doctor and a sea cook with one leg, and a sea song with the chorus 'Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum,' (at the third ho you heave at the capstan bars), which is a real Buccaneer's song, only known to the crew of the late Captain Flint (died of rum at Key West, much regretted, friends will please accept this intimation); and lastly, would you be surprised to hear, in this connection, the name of Rotledge? That's the kind of man I am, blast your eyes."

"Treasure Island" not only fetched the kids but their elders as well, as is proved by the number of editions sold during the last decade. To Stevenson's description, one can only add that it is still the best tale of pirates and hidden treasure in the world, and is rendered doubly attractive by Mr. Paget's illustrations.

## OBITUARY

JACOB DOLSON Cox, author of "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run, as Connected with the Fitz-John Porter Case," and "The Battle of Franklin," died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 4th.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

DR. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, the historian, died after a long illness at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, July 31st. Dr. Ridpath was born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 26, 1841. Both of his parents were from Virginia, near Christiansburg, on the summit of the Alleghanies. His mother was a descendant of Samuel Matthews, one of the Colonial Governors of Virginia. He was graduated from Asbury (now De Pauw) University in 1863, taking first honors. After serving as principal of an academy at Thorntown, Ind., and as superintendent of public schools at Lawrenceburg, he was called in 1869 to the chair of English literature at De Pauw. He was transferred later to the chair of history and political philosophy. He became a conspicuous figure in the college world. During his career as professor he displayed his powers as a writer, and distinguished himself by his ability to think clearly, speak fluently, and write elegantly. In 1874 and 1875, while occupying the chair of history, he wrote and published

his first book, "Academic History of the United States." It met with a large sale, and he abridged the work into a "Grammar-School History," which for over twenty years held its place as a text-book in many schools. In 1876 he published his "Popular History of the United States." Its sale was immense, and it was translated and published in German. In 1879 he published an "Inductive Grammar of the English Language," and in 1880 appeared his "Monograph on Alexander Hamilton." He next wrote the "Life and Work of Garfield," of which 85,000 copies were sold. His "Cyclopædia of Universal History" was published in 1885 in four large octavo volumes. More than one hundred and fifty thousand sets of this history are said to have been sold. In 1885 he resigned his professorship in De Pauw, and the vice-presidency of the university in order that he might devote his whole time to authorship. In 1893 he published the "Life and Work of James G. Blaine," and in 1894, his most comprehensive and philosophical work, entitled "Great Races of Mankind," in four volumes. He was engaged for ten years in preparing the material, and another four years in writing this work. In 1898 he published the "Life and Times of Gladstone," and a supplement to the "History of all Nations," for Webster's Dictionary. He was one of the editors of "The People's Cyclopædia," and for a time was editor of *The Arena* magazine, of Boston. His monographs are numerous. In recent years he had been engaged in the preparation of a complete and elaborate history of the United States.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

H. M. L.—

From what poem and by whom are the lines:

"To give  
Means with God not to tempt or deceive  
With a cup thrust in Benjamin's sack

\* \* \* \* \*  
He lends not, but gives to the end,  
As He loves to the end." \* \* \*

W. G. J.—

Asks the name of author and complete verses of the following:

"Time, thou thief, throw that in.  
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,  
Say that health and wealth have missed me;  
Say I'm growing old, but add—  
Jennie kissed me."



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is to be married the fiancé behaves so badly that the match is declared off. Helena then marries the Count Eugen von Rodan. The Rodans are known to be as mad as March hares. The Count is married when he is tipsy. Naturally, Helena has a very uncomfortable honeymoon, but she is fairly heroic. With such material Gertrude Hague constructs a curious story. 317 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

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W . W . J A C O B S

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William Wymark Jacobs was born on eighth September, 1863, in London, and was educated at private schools. Like many another author, he found the Civil Service a stepping-stone to literature. Young as he is, he has been more than half his life in the service of his country, entering the Post Office Savings Bank as a boy clerk at the age of sixteen, while at twenty, after having passed the necessary examination, he was appointed a man clerk. Fifteen years, therefore, has he spent "reckoning up other people's money rather than counting his own," as he humorously expresses it himself.

The Post Office is hardly the atmosphere which one would expect to foster the growth of humor; yet, as everybody who has read his stories is aware, Mr. Jacobs is the possessor of a peculiar quiet humor, both of plot and of character, which, though it often makes the reader scream with laughter, is never forced or farcical. On the contrary, his scenes and his characters are so presented, by a thousand little touches, as to seem absolutely life-like.

It is to the Post Office, indirectly at least, that Mr. Jacobs owes the encour-

agement which has led him to persevere, until now he stands admittedly within the charmed circle of the most popular of latter-day romancers. After about a year's service in the senior branch of the department, when he was about twenty-one, he wrote an article for the *Blackfriars Magazine*, conducted by the clerks of the Post Office, a publication which is still extant under a new name, and a new régime, as the *St. Martin's-le-Grand*, which is published quarterly. His first effort was distinctly modeled on the style of Max Adeler, but it was sufficiently attractive for two more contributions to be readily asked for, and as readily given, even though he received no payment for them, the publication being an avowedly amateur one.

Thus encouraged, he was moved one day to send an article to a popular weekly paper, and for this he received the prize of five shillings which was offered for the best contribution. That was his first "blood money," as he calls it, and it was soon followed by more from the same source, as he continued contributing. Then another London paper gave him his first great encouragement by making him an offer for a series of articles, which were published during a period of four years.

One day he sent a story, called "A Case of Desertion," to Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, then the editor of *To-Day*. This was not only accepted but brought an *Oliver Twist*-like cry for more from that gentleman, and at regular intervals came post-cards demanding more stories in the same vein. It was in this way that the twenty-one stories which form the volume known as "Many Cargoes" came to be written.

This book is remarkable, for at a single stroke it gave Mr. Jacobs his reputation, and so strong a hold has it taken on the public that, although it has been in circulation for only about two years and a half, it is now in the eighteenth edition. The history of "Many Cargoes" may serve to inspire many a would-be author to persevere, for Mr. Jacobs sent it to no fewer than five publishers before he found one to take it. After "Many Cargoes" the coast was clear, and to continue the nautical metaphor, which is so appropriate to a writer of sea stories, Mr. Jacobs' future work has had no difficulty in making safe harbors, "The Skipper's Wooing" being published two years ago, and "More Cargoes," practically a continuation of the "Many Cargoes" vein stories, last year.

For every effect there must be a cause, and those who seek to discover the reason for Mr. Jacobs' turning to literature in general, and sea stories in particular, may find an explanation in the fact that one of his great-aunts published a volume of poems, his great-grandfather was a seaman, while his father is a wharfinger at Wapping, where he himself lived for several years, coming in contact, at a most impressionable age, with a good many seamen on the coasting vessels, and getting to know the captains of many of them.

The love of the sea, as everyone would naturally suppose, is an inherent characteristic of the writer of sea stories, and as a boy he decided that his profession should be that of a sailor. With this idea strong in his

mind he went on a pleasuring cruise, but so ill did he get that the cruise became anything but a pleasure, and brought about a complete change in his opinion of seafaring as a method of livelihood.

Few literary men have so equable a temperament, and no author who at a sudden leap has gained fame could possibly have a more modest demeanor than Mr. Jacobs. From ten till four he puts off the literary man and during his office hours he is conspicuously wanting in any of the so-called characteristics of the popular novelist. Slight of build, with close-cropped hair, bright eyes, and short mustache, he looks rather five-and-twenty than five-and-thirty. Scarcely less contradictory than his appearance is his name, for while the ordinary man would assume from it that he was of Jewish extraction, as a matter of note his family records preserve no trace of any connection with the race which has produced some of the most famous literary men of our day.

Indeed, most of his work is done in the early evening between the hours of seven and ten, when he goes to his study and locks himself in, for solitude and silence are absolute essentials in his code of work. In his younger days his sister used to copy his work for him from day to day, so that he might go over it in a legible form, for his own calligraphy is, as he says himself, "simply execrable, and not to be tolerated," but now he calls in the services of the typewriter for that purpose. How the ideas come for his stories Mr. Jacobs is at a loss to say. He does not keep a commonplace book, like so many authors, in which to put down striking characteristics of friends, acquaintances, or people he meets in the street, and he never makes use of the remarkable plots which lie to the hand of every story-writer in the daily papers, although he acknowledges to using with gratitude on one occasion a plot for a story which was sent to him by a friend.

His stimulus to write comes now, when it is borne in upon him that a sufficient time has elapsed since he last wrote a story and that he should begin another, or else it takes the shape of a letter from an impatient agent or editor, asking when his story is coming in, and demanding it at an early date. Then he turns about and tries to discover the germ of a story, jots it down on a sheet of paper, roughly maps out the chapters, sits down at a table, takes up his pen, and begins to write.

It is the taking up of his pen which starts his brain actively at work, for until all his writing materials are in front of him, he says, he does not and cannot think of the details by which he will work out his plot or the characters which are necessary for its proper elaboration.

Even, however, when he has determined exactly what he is going to do he does not think anything of changing character, incident, and preconceived development as he goes along, knowing perfectly well, as every master of the literary craft does, that "he will come out right at the end." Even when in full swing it is as a rule quite easy for him to put away the story from his mind, and he makes it a habit to forget it while he is busy with the work he has contracted with the Government to do. From very modest beginnings indeed has Mr. Jacobs got his present position, for his earlier stories were paid for at the rate of a guinea a thousand words, and many an editor must now wish he had been able to obtain a few dozen of Mr. Jacobs' stories at that modest rate of remuneration.—*Tit-Bits*.

## L O N D O N B O O K S H O P S



After some weeks spent in London, with frequent visits to the bookshops, it was clear to me that there certainly was one thing upon which the book-buyer of America was to be congratulated, namely, the spacious, well-stocked, well-lighted, well-ventilated bookstores of the United States, where one can usually find in stock eight out of any ten recent books he may wish to see. By recent books I mean books published within two months. An inquiry for ten late books in a London bookshop would probably bring forth an answer something like this: "Thank you, we have only two of the books you have asked for in stock. We will get the others for you if you will leave an order for them."

Our English cousins never seem to be in a hurry, and they cannot understand why one should not be willing to wait a few days or even a week for almost anything he may want. On a previous visit to London I recall

stepping into a barber-shop where was displayed in a window the sign "Manicure," and my inquiry for the manicure met with the reply she was not in, but if I would make an appointment for any day next week she would come there to attend me. Wait a week for a manicure!

Many of BOOK NEWS readers have probably seen the dingy, ill-ventilated little bookshops of London and other cities of England, but others probably have not, and to these I would say that the dimensions of the average bookshop is about fifteen by twenty-five feet. Now, in a country where seven or eight thousand new books are issued annually, it is easily appreciated that only a very small proportion of them can be carried in stock in such small stores. Perhaps some one will say; "I know where there are some large bookstores in London, where the finest kind of books in elegant bindings are kept." True, there are stores—probably less than a half dozen, though, in all London—where

you can find a good stock of fine books in the choicest of bindings, but this does not disprove what I have said about the recent books, for in no one of these shops would you be likely to find more than two or three out of ten of the publications of the last two months. As far as my observation went, the stands at railway stations seemed to be much better supplied with recent issues than the regular bookstores. Speaking of the largest and finest shops of London, there are more than a dozen bookstores in the United States any one of which would hold three of the largest to be found in London. From what I saw in these shops I came to the conclusion that the English reader preferred books of a solid character, and I learned from a gentleman of large experience in the publishing business in both England and America that on the day of publication of a solid book a larger quantity would be taken up by the retail shops of London than would be taken by those in New York city, but that their works of fiction never have anything like the sale there that they have in this country. The popular books, or I should say the books most prized, in England to-day are those our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to read. And in the best shops you will find them in fine editions and elaborate bindings, and marked at prices that would startle the average American buyer. It must be that the English reader is willing to pay these high prices. He may be like the Frenchman I met in Paris last summer, who said he could not afford to buy more than one book a year, but he was willing to pay from one to two hundred francs for it if it suited him. Let me not be accused of having a prejudice against our English cousins, for next to a good American I prefer an Englishman.

While his ways are in many re-

spects different from ours, I believe that they are sometimes better. At the risk of being tedious, I wish to mention some books that always seem to be in demand by English readers: "Samuel Pepy's Diary," "Evelyn's Diary," "Froissart's Chronicles," "Monstrelet's Chronicles," "Mad. D'Arblay's Diary," "Addison's Spectator," "Johnson's Rambler," "Crabbe Robinson's Diary," "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," "White's Natural History of Selbourne," "Walton's Angler," the lives of Nelson, Wellington, Marlborough, Drake, Clive, Wolfe, and the Georges, and the writings of all the older English poets and dramatists.

I asked of an English acquaintance if he was familiar with the writings of any of our American authors and if he liked them. He said there were two of our authors he had read many times, Artemus Ward and Bret Harte. The first he had read over and over again, and his works were a constant source of pleasure to him.

I wonder how many Americans under twenty-five years of age have read Artemus Ward?

Two American authors whose works I frequently saw in early editions and in fine bindings were Prescott and Irving. In a shop window on Charing Cross Road I saw a set of Irving with the sign, "Everybody should read Washington Irving." Notwithstanding this strong recommendation of the bookseller, I saw the set still in the window two weeks afterwards.

I gather that the Englishman's taste leads him to adhere to the time-honored plays as well as books, for in one week there were announced on the billboards of London "She Stoops to Conquer," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "East Lynne." And a few weeks after, in Liverpool, "Arrah na Pogue" was billed, to be followed the next week by "The Colleen Bawn."

W. S.

## A L I C E B R O W N



very good reason for the charming manner in which Miss Alice Brown writes of New England and its people may be the fact that her birthplace and girlhood home was in a New Hampshire town, Hampton Falls,

where she was subtly influenced by the beautiful scenery and by the sea, which is not far away. She was educated much as many other New England girls, in a district school, and afterwards was graduated from a seminary in Exeter. While still in her teens she taught school for a short time, but soon abandoned everything else to devote all her time to her chief delight, writing, and in 1885 she joined the staff of the *Youth's Companion*, where she still remains.

She has been abroad several times, leisurely journeying, some of the time tramping, through England and Wales, and has also spent some time on the continent. Among Miss Brown's published volumes are "Robert Louis Stevenson: A Study," collaborated with Miss Guiney; a collection of short stories under the title of "Meadow Grass;" a life of Mercy Otis Warren; and "By Oak and Thorn," a record of one of those trips through England just mentioned. Her latest book is called "Tiverton Tales," and is a collection of stories the scene of which is laid in a New Hampshire town.

Miss Brown is also a poet, and her "Road to Castaly" is, as one critic says, "a book of verses full of the rich and pure poetry that kindles the fancy and lifts the imagination."—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford in *The Book Buyer*.



*Alice Brown.*

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# UNDER RAFTERS OF LIVING GREEN

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He climbed the wall, as he ate, and buried ourselves in the deep corn. The fragrant, silky tassels brushed my face and the corn hissed at our intrusion, crossing its green sabers in our path.

Far in the field my companion heaped a little of the soft earth for a pillow, spread the oilcloth between rows, and, as we lay down, drew the big shawl over us. Uncle Eb was tired after the toil of that night and went asleep almost as soon as he was down. Before I dropped off Fred came and licked my face and stepped over me, his tail wagging for leave, and curled upon the shawl at my feet. I could see no sky in that gloomy green aisle of corn. This going to bed in the morning seemed a foolish business to me that day and I lay a long time looking up at the rustling canopy overhead. I remember listening to the waves that came whispering out of the further field, nearer and nearer, until they swept over us with a roaring swash of leaves, like that of water flooding among rocks, as I have heard it often. A twinge of homesickness came to me and the snoring of Uncle Eb gave me no comfort. I remember covering my head and crying softly as I thought of those who had gone away and whom I was to meet in a far country, called Heaven, whither we were going. I forgot my sorrow, finally, in sleep. When I awoke it had grown dusk under the corn. I felt for Uncle Eb and he was gone. Then I called to him.

"Hush, boy! lie low," he whispered, bending over me, a sharp look in his eye. "'Fraid they're after us."

He sat kneeling beside me, holding Fred by the collar and listening. I could hear voices, the rustle of the corn and the tramp of feet near by. It

was thundering in the distance—that heavy, shaking thunder that seems to take hold of the earth, and there were sounds in the corn like the drawing of sabers and the rush of many feet. The noisy thunder clouds came nearer and the voices that had made us tremble were no longer heard. Uncle Eb began to fasten the oil blanket to the stalks of corn for a shelter. The rain came roaring over us. The sound of it was like that of a host of cavalry coming at a gallop. We lay bracing the stalks, the blanket tied above us and were quite dry for a time. The rain rattled in the sounding sheaves and then came flooding down the steep gutters. Above us beam and rafter creaked, swaying, and showing glimpses of the dark sky. The rain passed—we could hear the last battalion leaving the field—and then the tumult ended as suddenly as it began. The corn trembled a few moments and hushed to a faint whisper. Then we could hear only the drip of raindrops leaking through the green roof. It was dark under the corn.

—The Revolutionary stories for boys, by Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, are among the most successful of juvenile book publications. "*In the Hands of the Red Coats*" is "a story of the Jersey Ship and the Jersey shore during the war of the Revolution." The young hero's capture from an American privateer, with his confinement in a British prison ship, affords a bit of sea adventure and a narration of the hardships imposed upon American prisoners in the old "floating hells" of New York harbor during the British occupation, succeeded by the hero's escape in company with a considerable number of older fellow-prisoners and his participation in the Continental attack on the city.

# GREAT WRITERS *by* GREAT WRITERS

*Mrs. Hemans.* by Prof. Norton, from *Christian Examiner*, January, 1836



We have not received the last of the imperishable gifts of Mrs. Hemans' genius. The period of her spirit's trials and sufferings, and its glorious course on earth, has been completed. She has left an unclouded fame, and we may say in her own words :

"No tears for thee! though light be from us gone  
With thy soul's radiance:  
No tears for thee!  
They that have loved an exile must not mourn  
To see him parting for his native bourne  
O'er the dark sea."

As this therefore, will be the last time that we shall review any production of Mrs. Hemans, we may be permitted to recall, with a melancholy pleasure, the admiration and delight with which we have followed the progress of her genius. The feelings with which her works are now generally regarded have been expressed in no publication earlier, more frequently, or more warmly, than in our own. Without repeating what we have already said, we shall now endeavor to point out some of their features, considered in relation to that moral culture in which alone such writings can exist.

Mrs. Hemans may be considered as the representative of a new school of poetry, or, to speak more precisely, her poetry discovers characteristics of the highest kind, which belong almost exclusively to that of later times, and have been the result of the gradual advancement, and especially the moral progress of mankind. It is only when man, under the influence of true religion feels himself connected with whatever is infinite, that his affections and powers are fully developed.

Of this, modern poetry and fiction have abundantly availed themselves. But though a shadowy antiquity lay

as a background to Greek and Roman civilization, yet it was rarely resorted to by the ancient poets as a source of pleasing or solemn emotions. To them the remotest ages were little more than a desert abounding with monstrous fictions, with licentious and savage divinities, half brutal demigods, and heroes, and chiefs hardly human, whose fabulous deeds and sufferings present nothing to recommend them to our sense of beauty. In the period following, history assumed at least an air of truth, and men appeared on the stage with human feelings, passions, and virtues. But, in looking back upon their earlier history, the ancients seem to have felt but slightly those peculiar sentiments and trains of feeling, which the contemplation of antiquity now awakens in our breasts. In no ancient poet is there a celebration of a hero of his country to be compared with Mrs. Hemans' lines on the Scottish patriot Wallace beginning

"Rest with the brave, whose names belong  
To the high sanctity of song."

There is no appeal to the deeds of their fathers equal to her Spanish war-song—

"Fling forth the proud banner of Leon  
again;  
Let the high word 'Castile' go resounding  
through Spain."

No poetic conception of antiquity is to be found resembling the introduction of her "Cathedral Hymn"—

"A dim and mighty minster of old time,  
A temple, shadowy with remembrances  
Of the majestic past!"

And above all, there is nothing so morally ennobling, so adapted to raise the character of a people, as the verses by which she has conferred a great obligation on our country—her "Pilgrim Fathers."

But beside the advantages afforded to a modern poet by the religious and moral improvement of our race, which it has been principally our object to point out, there are others at which we may glance. He may look back over many ages, and around upon all countries, and acquaint himself with man, as he has existed and exists under circumstances the most dissimilar. He may possess himself of all that knowledge of human nature which has been gathered from long experience and wide observation, and multiplied opportunities of comparison. He may, like Southey, construct poems as wild and wondrous, and as morally beautiful, as "Thalaba," or as rich with barbaric splendor as "The Curse of Kehama," from the rude materials of Arabian fiction or Hindoo mythology. The treasures of learning and science, so poor in ancient times, have, through succeeding ages, been accumulating to furnish him with thoughts, illustrations and images. Our conceptions are enlarged, our views raised, the physical as well as the moral universe has been continually opening to the view of man, and knowledge unfolding her ever lengthening scroll, of which the ancients had scarcely read the first lines. It was a dream, ridiculed by Plato, of the extravagant admirers of Homer, that all human and divine learning was to be found in his writings.

In the nature of things art is progressive; its theory and practice are gradually better understood, errors are discovered and corrected, new objects of attainment proposed, and visions of higher excellence revealed to the mind; and thus we may believe that the character, principles, purposes and means of poetry are now comprehended more justly than they were in former times.

There is perhaps no poet in whose productions the characteristics of which we have spoken as giving a superiority to the poetry of later times over that which has preceded, appeal

more strikingly than in those of Mrs. Hemans. When, after reading such works as she has written, we turn over the volumes of a collection of English poetry, like that of Chalmers, we cannot but perceive that the greater part of it appears more worthless and distasteful than before. Much is evidently the work of barren and unformed, vulgar and vicious minds, of individuals without any conception of poetry as the glowing expression of what is most noble in our nature, and often with no title to the name of poet, but for having put into meter thoughts too mean for prose. Such writings as those of Mrs. Hemans at once afford evidence of the advance of our race, and are among the most important means of its further purification and progress. The minds, which go forth from their privacy to act with strong moral power upon thousands and ten thousands of other minds, are the agents in advancing the character of man, and improving his condition. They are instruments of the invisible operations of the Spirit of God.

#### A CRADLE SONG.

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
Thy father is watching his sheep,  
Thy mother is shaking the dreamland tree;  
Down falls a little dream on thee.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
The large stars are the sheep,  
The little ones are the lambs, I guess,  
And the pale moon is the shepherdess.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
The sky is covered with sheep,  
And up and down the field so bright  
Both sheep and shepherdess roam all night.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
The Saviour loves his sheep;  
He is the Lamb of God on high,  
Who for our sins came down to die.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep!  
For thou art one of His sheep.  
May holy angels guard thy bed  
And strew sweet dreams around thy head.  
Sleep, baby, sleep!

—From the German.

# LATEST ANNOUNCEMENTS of FORTHCOMING BOOKS



Miss Edna D. Proctor, who is an intensely loyal daughter of New Hampshire, announces a volume of poems "The Mountain Maid, and Other Poems of New Hampshire," written during a series of years, all relating to her native State. "'The strength of the hills' is in them; they glow with love of the grand and beautiful aspects of Nature which distinguish the Granite State"; and like the other poems Miss Proctor has published, there are in them so fine, deep feeling, so earnest a patriotism, and such genuine poetic imagination that all lovers of poetry will find them very attractive; while to New Hampshire men and women, at home or absent from their old home, they must possess an irresistible charm.

"The Black Gown" is a romance of Colonial New York, the scene being laid in and about Albany in the middle of the eighteenth century. The tale abounds in incident, adventure, and romance, and quite fully portrays the characteristics of the old New York Dutch life of the times. The hero is at the battle of Fort George, and here and everywhere else is a very striking figure. Miss Hall is favorably known by her two previous books, "The Boys of Scrooby" and "In the Brave Days of Old," books for boys which have enjoyed much popularity.

Colonel Livermore in "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America," sums up for permanent record the vast numbers of men engaged in the War for the Union, the numbers from each State furnished of infantry, artillery, cavalry, and marines; as well as those not attached to these arms of the service. He also enumerates

the losses incurred. Colonel Livermore is so thorough in whatever he undertakes that his work will inspire confidence as entirely trustworthy.

Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., who has become well known throughout the entire religious world for his expositions and studies of Biblical characters, has just completed the second volume of New Testament Heroes. It is to be entitled "John the Baptist."

For immediate publication is announced "The Spirit of God" by Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, whose previous works, as well as his annual visits to Northfield, have made him almost as well known in this country as in England, his home. His latest work is said by critics to be his most important one.

"The Dobleys," by Kate Master-son, is full of bright humor and some philosophy. Their truth to nature makes them interesting, and they have the added merit of being amusing and entertaining. They are full of vitality and are right to the point. The terse journalistic style and ready wit of the writer ought to make "The Dobleys" an active feature in the book market.

"The Binks Family," by John Strange Winter, is the story of the rise of a milkman, Mr. Binks, and how he entered society. The well-known author tells of the many quaint and curious things that happen to this family, as they develop under the influence of Mr. Binks' fast accumulating fortune.

"The Maid of Bocasse," by May Halsey Miller, is a delightful fourteenth century romance. The Maid of Bocasse was the orphan daughter of a rich count, who dwelt in the Kingdom

of Navarre. A Gascon knight made a daring attempt to win the fair chate-laine and her estates, and the entire story is one of struggle, heroism, love and passion.

Some writers for young people are fortunate in possessing the gift of interesting older people as well. W. O. Stoddard, the favorite of many generations of younger folk, is one of these men. In "The Noank's Log" he has continued the adventures of Guert Ten Eyck, the New York boy, who was the friend of Nathan Hale, and the hero of one of Mr. Stoddard's previous Revolutionary stories. The "Noank" was one of the privateers whose adventures and triumphs illuminated the gloomy years of 1776 and 1777, and the book is an interesting and well-told story, which will claim the attention and merit the liking of older people. Another writer of the same class is Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the editor of the successful publication, *Success*, who, in "Winning Out," has compiled a book of anecdotes and stories of successful people, which will be an inspiration to the young and of interest to their elders. It contains a great amount of new matter collected from rare sources, and is strikingly illustrated with photogravures of the most famous successes.

A story of mission life in China, by Charlotte M. Yonge, will be published next week, under the title of "The Making of a Missionary; or, Day Dreams in Earnest."

"Parlous Times," by David Dwight Wells, is a novel of modern diplomacy. It is full of incident, quick action and very clever epigram. The plot is strong and novel, and is worked out with marvelous skill. The love story is beautifully developed and is full of charm. Mr. Wells' ingenuity, which has won for him success in the past, is shown to great advantage in this book. His all-pervading sense of humor fills the story from cover to cover. The book presents many faith-

ful pictures of English society and diplomacy, and is full of interest.

"Lords of the North," by A. C. Laut, is a stirring historical romance of conflict and conquest in the Great North, and is a story of the bitter rivalry between the great fur trading companies, the Ancient and Honorable Hudson Bay and the North West. It is an intensely dramatic tale, admirably told by this brilliant journalist. It abounds in episode, with vivid descriptions of life in the early days in the great forests of the North.

"The Problem of Final Destiny," in the light of revised theological statement, by Rev. William B. Brown, D. D., is announced for immediate publication.

"The Church, Past and Present," a review of its history, edited by Rev. H. M. Gwatkin, has among the contributors the Bishop of London (Dr. Creighton), Bishop Barry, Rev. Chas. Bigg, D. D., Canon Meyrick and others.

"The Cobbler of Nimes," by M. Imlay Taylor, is a delightful tale of love and heroism in the days of the persecution of the Huguenots in the reign of Louis XIV. The real hero is a little hump-backed cobbler, whose unprepossessing exterior covers a magnanimous and loving soul, and who sacrifices his life to save the lady he adores and the man she loves.

"The Private Memoirs of Madame Roland," is edited with an introduction by Edward Gilpin Johnson, and has full-page illustrations. Madame Roland's attractive personality, her brilliant intellect, her desire to be judged justly by posterity, her enthusiastic devotion to republicanism, her disappointment on seeing the deeds done by the French Revolutionists in the name of Liberty, and her condemnation to the guillotine are here set forth in her own words in the form of personal reminiscences.

Most readers of "North Carolina Sketches: Phases of Life Where the

"Galax Grows," by Mary Nelson Carter, will feel as if they had learned for the first time of a new people. So unique are the social characteristics of these mountain folk that it is hard to realize that we are reading of citizens of the United States in the nineteenth century.

"The King's Deputy," by H. A. Hinkson, is a spirited and dashing story of life at the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin towards the close of the eighteenth century. The dialogue is lively and witty. Including the Duke of Rutland and Mr. Grattan, many real personages figure in the tale, and the picture of the times is realistic and truthful.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University had edited, with an introduction, a volume entitled "Liberty Documents." As the title indicates, it embraces the famous documents in history which have tended to augment the liberty of the masses. These documents are furnished with contemporary exposition and critical comments drawn from various writers, and have been compiled and prepared by Miss Mabel Hill, of the State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

"True to Himself," while a complete story in itself, forms the third volume of the "Ship and Shore Series" tales of adventure on land and sea, written for both boys and girls. In this story we are introduced to Roger Strong, a typical American country lad, and his sister Kate, who, by an unhappy combination of events, are thrown upon their own resources and compelled to make their own way in the world. Roger tells his own story in a modest, manly way that boys and girls both will be charmed with, and that their parents will admire equally.

It is refreshing to turn from juvenile war books and startling stories with sensational plots to a pleasing, wholesome tale of genuine girl-life, especially if the book be an exceptionally

pretty one, as "Randy's Summer" certainly is. Miss Amy Brooks, the author, has illustrated books for others, and gives ten specimens of her very best work to beautify her own book, which, we are happy to say, is good enough to deserve it. "Randy," the heroine, is a pretty country girl of fourteen, and "Prue," her dear little mischief-making sister, who occupies almost as prominent place in the story as Randy herself, is much younger. The story of their summer is one of plain, wholesome life, with sufficient incident to sustain the interest, and drollery enough to amuse.

"America's Economic Supremacy" is the title of a new book by Brooks Adams, which will soon be published. The problems discussed relate to the economic competition between nations which determines the seat of empire and regulates the distribution of wealth. The author would have his readers note that Great Britain is rapidly losing her economic supremacy, and that the probability now is that this supremacy must be transferred to the United States.

"Boy Donald" is complete in itself, yet continues the story of the "Happy Six." Little Miss Weezy and Master Donald Rowe have much to say, and a wise parrot occasionally puts in a word, while a frisky monkey tries to keep things lively. The story is laid in Southern California, where the six children meet with many interesting adventures. A handsome Mexican boy plays an important part in the book; and it contains a little mystery, satisfactorily explained in the closing chapter.

Charles Battell Loomis, whose "Yankee Enchantments" made such a hit in the *New York Sun*, tells an amusing story connected with his school life. According to Mr. Loomis, although we rather doubt it, he was not a good scholar and his reports did not fill his parents with joy. They wondered why he did not make a better showing, as he was not a dull

boy. The answer was at last forthcoming in a note from the principal of the school, who wrote: "Will you please see to it that Charles reads less fairy stories and puts in more time on his home studies. His fairy stories will be the ruination of him." That the principal was not a good prophet is shown by the fact that Mr. Loomis' fairy stories ran for nearly fifty weeks in the *New York Sun*. But Mr. Loomis says that if he had applied himself with more zeal to his studies his fairy stories might have run a hundred weeks in the *Sun*.

"Monsieur Maximilian DeLoup," compiler of the "American Salad Book," notwithstanding his name, is a thorough American, counting his ancestors back to the first white settlers of the country. Doubtless his tastes, as well as his name, were inherited from some remote ancestor, but his salads have become so naturalized that, without losing their original flavor, much has been added to them.

The place of honor in the fiction list is rightfully given to J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel," which has had the honor of being unquestionably the most popular serial of the year. It has already brought many to read its predecessor, "Sentimental Tommy," and its sales will doubtless exceed that of the former story. The author spent a full four years in bringing the novel to perfection.

"Mooswa and Others of the Boundary" is the title of a story about the denizens of the forest, written by W. A. Fraser, and profusely illustrated by Arthur Heming, who are both thoroughly familiar with the scenes of the Canadian wilderness.

"The House of Egremont" is the title of a new historical novel by Molly Elliot Seawell. The time is the seventeenth century and the interest rests in the fortunes of the house of Stuart.

The list of books for the young is specially attractive. Every author on

it has long since proved his ability to hold the interest of his youthful readers. "The World of the Great Forest," by Paul Du Chaillu, tells how the birds, animals and insects talk, think, work and live. Dan Beard shows his inexhaustible ingenuity in devising new sports and games for boys in "The Jack of All Trades" as well as in "The Outdoor Handy Book," the new edition of "The American Boy's Book of Sport." A new work by William Henry Frost tells about "Fairies and Folk of Ireland."

"Italian Cities," by E. H. and E. W. Blasfield, leads the announcement of the essays and poems to be published during the coming season. The volume contains a group of most stimulating essays on important topics of Italian art. Another volume of essays which promises something unique is "A Garden of Simples," by Martha Bockee Flint. These essays are said to enter into an entirely new quarter of the field of nature, and discuss the legendary lore of plants and flowers.

New additions to the Great Educator Series are also announced. "Pestalozzi and the Modern Elementary School," and "Sturm and the Revival of Secondary Education." Other works treating of educational subjects are "A History of Education," by Thomas Davidson, and "A General History of Europe."

There is a curious and at the same time a melancholy interest attaching to the novel of Dr. José Rizal, "An Eagle Flight," soon to be published. Dr. Rizal will be remembered as a victim of Spanish perfidy and malignity in the Philippine revolution of 1896, and a remarkable product of Luzon soil, of almost pure Tagalog blood. He wrote novels, newspaper articles and poems, also a treatise on Tagalog verbs in English, and though living for the most of his life in banishment, was an ardent worker for justice to the Philippines. "An

Eagle Flight" is a story of life in the islands.

In the "Expatriates," by Lilian Bell, the scene opens with the fire in the *Bazar de la Charité* in Paris, and the story swings back and forth between the continents. There are Townshend's ranch in Arizona, a supper-party at Rector's in Chicago, a tragic scene in the Waldorf-Astoria, and glimpses of chateaux in Touraine, the Faubourg St. Germain, and the American Colony.

The completion of Sir Edward J. Poynter's "Catalogue of the National Gallery" will be reached with the third volume which is expected this autumn. The book will form a complete illustrated catalogue of the great English national collection and will contain between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred illustrations. The third volume will deal with British masters and modern schools, including the pictures in the Tate Gallery. Sir Edward Poynter, besides an introduction, gives notes additional to those contained in the official catalogue, embodying his personal views on the principal pictures. The edition is limited to a thousand numbered copies, of which two hundred and fifty are allotted to the United States.

"The Red Men of the Dusk," by John Finemore, is a remarkable novel of Puritans and exiled Cavaliers during the time of Cromwell. Many of the happenings are among the fastnesses of Wales (a new ground in recent fiction) and are of most exciting character.

Philip Verrill Michels has written a novel, conceived last autumn, entitled "Nella, the Heart of the Army," in which he advocates nothing short of the organization of an army for women—an out and out military organization, the sole aim and object of which is to train and equip girls and women for household and other labors. He advocates recruiting, drilling, uniforming, disciplining,

training and quartering the girl-soldiers in barracks. His argument is that an army would do as much for girls, to make them smart, quick, obedient, reliable and prompt, as it does for men and boys. He maintains that there would be far more inducement for women to join the "Army of Industry" than there is for men to join the nation's regular army. Indeed in his novel he has worked out a scheme in a manner that appears most feasible, insisting always upon militarism to make the scheme possible.

"With Ring of Shield," by Knox Magee, is an interesting historical story. The period of time covered is a little longer than that of Shakespeare's play Richard the Third. The story of the play is practically all in the book (a slight difference to be mentioned later) but the plot is centered elsewhere. The prolonged incidents are different, and other people are led into the confidence of the reader. It is the story of the fortunes of another set of people, albeit those fortunes rose and fell with the fortunes of the royal house. Queen Elizabeth, the two little princes, Richard, Buckingham, Stanley, Hastings, Sir William Catesby, Lord Rivers and others all appear in the story, as they do in the great play; but Lady Hazel, Sir Frederick, Lady Mary, and Sir Walter are new and most agreeable acquaintances. The abduction and rescue of Lady Hazel are more momentous than the sorrows of the Queen herself. The author differs from the Shakesperian story in that he causes but one of the young princes to be killed immediately in the Tower; while the other escapes to France, and there, after a time, is lost.

In "The Heart of the Dancer," Percy White contents himself with drawing a vivid, truthful picture of some phase of life which interests him, and he has the enviable gift of compelling the reader's interest in whatever he writes. A lay figure is to Mr. White an unknown quantity.



"In the Desert," by Georg Ebers, is the story of a clever young woman who undertakes to "live out her own nature." Left quite alone in the world by the death of her parents, and with abundant means at her disposal, she breaks away from the restrictions of society and seeks freedom from control in the Syrian desert.

"The Love of Landry," by Paul Laurence Dunbar, is a story of love and life on a ranch in Colorado. The heroine, Mildred Osborne, is a fashionable New York girl, who had been ordered by her physician to spend a year in Colorado to counteract certain consumptive tendencies.

"Earning Her Way," by Mrs. Clarke Johnson, is a charming story of an ambitious girl who overcomes many obstacles that stand in the way of a college course.

"A Maid at King Alfred's Court," by Lucy Foster Madison, is a strong and well told tale of the ninth century. It is a faithful portrayal of the times, and is replete with historical information.

"Sigurd Eckdal's Bride," a new romance by Richard Voss, author of "The New God," will be published this fall. The scene is laid in northern Scandinavia, the winters of which among the snowdrifts and icy atmosphere of the mountain solitudes are described with remarkable skill. The translation is by Mary J. Safford.

Miss A. G. Plympton, the author of a number of popular books for the young, has written a new story, entitled "A Child of Glee." It deals with the adventures of a little American girl in the imaginary kingdom of Avaril, where a child queen has been crowned.

The "Life of Parkman" is the work of Mr. Charles Haight Farnham, a personal friend of the historian. "In 1886," writes Mr. Farnham in one passage, "he camped with me a month on the Batscan River—

the first time this lover of wild life had been to the woods in forty years. A delightful companion he was, interested in all the labors and pleasures of camp life, cheerful and patient under all circumstances. \* \* \* The most interesting manifestation of his personality was his mute approaches to nature after so many years of separation. He would look up at a bold bluff that arose several hundred feet above the river, as if fain to scale once more such lofty cliffs. Often he would get into the canoe and float down the river for a glimpse of our neighbors, a family of beaver. I recall most vividly his expectant look off into the depths of the forest as I once took my rod and paddled away to give him a day of solitude."

"The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century," by Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer, will prove a valuable, not to say indispensable supplement to the former volumes of the Nineteenth Century series. So widely known and so highly valued have these books become by virtue of their own intrinsic merits that the new volume needs no further introduction. Mrs. Latimer's large circle of appreciative readers may now anticipate fresh enjoyment of her familiar epistolary style, her clear insight, and her judicious selection of interesting matter.

"Jaccardin," by William Ryer, has an unusually interesting plot. Although the author is new in the field of literature, he speaks to the heart of the public with a sincerity which will, undoubtedly, insure him a cordial welcome, and a right to call for the key that opens the door to popularity. A story like "Jaccardin," where the situations are ever changing, the characters numerous, the scene varied, and the interest touching on every page, cannot be told in brief. One great peculiarity of the hero, however, is his unusually sympathetic nature.

"Stage Lyrics" by Harry B. Smith, is a collection of the popular songs from the most successful comic operas

and musical comedies produced in America during the last ten years. It includes the favorite songs from: "Robin Hood," "The Serenade," "The Highwayman," "The Wizard of the Nile," "Rob Roy," "The Fencing Master," "The Little Corporal," "Half a King," "The Idol's Eye," "The Casino Girl," "Papa's Wife," "Foxy Quiller," "Beaux and Belles," etc.

There are some striking pen-pictures of Chinese life in "The Attaché at Peking," by A. B. Freeman Mitford, who was at one time secretary to the British embassy to China. Mr. Freeman Mitford's book consists of a series of letters describing Taku, Tientsin, Tung-Chow, Shanghai, Peking, and Canton, and it is full of shrewd observation and study of Chinese manners and customs. The author had a keen eye, too, for odd and amusing incidents, many of which make very lively and entertaining reading.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Dr. North and His Friends," which has been appearing in *The Century* during the past few months, will be issued in book form this month. "Hard Pan," a story of the San Francisco of to-day, is by a new writer, Geraldine Bonner. It is said to do for California society what Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Anglo-maniacs" did for the society of New York. The author is known as a contributor of clever short stories to the *San Francisco Argonaut*.

A title has finally been decided upon for Mrs. Crowninshield's new novel, to be issued this fall, and it is a title which gives some hint of the character of the story. "The Archbishop and the Lady" is chosen because these two characters are most prominent. The novel is one of modern society, and the scene is laid in France. An old chateau, now used as a summer house, is the meeting-place of the personages who move through the pages. It is living, active modern society that is portrayed by one who knows the subject thoroughly.

"The Black Terror," a romance of Russia, by John K. Leys, is a stirring tale of the present day, presenting in a new light the aims and objects of the Nihilists. The story is so vivid and true to life that it might easily be considered a history of political intrigue in Russia, disguised as a novel, while its startling incidents and strange denouement would only confirm the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction," and that great historical events may be traced to apparently insignificant causes.

"The Wallet of Kai Lung," by Ernest Bramah, is the first book of a new writer, and is exceedingly well done. It deals with the fortunes of a Chinese professional story-teller. The style suggests somewhat the "Arabian Nights," both by its rich Oriental coloring and by the author's keen insight into Eastern character and customs. At a time when the eyes of all are turned to the disturbances in China, this book will receive a hearty welcome, not only for the enjoyment it gives, but also for the information it imparts.

"War and Labour," by Michael Anitchkow, is divided into three parts, each of which will be found of real value to those who study questions of war and peace. (1) The prospect of energetic co-operation between nations with a view to establishing free frontiers by means of which, according to Michael Anitchkow, peace can be better served than by additions made to armaments. (2) The causes of contemporary international antagonism. (3) The free trade and labor questions at the present time; and other matters too numerous to indicate in a single paragraph. The opinions of famous economists of all nations are submitted to searching analysis, till, by logical progression, the author destroys the theory that war will kill war, concluding with the statement in uncompromising terms of his belief that perpetual peace is by no means a visionary ideal.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR for OCTOBER

1. *Annie Besant*—1847, *England*.  
Reincarnation—Death and After—In the Outer Court.
2. *Mary Monica Scott*—1852, *England*.  
The Tragedy of Fotheringay—Abbotsford and its Treasures—The Making of Abbotsford.
3. *Lilian Whiting*—1857, *New York*.  
World Beautiful—After her Death—The Story of a Summer.
4. *Frederick Remington*—1861, *New York*.  
Pony Tracks—Crooked Trails—Frontier Sketches.
5. *John A. Symonds*—1840, *Bristol*.  
Renaissance in Italy—Study of Dante—Life of Shelley.
6. *Clement Scott*—1841, *London*.  
Land of Flowers—Wheel of Life—Madonna Mia.
7. *Bronson Howard*—1842, *Detroit*.  
Banker's Daughter—Young Mrs. Winthrop—One of Our Girls.
8. *Edmund C. Stedman*—1833, *Connecticut*.  
Victorian Poets—Poems, Lyric and Idyllic—Poets of America.
9. *Bradford Torrey*—1843, *Massachusetts*.  
Birds in the Bush—A Rambler's Lease—The Foot-Pathway.
10. *Hugh Miller*—1802, *Scotland*.  
The Old Red Sandstone—Footprints of the Creator—The Cruise of the Betsy.
11. *Clara Dargan Maclean*—1841, *South Carolina*.  
Riverlands—Helen Howard—Light O'-love.
12. *George W. Cable*—1844, *New Orleans*.  
Old Creole Days—The Grandissimes—Silent South.
13. *Guy M. Boothby*—1867, *Australia*.  
Love Made Manifest—Dr. Nikola—The Marriage of Esther
14. *Beverley E. Warner*—1855, *New Jersey*.  
Troubled Waters—Facts and the Faith—English History in Shakespeare's Plays.
15. *Isabella L. Bishop*—1832, *England*.  
Unbeaten Tracks in Japan—Golden Chersonese—Among the Thibetans.
16. *Horace Elisha Scudder*—1838, *Boston*.  
Men and Letters—Stories and Romances—Noah Webster.
17. *Jane Barlow*—1860, *Ireland*.  
Bogland Studies—Irish Idylls—Strangers at Lisconnel.
18. *Frederic Harrison*—1831, *London*.  
Order and Progress—Social Statistics—Pantheism and Cosmic Evolution.
19. *J. H. Leigh Hunt*—1784, *London*.  
Recollections of Byron—Men, Women and Books—Imagination and Fancy.
20. *Thomas Hughes*—1823, *England*.  
Manliness of Christ—Tom Brown's School-days—Tom Brown at Oxford.
21. *Will Carleton*—1845, *Michigan*.  
Farm Ballads—City Legends—Rhymes of Our Planet.
22. *Theodore S. Woolsey*—1852, *Connecticut*.  
Bering Sea Award—The U. S. and the Declaration of Paris—The War With Spain.
23. *George E. B. Saintsbury*—1845, *England*.  
Essays in English Literature—Sir Walter Scott—A Short History of English Literature.
24. *Sir James Mackintosh*—1765, *Scotland*.  
On the Law of Nature and Nations—History of England—Vindiciae Gallicæ.
25. *Archibald C. Gunter*—1847, *Liverpool*.  
Mr. Barnes, of New York—Mr. Potter, of Texas—Miss Nobody, of Nowhere.
26. *Elizabeth Prentiss*—1818, *Maine*.  
The Flower of the Family—Little Preacher—Stepping Heavenward.
27. *Theodore Roosevelt*—1858, *New York*.  
Winning of the West—The Wilderness Hunter—American Ideals and Other Essays.
28. *Anna E. Dickinson*—1842, *Philadelphia*.  
A Paying Investment—What Answer?—Mary Tudor.
29. *Clement M. Ingleby*—1823, *England*.  
Shakespeare, the Man and the Book—Theoretical Logic—Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge.
30. *Adelaide A. Proctor*—1825, *England*.  
Many Contributions to Household Words—All the Year Round—Legends and Lyrics.
31. *John Keats*—1795, *London*.  
Endymion—Hyperion—Lamia.

## DANIEL WEBSTER'S ONLY POEM



Webster, it is said, during his whole literary life, wrote but one poem, and that was upon the death of his infant son. This son was born on Summer street, in Boston, December 31, 1822, and died in December, 1824. The poem has not appeared in print for some years. It bears the title—

### LINES ON CHARLES' DEATH.

My son, thou wast my heart's delight ;  
Thy morn of life was gay and cheery ;  
That morn has rushed to sudden night,  
Thy father's house is sad and dreary.

I held thee on my knee, my son,  
And kissed thee laughing, kissed thee weeping ;  
But, ah ! thy little life is done ;  
Thou'rt with thy angel sister sleeping.

The staff on which my years should lean  
Is broken ere those years came o'er me ;  
My funeral rites thou should'st have seen,  
But thou art in the grave before me.

Thou raisest to me no filial stone,  
No parent's grave with tears beholdest,  
Thou art my ancestor, my son,  
And standest in heaven's account the oldest.

On earth my lot was soonest cast,  
Thy generation after mine ;  
Thou hast thy predecessor's part—  
Earlier eternity is thine.

I should have set before thine eyes  
The road to heaven, and showed it clear ;  
But thou, untaught, spring'st to the skies,  
And leave'st thy teacher learning here.

Sweet seraph, I would learn of thee,  
And hasten to partake thy bliss ;  
And, ah, to thy world welcome me  
As erst I welcomed thee to this !

Thy father, I beheld thee born,  
And led thy tottering steps with care ;  
Before me risen to heaven's bright morn,  
My son, my father, guide me there.

## Though Lost to Sight, To Memory Dear



The oft-quoted line, "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," originated with Ruthven Jenkyns, and was first published in the *Greenwich Magazine for Mariners*, in 1701 or 1702. We give the whole poem.

THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

Sweet heart, good bye ! that flut'ring sail  
Is spread to waft me far from thee,  
And soon before the farth'ring gale,  
My ship shall bound upon the sea.  
Perchance all des'late and forlorn,  
These eyes shall miss thee many a year ;  
But unforgotten every charm—  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

Sweet heart, good bye ! one last embrace !  
Oh, cruel fate, two souls to sever !  
Yet in this heart's most secret place  
Thou, thou alone, shalt dwell forever ;  
And still shall recollection trace  
In Fancy's mirror, ever near,  
Each smile, each tear, that form, that face—  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear.



# W I T H *t h e* NEW BOOKS



By Talcott Williams, LL. D.

Dr. Samuel D. McConnell is a thinker who can write. This is unusual. Thinkers usually write ill. Many, perhaps most, writers do not think. The combination is dangerous. The phrase of the writer is always misleading the thought of the thinker. The thinker twists the old phrase to new thought. Dr. McConnell is not exempt. His sixteen "Essays, Practical and Speculative" have been gathered from various columns where they bred much discussion. They remain timely, though religious books age quicker than others. Most seem born decrepid. This is not. It is a sharp cross-section of a mind fuller of faith in God, God-man, and Man, than in creeds or the church. This is to-day the general attitude. Dr. McConnell enforces this on every page. If it were not for the barriers set up by organized churches, a great multitude would follow Christ at once. They are groping blindly for Him as it is, seeking if haply they may find Him. The essays open with one on the morals of sex, the work and education of the clergy and Episcopalian differences; but the solid shot of the book is the ten related essays which discuss the nexus between God and man from the Fall to the Cross and the Church. It is a robust attempt to keep the old faith in the light of the new knowledge. Dr. McConnell is, in brief, a frank Pelagian.

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When Mr. Henry James said of Alphonse Daudet, from whom the American learned his art, that the French novelist had an "inveterate

poetical touch," or M. Zola says of him that benevolent nature had placed Daudet at that exquisite point where poetry ends and reality begins, opinions are expressed which the reader of the English translation now appearing will not credit. The "inveterate poetic touch," these translations scarcely keep. Mr. Charles de Kay, who translates "*Numa Roumestan*," and has before translated Leon Daudet's life of his father, knows French so well that criticism of the translation as a rendering would be idle. But the bloom is gone. Hortense and her love, how different here and in his pages. For Daudet the incomparable style is all. If the line to which he belongs begins with Beyle, (Stendhal), of Balzac is the plenary and powerful Alexander in the succession of innumerable conquests, a world won, used and conquered,—the kingdom was next divided between Daudet and Zola—to one the poetry and to the other that trip-hammer realism which forges all emotions at a white heat—the furnace-door wide open and sweating men bringing up the glowing blooms for the mighty blow. Not thus Daudet. That incomparable capacity to fit words to his work survives only in his own tongue and this cycle of translation, more ambitious than those which appeared a decade ago in ten- and twenty-five cent editions, more accurate and more satisfactory, give plot, incident, situation and character, but miss atmosphere. Yet Daudet must be read, if one is to know the great novels of the last third of our century. The orator in "*Numa Roumestan*," the literary man in the "Im-

mortal," modern royalty in "Kings in Exile," the second empire in the "Nabob," the French young man of better birth in the "Little Parish Church" and of a lower level in "Sapho," with the woman whose steps take hold on death in each—this great gallery is peopled with creations which interpret life,—all the work of an artist and to be read in the artistic spirit or not at all.

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Wit sometimes survives translation. Humor never does. "Tartarin of Tarascon" in French brims with humor. Smoothly and accurately translated as it has been by Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley, the humor has gone. It is as flat as was "Port Tarascon" rendered by the deft hand of Mr. Henry James for *Harper's* ten years ago, in 1890. Neither is dull in French. Both are dull in English, dull as decanted champagne. Those who are bilingual, speaking two tongues from early childhood, learn, after dismal disaster, that jokes in one language cannot be transferred into the other. "Tartarin of Tarascon" is funny. It has no touch of it in Mr. Minot's translation in 1891 for the "Seaside Library," or Miss Wormeley's for the highly reputable edition now appearing of Daudet. On many pages you see what might be funny—only it is not. As Mr. E. S. Willard once said: "There is nothing so sad as the laugh that never came."

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"The Tribune Primer," Eugene Field's first book, would fare as badly, if it were to be translated into French. Issued in 1882, in Denver, when Field was on the *Denver Tribune*, on pink paper in a little edition made up with advertising cuts, it is one of the rarest of American "firsts." Vulgar, not always funny and once or twice, objectionable, it has that touch of precise characterization which sets the humorist apart as the revealer of men.

Historically, the Boer war is of small weight. In military history it promises to be the most important for several generations. Every scrap about the actual operations in the field will be carefully cherished. As the Boers have no staff, few records and no reports, the least possible promises to be known of them. Yet their operations have shaken European drill to the core. The Boers have shown the supreme value of marksmanship, mobility and the use of shelter with long range smokeless powder weapons. Mr. Howard C. Hillegas, known for his pro-Boer book of a year ago, "Oom Paul's People," has gathered in his "Boers in War" more details as to Boer fighting than have elsewhere appeared. This is not a consecutive history of the war or an analysis of the operations. It empties the notebook of an acute observer who saw the Boer's fighting. It unsparingly records their inability to maintain a threatened position or deliver a vigorous counter-attack. If they had had these qualities, which only drill and discipline give, they might even have beaten the English force. Their accuracy of fire and capacity to use cover have enabled them to make one of the most remarkable purely defensive campaigns in history, and Mr. Hillegas' work gives their methods in minute detail, yet with a singular ignorance of what is needed in a military history.

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"The Armies of the World," by C. S. Jerram, which appeared in September, 1899, in Great Britain, has just been published in this country without a line to indicate that it is not a new book. It remains useful, though now some eighteen months out of date, its figures coming down to the early spring of 1899. No work like it is accessible, a "Brassey" on armies being sorely needed. General Emory Upton's "Armies of Europe and Asia" is twenty-two years old and nothing has appeared in the in-

terval. The almanacs and year-books, *Statesman*, *Gotha*, etc., are not sufficiently full and save in large libraries sets of the army year-books of all European countries are not accessible. Mr. Jerram gives by countries, alphabetically, size, organization, uniform, pay-table, ration, weapons—caliber, weight, etc.—and in outline, drill and dispositions in camp and on march of all armies. You will hunt long before you find this information. There are deficiencies. In describing the new French 7.5 centimeter gun, its weight 1,750, kil., or with the caisson charged 2,000 kil., length of projectile 75 centimeters, contents of caisson 72 charges, with 24 in the reserve, should all have been given. The cabinet of the French War Minister has not two members, but three, one chef and two sous-chefs. The chief of the general staff has not three, but two assistants. These are all small matters, but they show both the difficulty of being both comprehensive and accurate, and the rapidity with which changes are made in these matters. In spite of omission and errors, however, this volume has more of army facts than any book of the size.

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Mr. F. York Powell has addressed himself to a more literal translation in "XXIV Quatrains from Omar." They have the bare direct expression of much of the simpler Persian verse. These quatrains lack music and that allusive mysticism of which there is far more in Fitzgerald than in Omar. The utmost that can be said for them, and this is much, is that they have simplicity, a quality often missed by the greater poet who gave his Persian predecessor a new and wider immortality.

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The relations and continuity of life have become in modern science of more importance than the differences of species. A zoology, particularly

a school zoology, a quarter of a century ago, reviewed the scheme of nature and described species and genera from high to low. It was to use technical terms, systematic rather than biologic. President David Starr Jordan and William Vernon L. Kellogg, both of Leland Stanford University, have written "Animal Life," a school zoology, intended as a first book on the new lines. Animate life is taken as a whole. Two chapters carry the cell from the amoeba to those colonies of coacting cells, jellyfish and corals. Having thus suggested the beginnings of life, its generation and germination are described. Thirteen chapters carry life through function and structure, the varying environment created by the crowd, by food, by adaptation, by parasitism, by mimicry for preservation's sake, with lastly a chapter on the geographical distribution of animals. At the very end, instead of at the beginning, as would once have been the case, is a skeleton of classified genera and species. Such a book calls on every page for observation and the logical sense. A good teacher can make much of it. A poor will lose all its value. It will be easy for the bright child. On the dull, a tax.

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Professor Edward D. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin, contributes to the "Citizens' Library," edited by Professor Richard T. Ely of the same institution, "Economic Crises." One-tenth of the book is occupied with 21 pages of authorities, and the book itself is an industrious and condensed summary of these works. Little has been said anywhere on panics of which something will not be found somewhere on these pages. This is useful but not illuminating. The book is a good manual for students. It is of very little use to the general reader unless he is engaged in the patient study of political economy. Mr. Jones takes his subject through its various phases in the organization of

industry, capital, wages, legislation periodicity (sun-spot theory discredited) speculation, and psychology. The hesitating conclusion is that all this shows the "reality of social solidarity," and that when we have studied crises more we will know more—which is true.

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"The Economics of Distribution," by Mr. John A. Hobson, is a plea for either progressive taxation or monopoly, as the only remedies for the inequality in the distribution of the products of industry. If all land were of the same fertility and situated alike and if all men had the same ability and saved alike and all uses of their saving brought the same return, the distribution of wealth would be the same to each. Some men get a larger share by owning more profitable land, some by having more profitable abilities and some by a more profitable control of capital, as in a new machine. These various advantages make an unequal division and distribution of wealth. Tax these advantages or let society own them and an even partition follows. This assumes, as Mr. Hobson shows in his plea, that differences due to personal ability are the result of favorable opportunity to use ability. In England this is a natural view. Not here. Secondly, he assumes that inequality is an evil. It is not. The reservoir is necessary in all water supplies, if all are to drink. The book is a very pretty instance of the socialism of the chair.

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Mr. Rounseville Wildman, United States Consul-General at Hong Kong, has gathered Chinese legend, annals, modern history and personal experience and prejudice, put all indiscriminately into a book and called it "China's Open Door." Its opening sentence, "The Chinamen of 3,000 B. C. are the identical Chinamen that greeted us at the opening of the treaty

ports," is a fair example of the author's knowledge and capacity for criticism. The work is emphatically a "traveler's book," with all the error which Goethe long since pointed out attached to the man who had "been there." Mr. Wildman has been in Hong Kong three years and earlier in Singapore. On recent events and on trade, on certain certain peculiarities and characteristics of the Chinese, open to ocular observation, Mr. Wildman is useful. Outside of these, he is perpetually betrayed by his lack of historical training and special knowledge.

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Mr. Alexander Michie was for twenty years the correspondent of the *London Times* in China. His long residence has given him, as such a stay usually does, a Chinese bias, useful because it gives sympathy, perilous because it dulls the judgment as to Chinese failings. A few years since he published at Tien Tsin "China and Christianity," and a great service has been done to the sane and sober discussion of the Chinese question by republishing the book in this country. Written with full knowledge, sympathy with Christianity and a broad view, it pleads for a careful, ordered method in adjusting the relations of missionaries to the situation, for their sake and China's. Its specific advice, a "missionary code," like the "trade code," will probably never be followed, and resistance to missions in China is only a part of the anti-foreign spirit; but this cool, judicial summary should be read by everyone who desires to master the whole subject.

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Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos, late of Columbia and Barnard, physician, professor of literature and historian, now and for several years a nervous specialist, has written in "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture" one of those books which are probably sincere and are certainly profit-



able to the author, but which are liable to do much harm. Hypnosis has therapeutic value, but its use in treatment has not yet reached the stage at which it is either wise or safe to write a "popular" book about it full of "cases." Such a book cannot in the present state of knowledge be scientific, though it may be "interesting."

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Professor Burke Aaron Hinsdale is a multifarious author on teaching who has for twelve years held the chair on the subject in the University of Michigan. He is sixty-three. His "Art of Study" is a new book given to the methods of attention by aperception. The book has nothing particularly new, but it has a very useful bibliography—not too big—and is briskly written, with incessant illustration.

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Mrs. Anne Gilchrist, the wife of the editor, William Blake, intro-

duced Walt Whitman to literary England, grew to be his intimate friend and wrote one of the earliest of authoritative appreciations of his work. Her service to Whitman and to letters was great, and it was marred by no affectation. Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould has written a brief sketch of her friendship with the poet, as beautiful as it was noble. It furnishes a needed chapter on the knowledge of the man and the memory of the woman. While awkwardly written, the volume is sincere and accurate. Whitman is a force so great that all about him deserves early full record.

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"The World's Best Proverbs," by Mr. George Howard Opdyke, has some new and many old; but it has no special advantages over previous like compilations, and it lacks verbal indexes needed to make such a work convenient and useful.

## FREDERICK TREVOR HILL



Frederick Trevor Hill, a graduate of Yale and a member of the New York bar in active practice, is perhaps the first American to write a volume of stories of American lawyers and their clients. His work in this new field should be interesting to the many thousands of lawyers throughout the country as well as to the much greater number of those who have had experience as litigants

or as jurymen. Mr. Hill's volume is to be entitled "The Case and Excep-

tions," and is to be brought out in the near future without previous serial publication—although he has had and has declined favorable offers for serial use of many of the stories.

Mr. Hill has contributed to various periodicals and newspapers in times past, and jointly with S. P. Griffin was responsible for a successful volume, "Miniatures of Balzac," published some years ago by Appletons.



FREDERICK TREVOR HILL.  
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## M A G A Z I N E S



The *Century* contains a number of important contributions regarding China, including the first of several papers on "China and the East," by Bishop Henry C. Potter. "China's Holy Land," is the description of a visit to the home and tomb of Confucius, by Baron Ernest Von Hesse Wartegg, who made his journey under efficient Chinese and German auspices. "Chinese Education," by Romyne Hitchcock, is an illustrated account of the Imperial college at Peking, and the official examinations.

Mr. Henry Norman's notable series of articles begins with a paper in the October *Scribner's* entitled "The Two Capitals," describing St. Petersburg and Moscow, with an account of a visit to Tolstoy. Richard Harding Davis concludes his articles on the Boer war with an account of "The Fall of Pretoria," and General Jacob D. Cox writes of "The Sherman-Johnston Convention." Walter A. Wyckoff tells more of "The Arctic Highlanders," accompanying his article with illustrations made from photographs, and there are two notable stories by well known authors.

*Harper's* has the opening chapters of Gilbert Parker's new romance "Michel and Angele," with illustrations by Myrbach. "The Chinese Resentment," by H. H. Lowry, is a complete and authoritative statement on the cause and development of the anti-foreign feeling in China, and of timely interest is "Wei-Hai-Wei," by Poultney Bigelow. Short stories by well-known authors add to the attractiveness of this number.

It is the policy of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* to take its cue from what interests the public. The leading article in this month's issue, "The

Reproach of Russia," gives a dramatic and interesting account of the system of Siberian exile. "China, the Survival of the Unfittest," is the title of an intelligent article by a man who for ten years has held a confidential position in the Imperial government of China, and writes from the inside. "The Race for the Chinese Market," by John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, shows graphically what are the great trade routes to China, and what the possibilities of each, while the fiction in this number is unusually interesting.

The complete novel in current *Lippincott's* is by Joseph A. Altsheler, entitled "My Captive," and is a tale of Tarleton's Raiders. "The Flowers of Fall," by Eben E. Rexford, is a short treatise on favorite fall flowers. There are short stories by Edith Wharton, Mabel Nelson Thurston, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield and Adachi Kinnosuké. "Mary Victoria Leiter," by Virginia Tatnall Peacock, is from a forthcoming book entitled "Belles of America," while Allan Hendricks and Charles C. Abbott have articles of timely interest.

Among the features of the *New England Magazine* are "Early Traffic on the Connecticut River," by Collins G. Burnham; "The Ward Boss," a story by Agnes B. Poor; "The Homes and Haunts of George Bancroft," by Alfred S. Roe; "The Church on the Lenox Hilltop and Round About It," by Frederick Lynch, illustrated; "Robert Bartlett, a Forgotten Transcendentalist," by Charles S. Fobes, and "The Nameless Pickaninny," a story by Frank H. Sweet.

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with an interesting paper on "The Organization of the Russian Army," by Lieut. W. C. Rivers, U. S. A. Other notable contributions are Helen M. Carpenter's paper on "How Indian Baskets

are Made;" Vance Thompson's story "In a Mysterious Way," and "The Care of the Teeth," a prize essay by Arthur De Voe. Timely articles and poems complete the number.

"The Crisis in China," by James B. Angell, is a timely paper in the *Atlantic*. Other articles are "John Ruskin as an Art Critic," by Charles H. Moore; "The Capture of a Slaver," by J. Taylor Wood; and "Robert Gould Shaw," by Paul Laurence Dunbar. The Contributors' Club has papers on "Modern Self-Consciousness," "The Position of Women in New Countries," and "The Charm of the Common-place."

Rudyard Kipling's new story is the principal feature of *Everybody's Magazine* for October. "A Burgher of the Free State" portrays the scenes immediately before and after the capture of Bloemfontein by the British, and the old Scotchman, who has been a burgher of the Free State for over forty years, throws much light on the true situation in South Africa. That the Dowager Empress of China was a slave is generally known, but the methods by which she mounted the throne and the subtle cunning by which she attained her position, are facts most entertainingly told in this number. "How Does It Feel To Be Baked Alive?" is the title of another article which answers that question. Stuart Robson continues his delightful memoirs of fifty years of his busy life, and relates many amusing anecdotes of well-known people. Besides the Kipling story, the magazine contains several very interesting short stories.

*Munsey's* for October contains nine special articles, three departments—"The Public Eye," "The Stage," and "Literary Chat;" also two serial stories, six short stories, poems, together with a hundred and sixty illustrations. Among the interesting papers are "The Crisis in China," "The Greatest Fighting Machines Afloat," "The Glorious Sport of

Polo," "Tammany Hall—The Most Perfect Political Organization in the World," "The Bucket Shop in Speculation," "General Adna R. Chaffee."

The *Puritan* opens with an interesting paper on "Royal Wedding Cakes and Their Bakers," by Joanne E. Wood. "For Art and Fellowship," by Rheta Childe Dorr, is a story of the Art Students' League of New York, and "A Little Journey Through the New York Parks," gives a glimpse of the breathing places provided by the city for its people. There are new installments of the serials, several good short stories, and interesting papers by well-known writers.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle writes on "Some Lessons of the War," in current *McClure's*, in which he takes up the various branches of the service in South Africa. "The Horse Thief," by E. Hough tells how four western ranchmen, as they innocently would have put it, "attempted to" run off a bunch of several hundred horses "up in Montanny," and Mr. Walter Glacken illustrates a quaint charmingly told love story entitled "The Lady With the Waterfall."

Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis has an interesting illustrated article in the *Junior Munsey*, entitled "Work and Play at West Point," descriptive of life at the United States Military Academy. Other illustrated articles are "Coaching Through New York," by Katherine Hoffmann; "Playgrounds in the Air," by Rheta Childe Dorr; and "The Ruler of the Turks," by W. R. Bradshaw. Short stories and sketches help to make the number notably strong.

"Under Cross Fire," by Frederick R. Burton, is the complete novel in the *Argosy*, telling the story of a man's ugly predicament in Paris during Exposition time. There are the first chapters of a new serial by John P. Ritter, entitled "In the Forbidden City," being the thrilling experiences of an American during the uprising

in China. Short stories, poems, and the serials add to the attractiveness of this number.

#### FAMILY.

A score of writers and artists contribute to the October *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the issue is one of commanding excellence. The number opens with "The Story of a Young Man," which, portraying Jesus as a man, and viewing him in the light of his humanity, fills a unique and unoccupied place in current literature. The first of "A Story of Beautiful Women" tells of the romance of an American girl who married a Bonaparte, and a series of stirring adventures are narrated in the first of the "Blue River Bear Stories," by the author of "When Knighthood was in Flower." Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' new novel, "The Successors of Mary the First," begins in this number. Features of interest are: "The Longings of a Secluded Girl," "A Minister Among the Cowboys," "Romances of Some Southern Homes," "How We Can Lead a Simple Life," and "Criticising the Clothes of the Minister's Family."

*Table Talk* has several excellent articles of value to the progressive housekeeper. Among them are "Mint in the Cuisine," "Fire Thoughts," "Our Native Nuts," "A Creole Breakfast" and "Do We Live to Eat?" The "Housekeepers' Inquiry"

department is always full of practical information given in response to questions from its readers. Then the "Daily Menus," with full instructions how to follow them, is a wonderful help to the overburdened housekeeper. *Table Talk* certainly teaches the art of good cooking, of wise and economical living. It gives large space to the literature of home-making and home-keeping.

The *Woman's Home Companion* has an article by the wife of the famous midget, General Tom Thumb, recounting some of her experiences as a guest of royalty. Robert Grant, the popular author, confides to the public some of his opinions on the creation of heroes and heroines, and Edward A. Steiner tells the girl musician abroad what to expect from her foreign studies.

#### SPORTS.

Current *Outing* has a frontispiece by E. W. Deming. A timely article is by T. Philip Terry, on "Awheel in the Heart of Old Japan," with illustrations from photographs. Several well-known men write on "Yachting," Mildred McNeal describes a drive into the Alps, and the "Greatest Traveler the World Has Seen" is described by Edward S. Holden. Other features treat of autumn angling, the choice and care of a gun, and the national championship.

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



he popular taste in fiction has been variable in the past month, as denoted by the book sales of three cities. "Unleavened Bread," "The Reign of Law," "The Sky Pilot" and "The Heart's Highway"

have all found favor, but there has been no decisive pronouncement for

any one book. In works of a more thoughtful sort the intimate relation betwixt news and literature is once more shown in the call for books on China and South Africa; while in a less pretentious vein is Helen Winslow's charming book "Concerning Cats," which is full of information for all who love these pets.

## At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"The Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

"The Heart's Highway," by Mary E. Wilkins.

"Boy," by Marie Corelli.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor.

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"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"From India to the Planet Mars," by Th. Flournoy.

China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

## At Wanamaker's, New York :

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"The Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Fables in Slang," by George Ade.

"Billy Baxter's Letters," by W. J. Kountz, Jr.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

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"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"A Solitary Summer."

"Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan.

"Village Life in China," by Arthur H. Smith.

"Chinese Characteristics," by Arthur H. Smith.

"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

## At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

"The Isle of the Winds," by S. R. Crockett.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

"The Monk and the Dancer," by A. G. Smith.

"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor.

"Black Rock," by Ralph Connor.

"Bishop Pendle," by Fergus Hume.

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"London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," by Winston Spencer Churchill.

"Overland to China," by Archibald R. Colquhoun.

"A Book for all Readers," by Ainsworth Rand Spofford.

"George Meredith," by Richard Le Gallienne.

"Russia Against India," by Archibald R. Colquhoun.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

## At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass. :

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

"From Kingdom to Colony," by Mary Devereux.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Philip Winwood," by Robert Neilson Stephens.

"Senator North," by Gertrude Atherton.

"Knights of the Cross," by Henryk Sienkiewicz.

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"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

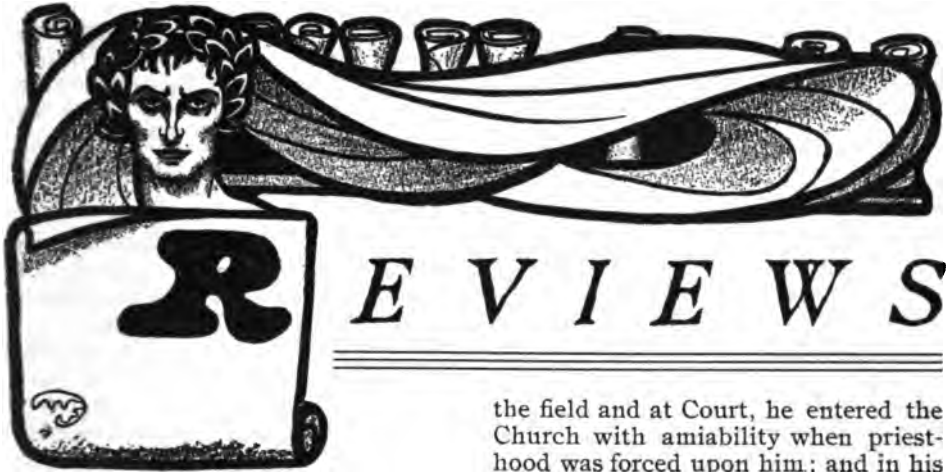
"China: The Long-Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"China's Open Door," by Rounseville Wildman.

"In South Africa with Buller," by George Clarke Musgrave.

"A Book for all Readers," by Ainsworth Rand Spofford.

"Railway Control by Commissions," by Frank Hendrick.



### RICHELIEU AND THE GROWTH OF FRENCH POWER.

Mr. James B. Perkins introduces his subject with a sketch of France as Richelieu found it. He describes the backward state of the nation, the filth and dangers of the city, the badness of country roads and the misery of rural communities, the turbulence of the nobles and the weakness of the administration which pretended to keep order and promote prosperity within the borders of the kingdom. He exhibits the raw material out of which Richelieu was to construct a durable political fabric and a social condition infinitely more civilized. As he brings the new master of France upon the stage he is careful to point out that there was nothing disinterested in that master's coming. Richelieu became a devoted servant of the State, but he would probably never have taken a single step to save the kingdom from destruction if he had not obtained in the same moment the right to command. He was born with a thirst for power that was the more fierce because it could not immediately be quenched. Of good but not conspicuous family, this imperious soul was forced to bide its time. He had the wit to put a good face upon chagrin. Though he had expected to be a soldier, and to win his way on

the field and at Court, he entered the Church with amiability when priesthood was forced upon him; and in his bishopric of Luçon he played fairly well the part of an obscure ecclesiastic.

When he brought the inhabitants of La Rochelle to surrender, after a siege of fifteen months which had been implacable in its severity, he refrained from the reprisals which might easily have been condoned by the temper of the time. He had no taste for heretic hunting. The Huguenots might worship as they liked, for all he cared, Catholic though he was. But he would not let them interfere with the government any more, that much was settled, and that his was the only right course to pursue in this matter cannot be gainsaid. He set his own standard in the affair of La Rochelle. From that time onward Louis XIII was indisposed, save in moments of caprice soon counterbalanced by the Cardinal, to dispense with the services of the one man who had the ability and the courage to govern France in the right way. He asked nothing of his Minister but success, and this came to Richelieu through an inexorable fidelity to the rigorous lines laid down at La Rochelle.

There is something imposing in the magnitude of his ambition and in the calm steadfastness of his purpose. In a chapter on "Life at the Palais Cardinal," Mr. Perkins speaks of Richelieu's personal traits. He records

his kindness as a master, his temperate living, his fondness for the theatre and his taste for pets. The Cardinal was hospitable. His banquets were



MILITARY PRISON, PRETORIA, WHERE BRITISH OFFICERS WERE CONFINED

Copyright, 1900, by D. Appleton and Company From "The Boers in War"

superb. But Mr. Perkins is true to his hero in giving place to these superficial matters only in the background. The Richelieu he portrays almost throughout is the far seeing statesman who used everything that came in his path to strengthen France. 359 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### THE BOERS IN WAR.

Mr. Howard C. Hillegas, the author of the successful, informing and unbiased "Oom Paul's People," has just given to the public the record of his studies and observations of the Boer forces in the remarkable campaign that, notwithstanding overwhelming odds on the British side, does not appear to be approaching an early conclusion. "The Boers in War" he calls it, and he succeeds in giving us in a series of chapters a better survey of the Boer army, its

organization, foreign legions, commanders and methods of fighting than has been available thus far, or is likely to be found elsewhere hereafter. He deals with the Boers in war, not the English, except in so far as the battles of the struggle carry their own moral; he is not a blind hero worshiper, claiming all the virtues for the Boers, and accusing their opponents of all villainies.

A chapter on the Boer generals gives sketches of all the men whose names have passed into history, from Joubert to Botha and Christian De Wet, the latter probably the greatest of them all, if the unstinted praise given him by his baffled opponents themselves can be taken as a criterion. "*De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*." Slim Piet Joubert went to his

rest in the dark hours of his country's destiny, a brave gentleman and a generous foe, but, undoubtedly, he failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered him in the early days of the war. Mr. Hillegas describes him as old, uncertain of purpose, averse to blood-shed, believing to the last in the possibility of a peaceable solution of the question—a far different man from the intrepid leader who won at Majuba Hill. Cronje's disaster at Paardeberg was, indeed, the greater glory that dimmed the less, a crown of laurel for the defeated in at least as great measure as for his ten times stronger victor.

"The Boers in War" is a welcome contribution to the literature of the South African war, a book by an acknowledged authority, who throughout holds the balance of justice, and by his very moderation carries conviction. An army such as that of the Boers will probably never again be

seen in the field. Its efficiency, in its apparently chaotic condition, has long puzzled observers. How it achieved so much and where it failed may be learned from Mr. Hillegas, who, while admiring the Boer for his simple faith and courage, is free from all animosity against the English soldier.

The book contains a valuable series of portraits of all the Boer leaders, including the first one we have seen of the elusive De Wet. 300 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF A MISSIONARY IN THE GREAT WEST.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady is a born story-teller, and his "Recollections," far from being a prosy collection of pointless incidents intended for the delectation of his clerical brethren and for use in the pulpit, are brimful of real fun, and are exceedingly good reading. In his prefatory note he naively confesses that one of the stories was made up for the occasion, although it combines several actual incidents. But, after all, a story-teller is not called upon to defend his veracity. Most of the "Recollections" are in a lighter vein; in fact, the volume is full of smiles, but the pathetic is often present, and is as true and natural as is the humor. And then Mr. Brady has the happy faculty of not continually dropping into pulpitation.

As he is an Episcopalian clergyman, he could not forego a little joke at the Baptists, but he takes out any sting by making it a back-action joke, which also touches Episcopalians.

The tone throughout is honest, manly, and hearty. Mr. Brady must be complimented on having done perfectly what so few men can do at all—he has made us wish that he would talk some more about himself and his experiences.

Mingled with the fun and pathos are many interesting pictures of Western life and men. Mr. Brady's appreciation of what is admirable in other men—and women—is not the least charming feature of an interesting book of which the witty wisdom is a welcome and striking feature. 200 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

### RECENT BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Training the Young; or, Spoil the Rod and Spare the Child," by All Cane.

"The Bore at Table Bay," by T. Atkins. N. B.—Only a few kopjes remaining.

"How to Live on \$10 a Year," by Moving Often. N. B.—Only a few moves left.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, PRETORIA

Copyright, 1900, by D. Appleton and Company From "The Boers in War"

"While There's Life There's Hope," by W. J. Bryan.

"What is Money, but a Useless Thing," by Rocky Feller.



"A Manual of Manners; or, How to Cut Ice in England," by W. Astor.

"Wooded and Won," by Bright Moonlight.

"How to Run; or, Aguinaldo in Training," by the author of "Spaniards in Retreat."

"Crossed Wires; or, The Telephone Terror," by the author of "Please Ring Off."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

### THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ.

"The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," described by its publishers as a modern



THE COWARDLY LION

Copyright, 1900, by the George M. Hill Company  
From "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz"

fairy story, fairly sustains the claim put forth for it that it is something new. Besides this it is very attractive, not only by reason of the story, which is by L. Frank Baum, but also through its profuse illustrations in color by W. W. Denslow. These gentlemen will be remembered as the author and illustrator respectively of "Father Goose," and Mr. Denslow has managed to maintain the reputation for originality that he earned in his former pictures. Besides originality, the drawings have life, action, and humor. The story tells the adventures of a little girl who is

carried by a cyclone from her home on the Kansas prairie to a strange country. On the way she meets a cowardly lion, a tin woodman, and a scarecrow, and the conversations maintained by these four comrades and their curious experiences constitute the tale. It is not lacking in philosophy and satire which will furnish amusement to the adult and cause the juvenile to think some new and healthy thoughts. At the same time it is not objectionable in being too knowing and cannot be fairly charged with unduly encouraging precocity. The average modern child will understand that it is not a true or a possible story without at all losing interest in it. 259 pp. Square 8vo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

### A BOOK FOR ALL READERS.

We are afraid Mr. Ainsworth Spofford's book will not reach "all readers," but it would be well for them if it did, for in it is the wisdom of a long experience devoted to the history of books, their collection, housing, care, use, and distribution. Mr. Spofford was for many years the Librarian of Congress. If the "changes and chances of this mortal life" have in a measure shelved him, he is by no means a "back number," so long as he can bring forth such fruits of advice and instruction as this volume displays. First of all, it is a book for all book lovers; second, for all book collectors; third, for all who handle books either to sell, lend, or safeguard them. It is largely professional, and somewhat technical, but its style is easy and always clear; it is full of information, and every intelligent person will find it interesting, instructive, and helpful in a great many ways.

It begins with those first principles—the choice of books. It discloses the art of buying books, it shows how to shelve and inscribe them; it guards against their enemies and pests; it fixes the rank of the pamphlet and the periodical; it expounds the fine

art of reading and the accompanying gift of remembering what we read; it has a number of chapters on libraries, both historical and practical, chapters of great importance considering the rapidity with which the public library is spreading over the country. And then in this connection it goes into the details of library structure and arrangement, classification, cataloguing, and administration, with sound and sensible remarks adequate to set up a library and keep it going on a generous and judicious basis. The chapters on rare books and on bibliographies are full of valuable facts and figures, and an index brings the whole within the easy reference of the reader. 509 pp. 12mo.—*Literary World*.

#### SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

It seems to be thought from the preface to this volume that the change of biographer from Mr. H. F. Wilson—who originally undertook the work, but who is now out in South Africa acting as legal adviser to Sir Alfred Milner—to Mr. Edgerton has been to the detriment of the volume. We hardly think there is any necessity for apology. Mr. Edgerton has executed the work of sifting his material with excellent judgment and discretion, the result being a volume that claims the reader's interest from the first. He tells of Sir Stamford Raffles' early life and parentage, how he became assistant secretary to the Prince of Wales Island (Penang) Government, his experiences in this position, and eventual promotion to the higher office of secretary. Even in his younger days Raffles seems to have had a keen eye to the main chance, though his success was undoubtedly due to the unwearying zeal and assiduity with which he devoted himself to his duties. In particular his knowledge of the Malay language served him in good stead. Leaving Penang in 1810 he was appointed by Lord Minto, Agent to the Governor-General with

the Malay States, a position that offered admirable opportunities for the exercise of his special talents, which subsequently raised him, at the age of thirty, to the Governorship of Java.

Quickly passing over Raffles' visit to England in 1816, the author next records his return to the Far East as Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen. Here he remained for six years, and the remainder of the book is principally taken up with an account of his administration, the visits he paid on



"PERMIT ME TO INTRODUCE TO YOU HER  
MAJESTY, THE QUEEN"

Copyright, 1900, by the George M. Hill Company  
From "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz"

political missions to Calcutta, Singapore, Acheen, etc., and the tenor of his home life. Returning to this country in 1824, Sir Stamford Raffles died two years later from an apoplectic seizure at the comparatively early age of forty-five. To many readers it will come as news that he was the original founder of the Zoological Society. In the words of Mr. Edgerton, his character was "as great morally and intellectually as it was politically." Builders of Greater Britain. 290 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

### FROM INDIA TO THE PLANET MARS.

There is no doubt that Prof. Flournoy's book will be eagerly devoured by spiritualists and believers in reincarnation and that their future publications will contain long extracts pointing to a confirmation of their spiritual conceptions. There are many passages in "From India to the Planet Mars," which, robbed of their context, would go far toward establishing the actuality of spiritualism.

In 1893 Prof. Flournoy discovered mediumistic qualities in a shopgirl of Geneva, whom for sufficient reasons he calls "Mlle. Héléne Smith." She exhibited most of the characteristics of common mediums, table-tipping, table-rapping, and the power of communicating with so-called spirits. By close application to her art the girl of Geneva has evidently far surpassed the Boston medium. The former, while in a trance or under the influence of hypnotism, has revealed three distinct individualities—that of an Indian Princess, of a Martian, and of a French Queen identified as Marie Antoinette. As the Princess, who lived in a town of Southern India in 1491, she described the scenes surrounding that existence and talked and wrote Sanskrit. As an alleged Martian she has been induced to draw scenes of Martian life, to reveal romances of her existence on the planet Mars, and to inscribe characters which she has been pleased to reveal representing words in the Martian tongue.

Of course, no intelligent person will accept the phenomena presented by the hypnotized Miss Smith as conclusive evidence that reincarnation is a fact. Consciously or unconsciously she is a magnificent mystifier, but we believe that if the young woman's past were searchingly looked into, the result would be as conclusive as Prof. Flournoy's explanation of the Marie Antoinette romance. "From India to the Planet Mars" is illustrated with reproductions of Mlle. Smith's work

in penmanship and drawing while inspired by her three distinct personalities. These cuts are of much interest from many points of view. We cannot refrain from commending Prof. Flournoy's honesty of purpose; as a writer of peculiarly direct yet graphic French he is also to be praised. But, more than all, science is to be congratulated that Mlle. Smith did not fall into the hands of a Mesmer, who so bewildered Paris in 1779, and whose prodigious phenomena staggered even our own astute Franklin. 446 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

### ALL ABOUT DOGS.

Mr. Lane thinks that the dog is "the most faithful, devoted and reliable friend of the human race." This is the attitude of mind in which the task of writing what he quaintly terms a "doggy book" should be approached. When that attitude of mind is reinforced by so wide and varied an experience as Mr. Lane has had the result is pretty sure to be "doggy," in the highest degree.

The greater part of Mr. Lane's book, and the most valuable part, is that which he devotes to a detailed description of the various breeds recognized in the dog world. There are no fewer than eighty-six of these enumerated, and the treatment of them is such as to do full justice to the merits of each, and to elucidate the points and characteristics by which pure blood and good breeding are to be determined. Mr. Lane is not one who can be content with perfunctory recognition of merit when dogs are in question.

A valuable feature of the book is the collection of illustrations, which includes portraits of prominent representatives of their breeds, in many cases champions, spiritedly drawn by R. H. Moore. As Mr. Lane vouches for the accuracy of the portraits, this "picture gallery," as he says, must needs be not only interesting, but instructive as an aid in com-

pleting the identification of the technical features of different varieties. The British dog, naturally enough, engrosses most of the author's attention and space; but he is not unmindful that there are other varieties, and his chapter on foreign dogs is curious and attractive. The Norwegian elkhound, Afghan greyhound, African sand dog, Thibet sheep dog, Esquimaux, Chow, dingo, Chinese crested dog, Lapland sledge dog and Dogue de Bordeaux are thus brought to our attention.

At the end Mr. Lane indulges in some cheerful reminiscences of his experiences as judge in many bench shows, though he has no particularly

striking anecdotes to tell. He closes with a series of dog stories that he has collected from various sources that show remarkable intelligence on the part of his canine friends, and offers some advice about the management of dogs and the treatment of their maladies. All in all, his book conforms to his view of it, that it is "somewhat out of the usual run of doggy books." 339 pp. 12mo. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

#### WHILOMVILLE STORIES.

The indefatigable genius of the healthy small boy to make trouble for himself and for those whose fortune,



THE NEW YORK  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

"THERE WAS A FRIGHTFUL ROAR"

Copyright, 1900, by Stephen Crane

Published by Harper and Brothers

From "Whilomville Stories"

or misfortune if you like, it is to cross his path, is the keynote of the late Stephen Crane's collection of childhood sketches, put together under the title of "Whilomville Stories," as clever a study of the psychology of boyhood, though in a vastly different vein, as has appeared since Kenneth Graham put forth his "Golden Age."

There is nothing in the "Whilomville Stories" which suggests the painful pedantry of the modern child-study, a pedagogical fad of rather doubtful value. They are the simple annals of child-life in a country town, its humor and its pathos touched alike with the light and buoyant hand which is characteristic of the work of the young author. Stephen Crane caught the spirit of boyhood and demonstrated again that which needed no demonstration, the correctness of his imaginative faculty. This, with his happy power of depiction, gives the stories a literary worth distinct from their value as a mere source of amusement.

"Jimmie Trescott," who is really the central figure in the book, is a thoroughly lovable little rascal. "The Angel Child," "The Dalzel Boy," and the other types which figure in the stories, are well drawn, and immediately recognizable as among the companions of our own childhood. Incidentally, the sketches of negro character, which are interpolated, although not pertinent to the general theme of the stories, are certainly well done. It is not every one who has a real love for children, such as was possessed by Stephen Crane. Nor does the world of grown-up men and some women particularly censure the man from whose heart this quality is lacking, the man who is popularly said to have forgotten that he was once a boy himself. Perhaps it is rather a hard test to apply to a person, this love of children, too severe a standard by which to measure men who are the product of a highly nervous civilization. But there are those who are blessed with that ten-

derness of heart which finds pleasure, and not annoyance, in the peculiar monstrosities ever present in the normal boyish mind.

While Jimmie Trescott is hardly likely to live, as a character, among other children of fiction who have survived oblivion in the past, he is none the less a character rather than a type. Unfortunately for him he is undoubtedly doomed to the fate of the great silent majority of short story characters—the plaything of an hour, to be cast aside and forgotten. 199 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

#### RUSSIA AGAINST INDIA.

This is a new book by Archibald R. Colquhoun, who is recognized as an authoritative speaker on Oriental affairs. It is intended frankly for "the man in the street," and is not quite so profound or so technical as the author's previous work, "Overland to China." It deals more with material things and rather less with international relations. At the same time the book is meant to further Mr. Colquhoun's purpose to make the general public so acquainted with the tendencies and influences at work in the East that a positive and definite foreign policy will be demanded by the English people, and eventually be secured.

The work is divided into six parts; first, the historical introduction, in which the history of Russian dominion in Asia is reviewed; second, a detailed description of the country and people of Central Asia; then, discussion of the British rule in India, the history of Afghanistan and Persia, the present position of Russia in Central Asia, and the means which are to be used for the defense of India.

A part of the first chapter has to do with the Russian subjugation of the Kirghiz tribes of Central Asia. Mr. Colquhoun points out the fact that every kingdom, principality, or tribe to which Russia has extended protection has eventually been incorporated

into the Muscovite Empire. It is this steady acquisition of territory, as exemplified in the swallowing of Finland, Livonia, Lithuania, part of Poland, Bessarabia, and other countries not particularly familiar by name to the average person, but nevertheless important—it is this continual and purposeful aggrandizement which is viewed with alarm by long-sighted English statesmen and diplomats.

Another interesting paragraph is to be found in the chapter on "Russia in Central Asia."

It is Russia's policy to develop the resources of Afghanistan, and as with this country, so with others in Central Asia. Where she can develop cultivation, she will provide storehouses for the time when she wishes to introduce an invading army. Where she can develop her railway systems, she will have the means of transport ready to her hand. She aims at recreating the fertility of the Central Asian steppes, and thus forming fresh bases for further advance. This difficulty of providing food for her armies has always been one of her hindrances, and she has hoped to find in some point abroad a territory where her troops could be fed, the necessity naturally growing as her advance proceeded. At first Tashkent was looked upon as a possible granary, then Bokhara, then Khojent, and the country between the Jaxartes and Oxus, known as the Garden of Central Asia. But now, at last, in the Herat province, and Khorasan, granaries can be created of great value.

This is very strong talk, as the Oriental says, and when the author goes on to point out the perfection of Russian methods as opposed to those of Great Britain, and the probability that her next step will be the making of an outlet to the Persian Gulf, his case is still stronger. He believes, emphatically, that Afghanistan and Beluchistan should be made active barriers against Russian advance. Obviously, Afghanistan could be so fortified and defended that it would be very hard to reconquer, and impossible for a hostile force to traverse. Mr. Colquhoun is strongly in favor of doing this, and doing it

swiftly. 246 pp. Indexed. 12mo.  
—*Washington Times.*

### THE DANCING MASTER.

"The Dancing Master," by Adrien Chabot, is in itself only a trifling tale, but in its appeal to the sympathies is



"THEY DREW THEIR CHAIRS TOGETHER"  
Copyright, 1900, by J. B. Lippincott Company  
From "The Dancing Master"

full of possibilities. Even in its failure to move deeply it is charming. It is honest and wholesome and pure. An almost pastoral atmosphere pervades the pages. The homely tragedy of Pere Rousselin is pitiable. The man's mistake is related simply and naturally without a recourse to heroics, but his soul is not laid bare. Therein is the failure. The suffering is suggested but hardly seen, and his death appears almost the ordinary termination of a long life.

Mademoiselle is thoroughly lovable. With her the author has been success-

ful. She flits through the story like a ray of sunshine, bright, cheerful, helpful, and sustaining to all about her. And when she loves a man suitable for her in years she gives herself so trustingly, so fully, that her strong, generous nature is revealed like the heart of a flower opening to the rays of the sun. Mademoiselle and the dancing master are the only two characters that appear distinctly. 139 pp. 16mo.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

### THE HANDSOME BRANDONS.

The Handsome Brandons are an Irish family whose decayed fortunes have no power to obscure their inbred



"WHAT A FIGURE OF A MAN YOUR GRAND-FATHER WAS"

Copyright, 1900, by A. C. McClurg and Company  
From "The Handsome Brandons"

loveliness of character. The affection which unites these brothers and sisters communicates itself to Miss Tynan's readers, and they feel as if privileged in being introduced to beings so pure and good and kind, while the satisfaction which they experience in witnessing the happy outcome of the sisters' love affairs is akin to a personal joy. In this story Miss Tynan is in her happiest mood; the humor, the tenderness, the pathos with which she is

so richly gifted, are found here in fullest measure. 348 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

### CONVERSATION WITH PRINCE BISMARCK.

The private utterances of a great man are frequently of far more importance, as showing his real opinions, than the most carefully prepared public orations, and at least they have this advantage, that they reveal the true essence of his character. The contents of this volume, collected by Heinrich Von Poschinger, are only a selection from the German writer's bulky portfolio, but they may be said to embrace subjects upon which Prince Bismarck was known to hold strongly pronounced views. The opening chapter deals with his remarks on events during the Franco-German war, and this is followed by further conversations and interviews, the relations between Bismarck and the Emperor, his views on politics, commerce, and the colonies, etc. Throughout we are struck by the remarkable perspicuity of the Chancellor's mind, how quickly he would grasp the essential points of a subject, and with what admirable point and penetrative insight he would express his opinions. His sharp, crisp sentences, each thoroughly to the purpose, without any useless profusion of words, reveal the soldier all over, who, having once made up his mind, goes straight to the heart of the subject. Admirers of Bismarck will surely be very glad to have this volume, which in many respects will increase their veneration for the great statesman and military ruler. A very good portrait frontispiece is given. English Edition. 229 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

"The Gentle Art of Good Talking," by Beatrice Knollys, suggests to most young men and women the proficiency to which they may attain by becoming ready conversationalists.

YANKEE ENCHANTMENTS.

Charles Battell Loomis has just returned from Paris, where he has been



THE RABBIT'S EASTER EGG

Copyright, 1900, by McClure, Phillips and Company  
From "Yankee Enchantments"

spending the past month studying the humorous side of the Frenchman and his big show. His return ocean voyage was occupied in correcting the proofs of his new book, "Yankee Enchantments." This is a series of New England modern fairy tales, even more fanciful than his "Just

Rhymes," or "The Four Masted Cat Boat." There are many unexpected flashes of wit, an intimate knowledge of boy nature and a fondness for homely detail that gives his work the whimsical kind of humor that we have come to associate with his name.

Miss Cory, the artist, has caught in a remarkable manner the spirit of



THE BOY WHO HAD TO BE WOUND UP

Copyright, 1900, by McClure, Phillips and Company  
From "Yankee Enchantments"

humor that pervades these tales, so that her pictures tell much of the story.—*Philadelphia Press*.



### BABY GOOSE: HIS ADVENTURES.

This is a story in verse by Fannie E. Ostrander, every page of which is adorned by pictures printed in the three color process which gives the effect of from five to seven colors in each picture. It describes the adventures of a baby goose who yearned to see the world. The title page, the world encircled by Baby Goose and his animal comrades, in nine colors, gives the keynote of the story. While the verse is catchy and well calculated to please children its literary merit will satisfy older ones as it has been declared to be most meritorious and correct in construction. The pictures, by R. W. Hirschert, form a border to the text, and are well drawn in relation thereto, being mainly of animals, that become companions of the young hero in his rambles. As all children delight in animal pictures this will be a popular feature. The letter press is in large and beautiful type. A choice color scheme is followed, certain ones predominating in the various sections.

Mr. Henry James calls his new volume of short stories "The Soft Side." The titles of the stories are "The Great Good Place," "Europe," "Paste," "The Real Right Thing," "The Great Condition," "The Tree of Knowledge," "The Abasement of the Northmores," "The Given Case," "John Delavoy," "The Third Person," "Maud-Evelyn," and "Miss Gunton, of Poughkeepsie."

### CHINA'S OPEN DOOR.

Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman has had long experience with the Chinese on their own ground—he has studied the

people and their history, and in this volume he speaks with the knowledge and experience of a specialist. Mr. Wildman doesn't speculate much, nor philosophize or moralize at all. His work is historical. The contemporaneous history of China commenced with the reign of Fuh-lu, 2852 B. C., and thenceforward the historical records are complete. In a comprehensive manner he reviews this history, paying, incidentally, great tribute to Confucius. Through the great invasion of the Mongols, who conquered

China in 1276, and the conquest of the Manchus in 1644, the book reads like an historical romance. Thence, step by step, a succinct history of the empire is given, through the Taiping rebellion, the making of the treaties of 1857, the advance on Peking in 1859, the repulse of the allies at Taku, the capture of Peking, the ratification of the treaties and the induction of China into the family of nations, and on down to the opening of the uprising of the "Boxers."

A complete account is given of the operations of all the powers in China—the seizure of Chinese territory by Germany, Russia, England and France, and a luminous recital of the conduct of our Government touching the policy of the "Open Door," which policy is fully explained. Incidentally the dress, manners and customs of the Chinese are explained, and there is a



BABY GOOSE GOING TO TOWN  
Copyright, 1900, by William H. Lee  
From "Baby Goose: His Adventures"

fund of anecdote and character painting which aptly illustrates the author's points.

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This book is a sequel to "The School for Saints," by John Oliver Hobbes. Somehow the love affairs of the leading characters all seem to go awry. Robert Orange, happy in his marriage with the fascinating Mrs. Parflete, learns immediately after the ceremony that her husband is still

alive. Lady Sara de Treverell, secretly enamored of Orange, can never bring herself to marry anyone else, and at the close of the story retires to the seclusion of a Carmelite nunnery. Lord Reckage, attached to Lady Sara, is engaged to Agnes Carillon, from whom his sense of honor will not allow him to break off relations. Possibly the only man successful in his love attachments is the artist, David Rennes, who eventually persuades Agnes Carillon to run away with him, and so saves Reckage from an uncongenial alliance. But the story is full of good points, and the description of the motives underlying the actions of the various characters is exceedingly luminous and interesting. Like other of John Oliver Hobbes' stories, she takes us into the heart of society, and shows us with admirable insight the thoughts and emotions that agitate the world of fashion. Her claims to attention do not depend upon sensational incident, but on clever delineation of character, and the ordinary phases of life are so displayed as to be remarkably interesting. 341 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.



## ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES.

Mr. Maurice Thompson, to borrow a simile from the title of one of his famous poems, has reached the "high tide" of historical novel writing with this latest story of his. He has shown much wisdom in the choice of his main incident, in the first place. The epoch is picturesque and romantic, the characters varied and alive, the action cumulative in interest. Nor does Mr. Thompson sail back and forth between America and the old country, dividing the attention of the reader and destroy-

ing the unity of the work. The action all takes place in and around the Indiana town of Vincennes, whose history the author has so minutely studied that he is able to mingle fact with fiction so cleverly that the reader with difficulty separates the two. This gives a plausibility to his pages that makes one feel that he is reading of real live persons and actual happenings.

In "Alice of Old Vincennes" Mr. Thompson has drawn a charming and attractive girl, a chivalrous and ro-



" . . . THEY DISCOVERED LONG-HAIR, BADLY WOUNDED "

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From "Alice of Old Vincennes"



"STEADY," GROWLED KENTON, "WAIT TILL THEY COME NIGH ENOUGH"  
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mantic youth. In addition he has depicted several other characters that are remarkably real and interesting. His big Frenchman, M. Roussillon, his frontiersman, Uncle Jason; the Indian, Long-Hair; the priest, Father Beret, are all convincing and worth knowing.

It is almost unnecessary to state that this fine, strong story ends, so far as its principal characters are concerned, happily. Mr. Thompson has drawn the best Indian and the best

frontiersman since the days of Cooper; speaking of whom reminds us that "Alice of Old Vincennes" possesses the same absorbing quality that is found in "The Leather Stocking Tales," while its style evinces the Gallic daintiness of touch attained by such writers, for instance, as Thomas Janvier. Though a poet, Mr. Thompson avoids over-luxuriousness, and he acquires warmth without being a slave to the adjective. "Alice of Old Vincennes" is *facile princeps* among

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Although Mr. MacManus has lived during a large part of his life away from his native land, he returns there

#### WORLD-CRISIS IN CHINA, 1900.

Allen S. Will, the author of this book, is of the editorial staff of the *Baltimore Sun*, and he has obviously kept fully posted upon recent events in China, and has also made a close and useful study of all matters pertaining to Chinese history.

The present crisis in China came so unexpectedly that many persons otherwise well informed do not understand



THE OLD HOG'S LONG LEATHER BAG

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From "Donegal Fairy Tales"

for a visit every summer, and finds inspiration in the shadows or light of Mont Charles. Some of these stories were told him as a boy by an old man, John Burnz, who lived at the foot of the green hill of Mont Charles, and claimed acquaintance with the fairies, or "gentle folk," as they are called in Donegal. The pictures which Gustave Verbeek has drawn add much to the attractiveness of the volume—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

even now the causes which led to the outbreak in the ancient empire, nor the significance of the events which have occurred with such startling rapidity. To this class of persons—and it is a very large one—Mr. Will's book will prove not only interesting, but also of decided educational value. It is in fact an up-to-date manual of China. The first chapters take up the situation in 1900 and treat it carefully and clearly, from the first acts of law-

lessness by the Boxers down to the recent letter of the Emperor to the President, asking the kind offices of this government. The record of events is given compactly, but with

ture of Pekin. He would thus have a finishing point and have reached a place where events pause and change direction. The value of the book is enhanced by the presence of an excellent map, by trade tables and pictures. 198 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

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CROMWELL DISSOLVING THE LONG PARLIAMENT  
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From "Oliver Cromwell"

no lack of completeness in detail or analysis. This is the period of which little is known by the general reader, except what has been given in the newspapers as a part of each day's developments in the East. But the book is not limited to present conditions in China, and includes a vast deal of information about the empire invaluable to those who would apprehend all the influences that sway the great nation. It is a pity that Mr. Will had not delayed his publication until it could have included the cap-

harmony with the tale, they are not quite so praiseworthy as the text, but the book, as a whole, is admirably done. 320 pp. with appendix. 12mo. —*London Publishers' Circular*.

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And oblige

C. JESS. YOUNG.



A BALL CRASHED THROUGH THE BULWARKS  
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## OBITUARY

Dr. J. M. Da Costa died suddenly at his summer home, near Philadelphia, on September 11. He was born on the Island of St. Thomas in 1833, and was educated in Germany and the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in which city he began practice in 1854. For many years he was the attending physician at the Episcopal Hospital, and subsequently held the same position at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals. In 1864 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and in the spring of 1872 was chosen to fill the chair of professor of the theory and practice of medicine, made vacant by the death of Professor Dickson. His contributions to medical literature have been frequent. They include a monograph on "Epithelial Tumors and Cancer of the Skin," "An Inquiry into the Pathological Anatomy of Acute Pneumonia," "The Physicians of the Last Century," "On Serous Apoplexy," "Medical Diagnosis, with Special Reference to Practical Medicine," "Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages," and many occasional articles.—*N. Y. Post.*

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

H. M. L.—

The extract beginning with "To give means with God not to tempt," etc., is from Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem "Only a Curl."

W. G. J.—

The lines referred to are by Leigh Hunt and may be found in Dana's "Household Book of Poetry." The complete verse is as follows:

Jennie kissed me when we met,  
Jumping from the chair she sat in;  
Time, you thief! who love to get  
Sweets into your list, put that in.  
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad;  
Say that health and wealth have missed me;  
Say I'm growing old, but add—Jennie kissed me.

The "Jennie" is said on good authority to have been Mrs. Jane Welsh Carlyle.



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ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW, THE. A quarterly miscellany. Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill. The illustrations in this issue of the *Review* are reproductions of portraits by famous English painters, among them Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence. The reading matter is, on the whole, of good quality. The Marchioness of Londonderry writes of Viscount Castlereagh. The fiction is by Julien Gordon and Maurice Hewlett. "Napoleon's Dutch General" is the title of an article by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., on Baron de Dedem, a Hollander who held a commission in the army of the "Little Corporal." Sir Alfred Lyall contributes an interesting essay on "Heroic Poetry," and Edmund Gosse, in discussing "Culture and the Small Nations," maintains that "they will produce no eminent financiers or illustrious soldiers, but they may find their reward where it was found in ages past by Athens and Florence and Weimar." A comedy by Hamilton Aide, an essay by W. H. Mallock on "Limitations of Art," an address by R. B. Haldane on "Federal Constitutions Within the Empire" and an article by Harold G. Parsons on "Our Colonial Systems" complete the table of contents, together with Lady Churchill's chatty and entertaining letters from South Africa about her experiences on the hospital ship "Maine." Vol. V. June, 1900. Illustrated. 248 pp. Quarto.—*Baltimore Sun*.



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*Commercial Tribune* under the caption "The Optimist," and which attracted such wide attention that they were republished in book form and had a considerable sale. After this followed "The Philopolist" or city-lover (a word of Mr. Goss' coinage), then a volume of essays called "Hits and Misses," and in January, 1900, a life of D. L. Moody, with whom he had been on terms of intimate friendship for years.

Dr. Goss is the present pastor of the Avondale Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati; is also widely known in Chicago, where he lived and worked for many years. He was pastor of the Chicago Avenue Church, known as "Moody's church," and while in charge of that large and interesting congregation got many of the ideas that will be found embodied in his "The Redemption of David Corson."

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promptly declined it. At the suggestion of his friend, W. H. Anderson, Esq., a law-book publisher in Cincinnati, Dr. Goss then sent the MSS. to The Bowen-Merrill Company, who narrowly escaped missing the prize also, as their first reader's report was unfavorable. The report of the next reader was more enthusiastic, and the author was called to Indianapolis for a conference. It was agreed that the MSS. should be cut down from 150,000 words to 100,000, and, after the revision was made, typesetting was begun in August, 1899. There were so many changes suggested when the author and the publishers first saw the work in "cold type," that it was necessary to reset the entire book twice, and so painstaking is Dr. Goss, that the publishers say he would probably be still making alterations if they had not discontinued sending revised proof and insisted on a positive date of publication. The first thousand copies printed of "The Redemption of David Corson" were sent to Cincinnati on March 13th. and were sold there in less than a month. In the meantime Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, had read an advance copy, and telegraphed the author: "I have just finished reading 'David Corson' with wet eyes and a leaping heart."

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"At the psychological moment comes 'The Redemption of David Corson.' It strikes a strong, healthy, buoyant note. If there are stormy elements in the scene, there is also a bow of promise in the black cloud. If there is the lifelong story of human frailty and trouble, there is also victory over trouble. If this youth and maiden finally eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and are driven out of the paradise to wander amidst thorns and thickets, they soon revolt from the thorny path, and, leaving the desert, they turn eagerly back toward the lost Eden, and in the cool of the evening they find again the old paths that lead to happiness and peace. 'David Corson' enters the scene clothed with the fascination that only the strong possess. He dreams, he sings, he sees visions of the future, he is tempted, he loves, he hesitates, he sins, he falls, he wakes with a shock

of horror, he climbs slowly upward upon the rounds down which he descended. At last he conquers our admiration and our love.

"The plot is very simple—and that itself is high praise. All complex work is poor, and all good work is simple. The sweetest song represents a single chord embroidered with a few notes, high and low. The Venus de Milo is simple; a single substance, marble, for the wide brow, shaped by a single line, named the curve. The perfect gown for the bride is the Greek gown; one color, white; one flower at the throat, a red rose. And 'David Corson' deals with but two or three universal elements. A Quaker boy, at once strong and fine, but undisciplined; a gipsy girl, whose native beauty and goodness are ancestral, whose sweet waywardness comes through environment and association; a quack doctor, familiar fifty years ago to every American town and city; then the play of a few simple motives, doubt, love, jealousy, sin, reaction, forgiveness of one's enemies, and at length the youth, no longer prostrate in the mire, but 'David Corson,' who has recovered his native simplicity.

"Mr. Charles Frederic Goss is well known in the West for his studies of municipal life. This is his first attempt in fiction, and 'The Redemption of David Corson' has its place among the strong books of the year. Fortunately, the field is new. Other novelists have worked the old Jesuit régime, the Puritan life of New England, while more recently the story of old Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky has been freshly told. There remains only the old Dutch life at Albany, with its somewhat sombre tints, the rich tropic atmosphere of early Florida and South Carolina, to which must be added that fresh field named the interior and West. In the Ohio Reserve there met a strange, strong, motley company, and in these pages we taste that early life with the crisp pungency that belongs to the wild

strawberry. Mr. Goss has a great field, and if his first novel has charmed and delighted his readers, it is the pledge and prophecy of a second novel already in preparation—a book that we hope is soon to come.”

Thereafter reviews and comments followed thick and fast, one more enthusiastic than the other, and by May 21st, when the seventh edition was called for, the book by a new and unknown writer was an assured success.

It has been said of Charles Fred-eric Goss that his “presence is a benediction, his smile a blessing,” and to those who have not known his loved and loving personality, his book, “The Redemption of David Corson,” cannot fail to give a glimpse of his beautiful soul.

The word-paintings are all the more powerful because the reader is not burdened with minuteness of descrip-

tion and a prolixity of detail in reference to unimportant trifles, and it is only the thought, the emotion or passion on which the author has used his power of expression. To use his own words, “To every man language is a kind of fossil poetry, until experience makes those dry bones life. Words are mere faded metaphors, pressed like dried flowers in old and musty volumes, until a blow upon our heads, a pang in our hearts, a strain on our nerves, the whisper of a maid, the voice of a little child, turns them into living blossoms of odorous beauty.”

It is a love story, but in it love is elevated by nobleness of thought and purity of expression. The effect of reading it is a feeling that the novel is being raised to a higher plane by refinement of expression and purpose, and that this book at least does not leave a bad taste in one’s mouth.

## GREAT WRITERS *by* GREAT WRITERS

*John Bunyan, by Robert Southey, LL.D., Poet Laureate*



Some pains also, it may be presumed, his parents took in impressing him with a sense of his religious duties; otherwise, when in his boyhood he became a proficient in cursing and swearing above his fellows, he would not have been visited by such dreams and such compunctious feelings as he has described. “Often,” he says, “after I had spent this and the other day in sin, I have in my bed been greatly afflicted while asleep with the apprehensions of the Devil, and wicked spirits, who still, as I then thought, labored to draw me away with them.” His waking reflections were not less terrible than these fearful visions of the night; and these, he says, “when I was but a child but nine or ten years old, did so distress my soul that when in the midst of my many sports and childish vanities,

amidst my vain companions, I was often much cast down and afflicted in my mind therewith; yet I could not let go my sins. Yea, I was also then so overcome with despair of life and Heaven that I should often wish either that there had been no Hell, or that I had been a Devil, supposing they were only tormentors; that if it must needs be that I went thither, I might be rather a tormentor than be tormented myself.

But the wickedness of the Tinker has been greatly overcharged, and it is taking the language of self-accusation too literally to pronounce of John Bunyan that he was at any time depraved. The worst of what he was in his worst days is to be expressed in a single word, for which we have no synonym, the full meaning of which no circumlocution can convey, and which though it may hardly be deemed presentable in serious compo-

sition, I shall use, as Bunyan himself (no mealy-mouthed writer) would have used it had it in his days borne the same acceptation in which it is now universally understood; in that word, then, he had been a blackguard:

The very head and front of his offending  
Hath this extent, no more.

Such he might have been expected to be by his birth, his breeding and vocation, scarcely, indeed, by possibility could he have been otherwise; but he was never a vicious man. It has been seen that at the first reproof he shook off, at once and forever, the practice of profane swearing, the worst, if not the only sin, to which he was addicted. He must have been still a very young man when that outward reformation took place, which, little as he afterwards valued it, and insufficient as it may have been, gave evidence at least of right intentions, under the directions of a strong will, and throughout his subsequent struggles of mind, the force of a diseased imagination is not more manifest than the earnestness of his religious feelings and aspirations. His connection with the Baptists was eventually most beneficial to him; had it not been for the encouragement which he received from them he might have lived and died a tinker; for even when he cast off, like a slough, the coarse habits of his early life, his latent powers could never without some such encouragement and impulse have broken through the thick ignorance with which they were encrusted.

He appeared in countenance to be of a stern and rough temper; but in his conversation mild and affable, not given to loquacity or much discourse in company, unless some urgent occasion required it; observing never to boast of himself, or his parts, but rather seem low in his own eyes, and submit himself to the judgment of others; abhorring lying and swearing; being just in all that lay in his power to his word; not seeming to revenge injuries; loving to reconcile differences, and make a

friendship with all. He had a sharp, quick eye, accomplished with all excellent discerning of persons, being of good judgment and quick wit. As for his person, he was tall of stature; strong boned, though not corpulent; somewhat of ruddy face, with sparkling eyes; wearing his hair on his upper lip, after the old British fashion; his hair reddish, but in his later days time had sprinkled it with gray; his nose well set, but not declining or bending, and his mouth moderately large; his forehead something high, and his habit always plain and modest. And thus have we impartially described the internal and external parts of a person who had tried the smiles and frowns of Time, not puffed up in prosperity, nor shaken in adversity, always holding the golden mean.

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#### THE END OF THE DAY.

I hear the bells at eventide  
Peal slowly one by one,  
Near and far off they break and glide;  
Across the stream float faintly beautiful  
The antiphonal bells of Hull;  
The day is done, done, done,  
The day is done.

The dew has gathered in the flowers,  
Like tears from some unconscious deep:  
The swallows whirl around the towers,  
The light runs out beyond the long  
cloud bars,  
And leaves the single stars;  
'Tis time for sleep, sleep, sleep,  
'Tis time for sleep.

The hermit thrush begins again,—  
Timorous eremite,—  
That song of risen tears and pain,  
As if the one he loved was far away.  
"Alas! another day,  
And now Good Night, Good Night,  
Good Night."  
From "*A Treasury of Canadian Verse*,"  
selected by Theodore H. Rand.

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William Dean Howells, the foremost figure in American letters to-day, is to be one of the literary advisers to the reorganized house of Harper and Brothers. The department of the "Easy Chair" in *Harper's Magazine*, made famous by George William Curtis, and abandoned since his death, is to be revived by Mr. Howells.

## NELSON LLOYD



Nelson Lloyd, author of "The Chronic Loafer," is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College. His first literary work was the writing of plays for production by the Dramatic Club of that institution. After being graduated he became a reporter for the *N. Y. Evening Sun*, and he is now city editor of that paper. Encouraged by the success of "The Chronic Loafer," he is at present hard at work upon a long novel, the scene of which will be Pennsylvania, and will cover a much broader field than that used in writing his first book.

We quote some philosophy from "The Chronic Loafer:"—

A leetle joshin' now and then is relished be the wisest men—that is, ef they hain't the fellys what's bein' joshed.

Jest because a felly sets 'round the stove hain't no sign he's lazy.

It ain't them ez runs fastest allus goes the straightest an' truest.

The principle o' the law is that because a man commits murder is no sign he's guilty.

Sleep comes easiest an' quickest to them ez hes nawthin' but good things to forget it in.

There is some peculiarly-minded folks ez is never happy 'less they is doin' all the talkin'.

Ef ye put a Prince Albert coat on a clothes-horse it'll stan' right up an' begin argyin' with ye.

Mean words is like them wooden balls on a 'lastic string that they sells the children. at the county fair. The harder they is, an' the wiolenter ye th'ow 'em the quicker they bounces home to ye an' the more they hurt.

They's a heap o' difference 'tween plain, ord'nary sufferin' inside o' ye, an' sufferin' innardly. Fer the first

ye takes bitters, stops smokin' an' in a day you're all right. But when the conscience gits out o' order all the bitters in the world an' all the stop-



NELSON LLOYD

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pin' smokin' in creation 'll give ye no ease.

Slick clothes an' a slick hoss an' a slick buggy goes ten times furdur with a woman then a slick brain.

One of the most important and interesting announcements of the year is that of "A Literary History of America," by Barrett Wendell, to be published during the present month by Charles Scribner's Sons. From its beginning down to the end of the present century. Prof. Wendell traces the influences which have formed and developed our literature, and shows how our native thought has diverged from that of England and Europe. The seventeenth century is covered in a brief sketch with a special chapter devoted to Cotton Mather. The literature of the eighteenth century is discussed in detail, special chapters being given to Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin and the American Revolution.



## AUTHORS' CALENDAR for NOVEMBER

1. *Stephen Crane*—1871, *New Jersey*.  
Red Badge of Courage—Wounds in the Rain—George's Mother.
2. *Lydia L. A. Very*—1823, *Massachusetts*.  
Poems—Sylph—A Strange Disclosure.
3. *John Esten Cooke*—1830, *Virginia*.  
Surrey of Eagle's Nest—Mohun—Fairfax.
4. *Eden Phillpotts*—1862, *India*.  
Children of the Mist—Human Boy—Lying Prophets.
5. *Ida M. Tarbell*—1857, *Pennsylvania*.  
Life of Madam Roland—Life of Napoleon Bonaparte—Life of Abraham Lincoln.
6. *William Black*—1851, *Glasgow*.  
In Far Lochaber—White Wings—Macleod of Dare.
7. *Fritz Reuter*—1810—*Mecklenburg Schwerin*.  
In the year '93—Seed Time and Harvest—Poems.
8. *Edward R. L. Bulwer-Lytton*—1831, *London*.  
Lucile—Glenaveril—After Paradise.
9. *Ivan S. Turgeneff*—1818, *Russia*.  
A Nest of Nobles—On the Eve—Smoke.
10. *Winston Churchill*—1871, *St. Louis*.  
The Celebrity—Richard Carvel—Naval Stories.
11. *Thomas Bailey Aldrich*—1836, *New Hampshire*.  
Story of a Bad Boy—Margery Daw—Un-guarded Gates.
12. *Louis A. Banks*—1855, *Oregon*.  
The Christ Dream—White Slaves—Christ and His Friends.
13. *Robert L. B. Stevenson*—1850, *Edinburgh*.  
Treasure Island—St. Ives—The Master of Ballantrae.
14. *Robert S. Hichens*—1864, *England*.  
Green Carnation—Byeways—The Londoners.
15. *William Cowper*—1731, *England*.  
Anti-Thelyphthora—Poems—The Power of Grace Illustrated.
16. *Charles E. Norton*—1827, *Massachusetts*.  
The New Life of Dante—Notes of Travel and Study in Italy—Historical Study of Church Building.
17. *George Grote*—1794, *England*.  
History of Greece—Plato and Other Friends of Socrates—"Minor Works."
18. *William S. Gilbert*—1836, *London*.  
The Wicked World—Bab Ballads—Broken Hearts.
19. *Mary H. Foote*—1847, *New York*.  
The Led Horse Claim—The Last Assembly Ball—Cœur d'Alène.
20. *Charles G. Halpine*—1829, *Ireland*.  
Baked Meats of the Funeral—Personal Recollections of the War—Poems.
21. *A. T. Quiller-Couch*—1863, *Cornwall*.  
Ship of Stars—The Splendid Spur—Wandering Heath.
22. *Marian Evans Cross*—1819, *England*.  
Mill on the Floss—Romola—Middlemarch.
23. *Gilbert Parker*—1862, *Canada*.  
The Battle of the Strong—The Trespasser—Pierre and His People.
24. *Frances H. Burnett*—1849, *England*.  
That Lass o' Lowries—A Lady of Quality—Little Lord Fauntleroy.
25. *John Bigelow*—1817, *New York*.  
Jamaica in 1850—Life of Fremont—Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863.
26. *George Cary Eggleston*—1839, *Indiana*.  
The Signal Boys—The Big Brother—Red Eagle.
27. *Henry Wheaton*—1785, *Rhode Island*.  
Life of William Pinckney—History of the Northmen—History of the Law of Nations.
28. *Leslie Stephen*—1832, *England*.  
Hours in a Library—Playground of Europe—Life of Henry Fawcett.
29. *Louisa M. Alcott*—1832, *Pennsylvania*.  
Little Women—Little Men—An Old Fashioned Girl.
30. *Samuel L. Clemens*—1835, *Missouri*.  
The Innocent Abroad—Tom Sawyer—Huckleberry Finn.



# WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

The healthy American who sees French life as it is, is not infrequently oppressed with a nervous moral nausea. "The Expatriates" has been written in this mood by Lilian Bell, Mrs. Henry Arthur Bogue. Mrs. Bogue's hand has grown steadier. She describes more coolly. She leaves less to the imagination. She feels the American point of view to the finger tips. This temper has its inevitable injustice. The "Expatriates" drops a Western American billionaire family into Paris, and contact with the French noblesse—the rich, strong-willed and ignorant father, the Gibson girl, another daughter whose social rather than moral character has been sapped by France, and a St. George of a young American. These characters are all as elemental as in a play, and so are the French folk. Throughout you hear the chorus of the outraged American spirit voiced in many ways. The emotion earlier indicated is unhesitatingly expressed. There is here and there a vivid description. The capacity for seeing both sides is absent, and caricature deforms the drawing. The moral is written in scare-head capitals.

\* \*

"College Administration," by President Charles Franklin Thwing, of Western Reserve University, adds another to the volumes with which its author has illuminated the work and working of our colleges. Alone among their executives, he has added to the material for a discussion of these institutions as a whole. Of the 314 pages in this book, 103 go to fi-

nancial relations, and there is more in them on this topic than is to be had in all our other books on college education. On its organization, Dr. Thwing wisely urges that with studies properly arranged, students could cover pre-collegiate studies from six to sixteen, and begin professional work at twenty. The constitution and administration of a college, its president, the government of students, and coming problems fill the book. Its author expresses the view that its constituency will be small. It will be large. No one can deem himself fairly acquainted with the American college problem without reading it. Dr. Thwing has collected his data from all sources, digested it, and his conclusions are temperate, conservative and illuminating. The book will be a landmark in collegiate education from which men will reckon and quote for twenty years to come.

\* \*

Mr. John Watson Foster is an international adjuster, through all his career; a man of affairs rather than of ideas. His "Century of American Diplomacy" is annals rather than history. He has recorded events. He has not connected them by any continuous thread. A rapid, useful and reasonably accurate summary, Mr. Foster has so little based his work on original research, that he has not hesitated in more than one passage to use Mr. McMaster's exact language or arrangement. Yet with this limitation, Mr. Foster gives exactly that review of our foreign affairs which many men desire and which no one

has yet furnished. Mr. Eugene Schuyler's work describes the application of certain principles and other histories of our diplomacy deal with periods and men, not with a century which ends, for Mr. Foster, in 1875, so that his work lacks his own personal knowledge which began with his transfer in 1873 from the Evansville, Ind., post-office to our legation in Mexico. For twenty years he has known every step in our diplomacy, and shared in most.

\* \*

Mr. Gilbert Parker has written fifteen books in fewer years. He is an international figure in letters. He has just been elected to Parliament. He has made the promotion of Canadian imperialism his life purpose. He has never done better work than in his last volume, "The Lane That Had No Turning." Of the score of stories, long and short, a part have been in magazines. "The Great White Chief" in *McClure's*, "The Little Bell of Honor" in the *Century*, "The Singing of the Bells" in the *English Illustrated*, and "There Was a Little City" in the *New Review*. Others have appeared here and there. Most are new. All are good. The habitant Mr. Parker draws clear, sharp and alive. He has put him in his relations, seen him as part of a larger whole, and surrounded him with the atmosphere of his opportunities. With good reason is this book—good fiction and good politics both—dedicated to Sir Wilfred Laurier.

\* \*

Rabbi Henry Iliowizi, a Russian Jew, has lived for twelve years in Morocco. After an education in Germany, he engaged in teaching in the schools established by distant liberalism for the degraded Moorish Jew. The East breeds the story-teller. Tales are on every hand. They can be told as heard, simply and surely, or the Oriental motif may be used as a basis for Western narrative, never either simple in manner or sure in

touch. Rabbi Iliowizi has done the latter. The Eastern kernel is here. The husk is of the West. Local color is present. Interest is not absent. All the apparatus of the fairy tale is at hand. But the typical Eastern story is not here.

\* \*

New Zealand is an English colony at the other extreme. It is a Socialist experiment which promises to be most successful until it tries to pay its debts, now, proportionally, one-half larger than our National State, city, railroad, canal and street-car debts and capital. The island is now in the rush of a prosperity, with credit, making everybody rich, which Mr. Henry Demarest Lloyd has described with accuracy, but with partial enthusiasm, in "Newest England."

\* \*

Ninety-seven poets, in Canada or America-born, furnish the poems for "Through the Year With Birds and Poets." It is an astonishing aviary. The birds circle through the months, and Miss Sarah Williams has left no volume unturned and no verse unchallenged to complete the birds on the A. O. U. list.

\* \*

When the six lectures which make up "Counsel Upon the Reading of Books" were delivered in Philadelphia, the delivery lists of the libraries ebbed and flowed with the author's suggestions. Prettier proof of the value of spoken words by ripe critics there need not be. The lecturers were well picked. Their value has been summarized in an introduction by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Prof. H. Morse Stephens comes to history with the training and predilection of the English University Fellow. Miss Agnes Repplier has in biography the lightest touch of current criticism. President Hadley is an authority in the field he has left—economic literature. Mr. Brander Matthews, an amateur in all fields, is more nearly master in fic-

tion than elsewhere. On poetry, Mr. Bliss Perry has said what all say, and Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie marshals the essayists, Montaigne to the front also, of course. The book list of these essays would make a more liberal course than Lubbock's "Hundred Best Books," less ornamental—more useful.

\* \*

Mont Blanc is the world's most famous mountain. Of all the world's great peaks, it has been seen by most, ascended by most, and by most regarded. Mr. Charles Edwards Matthews has written one of those bulky and satisfying books which tell all there is to know on a given subject—"The Annals of Mont Blanc." It begins with Konrad Gesner, of Zurich, 1541, a Swiss naturalist who began mountain climbing, and comes down to yesterday. Such books are for specialists, quarries in which men long dig.

\* \*

"The Path of Gold," by Carrie Blake Morgan, is a thin red-covered pamphlet from New Whatcom, Washington, which contains some lines of a surprising quality, not in the longer title poem, but in short distichs and quatrains of a most neat turn, as:—

Though I had drained the fount of knowledge dry  
And heard all stories told by tongue or pen,  
I still should yearn to know the thoughts that lie  
Unvoiced, unwrit in graves of nameless men.

\* \*

Dr. Paul Carus is a scholar who has done useful service in making more accessible the spirit and teaching of Buddhism, of Chinese philosophy and some phases of modern thought. In "The History of the Devil" he has attempted to sketch the natural history in all ages and among all peoples of the conception of evil as a personality. Resorting for the most part to manuals and summaries of knowledge, Dr. Carus reviews this conception in

Egypt, Babylonia, Persia and Israel, in Brahmanism and Buddhism, at the dawn of the Christian Era, and in its transformation under Christianity. Illustrations are numerous and references frequent. This vast melange fills a large octavo, beautifully printed, of 495 pages, from which many will derive much satisfaction, for Dr. Carus reaches the conclusion that science leaves no room for the idea of a devil. The psychical basis for this anthropological conception will be some day laid bare. Dr. Carus has not done this. His authorities are of varying value; some, like Lenormant, somewhat out of date. The book is but description, not explanation, and discursive description at that. Its chapters do not advance knowledge, though they add to information.

\* \*

Mr. William Hurrell Mallock has ever labored under an obsession of his own personality, which leads him, from his "New Republic" down, to see all through the medium of an astigmatic criticism. Lucretius he has last submitted to this vision and personal impression in "Lucretius on Life and Death." The small volume is of great charm. It is easy to say it is not Lucretius; but this were unfair. Significant passages in the Roman, Mr. Mallock has taken, recast them in the metre of Fitzgerald, and given us a Latin "Omar." This transcribes the shadow and the tenderness of Lucretius, but omits his strength. The Roman dreamed. All dream. But the Roman awoke, not to regret, as did "Omar," but to action. Fierce thought shakes through all the Lucretian line. Mr. Mallock is honest. He gives his Latin extracts a prose translation, and their expansion into a more shadowy verse. This is full of the feeling of Lucretius, in whom Mr. Mallock sees but flashes of philosophy, interspersed in a dreary catalogue of Roman learning. These flashes he has kindly preserved. The English reader gathers thereby the brooding charm of the great Roman;

he loses what John Smith, of Cambridge, two and one-half centuries ago, called his "overflushed and fiery fancy." For while Lucretius talked of death, he thought of life, and his whole being thrilled to its hot surge—far apart in this from "Omar." To compare:—

OMAR.

Where Bahram loved his cup to hold  
the gazelle lies down and lion sleeps.  
Bahram who once the (swift) wild ass  
caught is by the (slow) grave caught.

FITZGERALD.

They say the Lion and the Lizard keep  
The courts where Jamshyd gloried and  
drank deep.

And Bahram, that great hunter—the wild  
ass,

Stamps o'er his head, but cannot break  
his Sleep.

LUCRETIVS.

Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror  
Ossa dedit terrae proinde ac famul infimus  
esset.

Scipio of all the Scipios born, war's  
thunderbolt, Carthage's terror, headlong  
gives his bones to earth as 'twere his  
meanest slave.

MALLOCK.

Scipio, the Lord of war, the all-dread goad  
of Carthage, he too, like his meanest slave.  
Has travelled humbly to the same abode.

\* \*

An age which produces books never writes about their production. The critical are never the creative ages. "Short Story Writing," by Mr. Charles Raymond Barrett, is born of a "course" on the short story, given in Chicago University. It might have been written at Alexandria, which, by the way, Chicago much resembles in university, library, museum, exposition, activity, commerce, and the absence of any indigenous shrine or original faith. Mr. Barrett misses the origin of the short story. Lucian is the father of those who make and tell such, and it is amazing that a "course" should have omitted this. Poe, Hawthorne and Irving are the creative trinity from which he derives the modern short story. He has ransacked critical literature, and collected and classified its examples. Sound advice is on every page. We all know how it is done.

Doing it is the difficulty. For those who can, this ingenious and laborious manual is needless. For those who cannot, useless.

\* \*

Girl-life is for some inscrutable reason harder to give like, real and vital than a boy's. There are ten recognizable boys in fiction, whom you would hesitate to leave behind you when the snow was soft, to one girl whom you would know if you met her. None of the men draw girls before they fall in love, and of the women, how few have succeeded? Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has, and Miss Alcott, and the author of "Bettie's Book"—in the opening pages. Miss Jeannette Leonard Gilder has made a book of her girlhood, "The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy," a picture of the active girl of forty years ago. For without being dull enough to treat the book as a transcription, it lives because Miss Gilder has put herself into its pages. Though twenty-five years in New York, she has been both critical and popular. She was the better half of the *Critic* in its weekly days, and is its editor now that it is a magazine. She has been sponsor to innumerable budding careers, edited selections, written plays, published novels and shared in every form of the running measure of literary work. If she comes back a century hence she will find herself figuring galore as a side-person in the novel of literary New York at the close of the nineteenth century, and the sprightly and vivacious record she has published will furnish the author with "color." It is full of that, and while many incidents are trite, full of the high spirits and energy of the author.

\* \*

The "Point of Contact in Teaching," by Mr. Patterson Dubois, four years ago revealed to many a new conception of the necessary method of imparting knowledge. "Except ye be as little children." It came of the

heart—a stricken heart—and every page has on it the tender shadow of yearning sorrow. Its reissue, revised, its central teaching emphasized, begin it a new work. It is the book one would like a mother to read.

\* \*

"First Aid to the Young Housekeeper," by Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, is a good title well carried out. An ingenious housekeeper, well trained and schooled by circumstances and narrow means has recorded lessons to those cast in like case and made the record lively through personal flavor.

\* \*

Mr. William H. Muldoon is an active-minded Brooklyn newspaper man with a habit of writing short articles. This makes "Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks and—Others" snappy, but leaves it vivid. The title is catchy and misleading, a bad sign for a good shop. Mr. Muldoon has personally noted how much of Socialism there is in the new Western movement which has failed under Bryan, but

may succeed under someone else. He has studied Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and Governor Pingree, of Michigan, and gives both portraits. He sees what all thinking men know—that the overcapitalized trusts must smash, and he describes the swindles of two or three that have—the Malt, the Flour, the Brooklyn Warehouse and the Strawboard. The result is a book which is as easy reading as a newspaper and as ephemeral.

\* \*

A bouillabaise of letters and reviews has been brought together by Mrs. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson in "Domestic Science in Grammar Grades." It will help teachers, but bright children will get much from it. This wide range of extracts gleans from a score of volumes and covers the field from bread to cockroaches, but the book is a publisher's and school-committee book, which may be useful as a reader and is interesting as a scrap-book, being, indeed, extracts from all sources, epistles, essays, fiction, verse and treatise on household affairs.

## M A G A Z I N E S



Henry Norman, in his series on "Russia of To-day," describes "The Great Trans-Siberian Railway" in the November *Scribner's*. This railway is the commercial and political key to the Far East, and Mr. Norman traveled its entire length so far as completed, to Lake Baikal and beyond. Jesse Lynch Williams describes the "Cross-streets of New York." These views, which are so little noticed by the pedestrian, are among the most impressive in the city, and Mr. Williams points them out with rare discrimination. Henry James contributes "The Tone of Time;" "The Tartar Who Was Not Caught" is a tale of Russian in-

trigue in China, J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel" is concluded, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, under the title "A Little Gossip," gives some new and entertaining glimpses of Hawthorne, Emerson and other writers whom she met in her youth.

Special features of *Harper's* are "The Love Letters of Victor Hugo," now for the first time made public by the great master's friend, M. Paul Meurice; "Some Literary Memoirs of Cambridge," by William Dean Howells, and "The Fruit of America," by Theodore Dreiser. "A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin," by Fannie Aymar Matthews, is a story of Chinese life and character in their relation to the foreigner; Bliss Carmen contributes

a poem, "At the Yellow of the Leaf," and there are short stories and articles by well-known authors.

The current number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is timely, varied and interesting. The opening article, "Election Day," written by L. J. Lang, draws a remarkable picture of the revolution wrought by the laws of ballot reform. In "The Immigrants," Mr. Burton J. Hendrick has chosen a subject full of human interest, and Mr. Robert E. Speer has written the most entertaining account of the Chinese people at home we have yet seen. In the installment given of the serial story, "A Hazard of Hearts," the plot thickens in a most unconventional way, while "Tatters" is the story of a hero who had a downright objection to hero-worship.

The November *Century*, which begins the sixty-first volume of the magazine, includes in its table of contents a new "Rudder Grange" story by Frank R. Stockton; "Our Schools for the Stage," by Bronson Howard, and "The Philippines," an installment of Bishop Potter's group of articles on "The East of To-day and To-morrow." There is the first of a group of papers on "Daniel Webster," by John Bach McMaster, and a Chinese story by George S. Hays, entitled "The Peril of Fan-Way-Chin."

"Thebes: Her Ruins and Her Memories," by Dulany Hunter, is the first article in the *Cosmopolitan*. "A Fall From Grace," by Morgan Robertson, is an exciting sea story, illustrated by Vincent A. Svoboda; "The Galveston Tragedy" is described by John Fay; Dr. R. W. Shufeldt tells of "Fishing With a Camera," and there is the first installment of a serial by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "The Way That He Took." There are short stories and articles by well-known writers, and "Some Plays and Their Actors" is attractively illustrated.

"Madame Noel," an Acadian idyl, by George H. Pickard, is the com-

plete story in current *Lippincott's*. Articles of timely interest are "China's Greatest Curiosity," by Frederic Poole, and "In the Footprints of Bryant," by Theodore F. Wolfe. There are short stories by Albert Payson Terhune and Stewart Edward White, while "The Storming of Burkersdorf Heights," by Stephen Crane, is last in the series of "Great Battles of the World."

Special articles in *Munsey's* are "The Greatest of World's Fairs," "The Romance of the Telephone," "The Water-ways of New York," "Animals in Warfare," and "Campaign Orators." There are serials by Marion Crawford and Max Pemberton, six complete short stories, chats on the stage, and literary reviews.

William Garrott Brown opens the *Atlantic* with a notable "Defense of American Parties," in which he shows the absolute necessity of two strong controlling parties in a representative government like our own, and traces the principles and the history and development of "the two genii who now serve the Republic." Two entertaining serials begin in this number: Miss Jewett's "The Tory Lover," a tale of love and adventure during the American Revolution, and Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Irish Experiences," a continuation and completion of the delicious trilogy of feminine fun and adventure throughout the United Kingdom which has delighted so many readers.

The *Junior Munsey* opens with an interesting article on "A Trip to Cape Nome," by Henry G. De Meli, telling the experiences of a man who made the long journey to the newest Alaskan gold fields. "Heroes of the Surf" describes the splendid deeds of the United States Life Saving Service have done in rescuing the shipwrecked, and "The Chinese in America" is a sketch of the character and customs of the average Celestial in the United States. There are short stories by Edwin L. Sabin, Helen

Frances Huntington and Marguerite Tracy.

The complete novel in the *Argosy* is by Jared L. Fuller, entitled "Over the Line," being a railroad story of plot and counterplot. "Yale Luck," by Ralph Henry Barbour, is a football story which centres about an exciting game, and "The Punishment of Fenham," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett, is a romance of London, in which high and low life mingle. There are new installments of the serials, and several good short stories.

Olive Shippen Berry has an article in the *Puritan* on "River Life on the Thames," a picture of out-door life in an English summer; "Women and the Presidential Campaign," by Caroline Sheridan Baker, describes the work that is being done by feminine clubs and organizations on behalf of McKinley and Bryan, and "New Calisthenics for Children," by Lillian Baynes Griffin, gives simple exercises for promoting health and grace. Serials and short stories add to the attractiveness of the number.

*McClure's* contains a vivid account of the "Siege of the Foreign Legations in Pekin," written as a diary by Katharine Mullikin Lowry, one of the besieged. "Making a German Soldier" explains the conditions of military service in Germany; in a character sketch of Hanna, William Allen White offers a discriminating study of the Ohio Senator, and "The First Flight of Count Zeppelin's Air Ship" is written by Eugen Wolf. The fiction of this number is widely representative, both in subjects treated and in the localities in which the scenes are laid.

Douglas White describes "Yankee Millionaires in South America" in the current number of *Ainslee's*. "The Battle of the Cities," by Arthur I. Street, tells of the commercial war that is waged incessantly throughout the United States, and "Russia's March to the East," by Anna Northend Benjamin, is an account of the

experiences and impressions of a young American newspaper woman who crossed Siberia alone. The fiction of this number is strong and varied.

The *New England Magazine* opens with a paper on "The Study of House-keeping in Boston," by Mary Esther Trueblood. "The Hornet's Wing and Sting" is described by P. S. B. Connor; H. C. Shelley tells of "The Home of Sir Philip Sidney," and there are interesting articles by Daniel Munroe Wilson, James L. Hughes, F. B. Sanborn and Laurence Hayward.

#### FAMILY.

The *Woman's Home Companion* opens with an article entitled "The Greatest Sunday-School in the World," which describes the famous Sunday-school of Stockport, England. "The Social Sphere of Mexican Women," by Adelaida Vazquez Shiaffino, herself a Mexican, tells of the duties of the wife and of the restrained character of courtship beyond the Rio Grande. The church in which President McKinley attends services is described in an article entitled "Where the President Worships." Several articles suggesting entertainments for Thanksgiving and special dishes for the day's great feast, and illustrated articles upon the fall fashions, give the issue a tone in harmony with the season.

"The Loveliest Woman in All America," "The Future of the White House," "The Man Who Wrote Narcissus," "Waiting for the Mail"—a page drawing by A. B. Frost—and "How Aunt Sally Brought Down the House," a short story, are some of the features of the current number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. In the same issue Clifford Howard continues "The Story of a Young Man," Charles Major his "Blue River Bear Stories," Elizabeth Stuart Phelps her serial, "The Successors of Mary the First," and "Josiah Allen's Wife" funnily narrates the incidents of her fourth visit.



Plans are given for "A Quaint, Old-Fashioned House for \$6,600," and interior views of "The Most Artistic House in New York City" right worthily occupy two pages, as does "Through Picturesque America," which pictures the scenic beauties of California.

## SPORTS.

*Outing* opens with an article on "Making the American Heavy Har-

ness Horse," by F. M. Ware, with illustrations by R. Rosenbaum. Maurice Thompson tells of "The Confessions of an Ancient Poacher," and Isaac T. Headland describes "Chinese Sports and Games." There are interesting papers on the harness horse, the thoroughbred, yachting, golf and the automobile, and Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., tells of "Nature's Game Preserves in the Adirondacks."

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



The past month has brought forth three or four sharp competitors for first honors among the most wanted books, notably "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller, a bright story of the North country; "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland; "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli, and James Lane Allen's striking story, "The Reign of Law." In the field of miscellany, books on China continue to hold prominent place, as also do those about animals and plants; but imaginative works of an astronomic cast share the general favor with those of a philosophic and psychological bent. Altogether, the returns have a peculiar interest as denoting the intellectual trend of America in the closing months of the century.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia:

## FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.  
 "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.  
 "The Adventures of François," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"From India to the Planet Mars," by Th. Flournoy.

"Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture," by John Duncan Quackenbos.

"Wild Animals I have Known," by Henry Seton-Thompson.

"The Unknown," by Camille Flammarion.

"China: The Long Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"The Trusts: What Can We Do With Them?" by William Miller Collier.

At Wanamaker's, New York:

## FICTION.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.

"Quisanté," by Anthony Hope.

"The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Elizabeth and her German Garden."

"A Solitary Summer."

"The Martyrdom of an Empress."

"America's Economic Supremacy," by Brooks Adams.

"The Wall Street Point of View," by Henry Clews.

"China: The Long Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia:

## FICTION.

"The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Quisanté," by Anthony Hope.

"A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

"The Maid of Maiden Lane," by Amelia Barr.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"The End of an Era," by John S. Wise.

"Memoirs of the Baroness Cecile De Courtot," by Moritz Von Kaisenberg.

"Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by P. Kropotkin.

"Paola and Francesca," by Stephen Phillips.

"Paul Jones," by Augustus C. Buell.

"The Reign of Terror," being the memoirs of Mlle. Des Echerolles.

At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass:

# FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"Quisanté," by Anthony Hope.

"Sons of the Morning," by Eden Phillpotts.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

"Robert Orange," by John Oliver Hobbes.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by William L. Scruggs.

"The Crisis in China," by George B. Smyth and others.

"A Book for all Readers," by Ainsworth Rand Spofford.

"China's Open Door," by Rounseville Wildman.

"China: The Long Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"From India to the Planet Mars," by Th. Flournoy.

At DeWolfe, Fiske and Company's, Boston, Mass:

# FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"From Kingdom to Colony," by Mary Devereux.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

"Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"Philip Winwood," by R. N. Stephens.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"China: The Long Lived Empire," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"Wild Animals I have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.

"Billy Baxter's Letters," by William J. Kountz, Jr.

"Paola and Francesca," by Stephen Phillips.

"The Martyrdom of an Empress."

# \* THE BAD YEAR.

May, blighted by keen frosts, passed on to June

No blooms, but many a stalk with drooping leaves,

And arid summer wilted these full soon,  
And autumn gathered up no wealthy sheaves;

Plaintive October saddened for the year,  
But wild November raged that hope was past,

Shrieking, "All days of life are made how drear—

Mad whirl of snow! and Death comes driving fast."

Yet sane December, when the winds fell low,

And cold, calm light with sunshine tinkled clear,

Harkened to bells more sweet than long ago,

And meditated in a mind sincere:—

"Beneath these snows shining from yon red west

How sleep the blooms of some deluged May,

And June shall riot, lovely as the best

That flung their odors forth on all their way:

Yes, violet spring, the balms of her soft breath,

Her birdlike voice, the child-joy in her air.

Her gentle colors"—sane December saith,

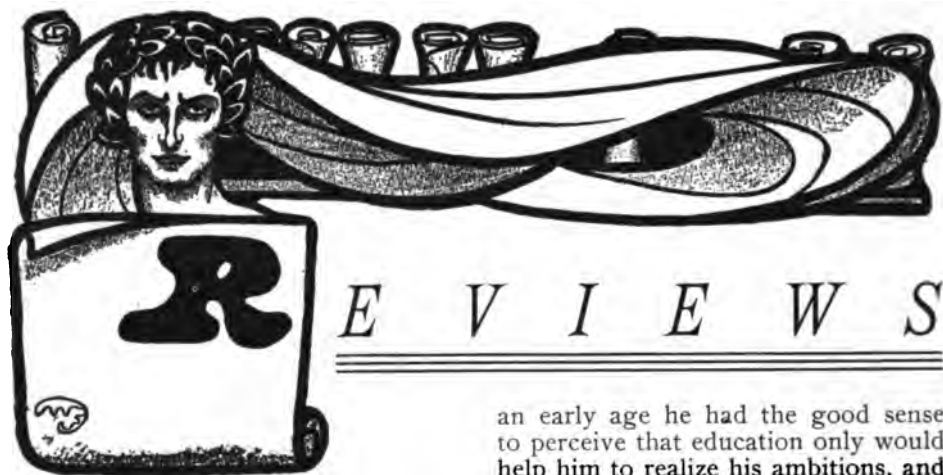
"They come, they come—O heart, sigh not 'They were.'"

From "*A Treasury of Canadian Verse*,"

selected by Theodore H. Rand.

Professor Oscar Kuhn's "German and Swiss Settlements in Provincial Pennsylvania," which Messrs. Henry Holt and Company have in press, will deal with a subject that has never yet been treated in a broad way. As a side-light on early American history, the book will be worth the attention of general readers.

"The April Baby's Book of Tunes" is the attractive title of a new book by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," to be published by the Macmillan Company. It will contain many colored pictures and the favorite tunes of the April Baby's set to music. While these airs can be used for the amusement of children, they will undoubtedly find a wiser and older audience as well.



## PAUL JONES.

These two volumes by Augustus C. Buell form a perfect biography of the famous sea fighter, a work which should secure at once, and indefinitely maintain, a high position in the literature of its subject. Based on wide research here and abroad, it demands consideration as a collection of well-sifted facts, but the author would not have undertaken his task if he had not cherished a profound sympathy for the man whose career shines with such brilliancy in the annals of the Revolution.

Mr. Buell's most important service to the memory of Jones is rendered in painting a portrait of the man which is finished at all points. He sees in him much more than the mere fighter, and fortifies his intuitive conviction on this head by giving chapter and verse for every touch he places on the canvas. The John Paul who was born in Scotland in 1747, the child of peasant parents, seemed destined to nothing more conspicuous than the life of a common sailor. His elder brother, however, had been adopted by a wealthy Virginia planter named Jones, and before he was thirty John Paul had inherited the fortune and name of the family benefactor. In the meantime he had made rapid progress in the merchant marine. At

an early age he had the good sense to perceive that education only would help him to realize his ambitions, and he spent his spare hours in study. Just what his ambitions were it is difficult to say. They were closely identified, of course, with his love of life aboard ship, but that he had a wider outlook than that of the typical seadog is well indicated by Mr. Buell.

Clever, handsome, magnetic and instinctively well mannered, it was therefore inevitable that, on taking up the life of a landowner in Virginia, Jones should have quickly gravitated toward that society which was certain to give him a diversified sphere of action. The leaders of the Revolution would put him in the way of fighting, but association with them on equal terms, in drawing rooms and in council chambers, could not help but interest him in more than the rough actualities of naval conflict. When John Hancock handed him his commission as one of the pioneer officers of the American Navy in 1775, he sailed forth against the enemies of the new Republic a diplomatist no less than a skillful seaman and an eager fighter.

Jones had many of the qualities of an adventurer, and these qualities became accentuated in his later years. He played an important and very dramatic part in the American Revolution; he had attended on courts and had a king's daughter as a favorite. He came to love publicity and his

claims of performance grew. His journals bear some curious traces of this tendency, and some of his statements will not bear examination.

As it is, this biography leaves the reader with nothing save the Russian escapade to regret. And even that is forgiven, in the light of all that Mr. Buell so ably tells us of a many-sided hero doing a man's work in the world with unfailing resource, indomitable courage and a gallant, lofty soul. 328, 373 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## TWO BOOKS ON THE ANT-ARCTIC REGIONS.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's story of "Through the First Antarctic Night" is a most readable book. What story of lonely struggle of brave men against unknown dangers is not? In

years later other expeditions were sent out and the great Antarctic Continent was found. Again sixty years elapsed, and the Belgian Government fitted out the expedition of which Dr. Cook has told the fascinating story.

It was at the end of August, 1897, that the "Belgica" left Antwerp, whence she went to Rio Janeiro. Thence she went down the South American Coast, and finally took her departure from the known world at Staten Island on January 13, 1898. On January 23d of the same year she came in sight of new land, apparently composed of islands. This was christened the Palmer Archipelago. In this archipelago the explorers discovered a new strait, into which they sailed, charting about five hundred miles of coast line not before known.

The ship passed out of this strait, and in the South Pacific attempted



MOONLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE *BELGICA*, MAY 20, 1898

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From "Through the First Antarctic Night"

1772 Captain Cook went out to explore the Antarctic, and he circumnavigated the globe near the Antarctic Circle, thus showing that if there was an undiscovered continent down there it must be further south. Sixty

to enter the main body of pack ice. "The work of the first three weeks," says the author, "in the new regions proved the discovery of a highway perfectly free for navigation during the summer months from Bransfield

Strait, southwesterly through unknown waters, to the Pacific." This highway was called Belgian Strait. Later the ship entered the pack ice, and was imprisoned in it. Backward and forward she drifted for thirteen long and weary months, not escaping from the deathly grip till March 14, 1899. From beginning to end the narrative is interesting, though it may be said that Dr. Cook's descriptions of Rio and its surroundings might have been spared. The real meat of the volume begins when the Fuegian Territory is reached. Dr. Cook has told his story clearly, and that is all that should be asked of him.

The unusual interest now being manifested in Antarctic exploration makes Dr. Karl Fricker's "The Antarctic Regions" most timely. It is both comprehensive and concise, and not only outlines most of the work already done, but also points out what remains to be accomplished in the vast field of Antarctic exploration.

The fact that this volume makes no mention of the recent American explorers, and gives no details of the achievements of the Borchgrevink party, shows that Antarctic explorations is making history with rapid strides. It is a topic replete with interest, and the book serves as a satisfactory review of the early history of Antarctic exploration as well as a guide to the scientific features and climate of that desolate region. A list of important books, articles and maps pertaining to the Antarctic section is one of the valuable features of the work. 478, 292 pp. Indexed. 8vo. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### THE WELSH PEOPLE.

In "The Welsh People," by John Rhys, professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, we have the outcome of researches made by the highest living authority on the subject. Some chapters of the work are based on the report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, but even these have been

greatly amplified and altered. Little is known of the history of Wales from the death of Cadwalader in A. D. 664 to the death in A. D. 1063 of Griffith ap Lewelyn, King of Wales, who had married Ealdgyth of Mercia, subsequently the wife of Harold II, King of England.

With the conquest of the principality by Edward I. in A. D. 1283, Wales ceased to exist as an independent or semi-independent state, though its political institutions were not made the same as those of England in all respects until 1830. Henceforth, the history of Wales is merged in that of Great Britain, and, save for the brief period during which Owen Glendower, over a hundred years later, revived the claims of the old princes of the country, and defied the authority of Henry IV, it cannot, with any advantage, be treated as distinct from that of the whole island. It is certain, however, that the Welsh-speaking people have had a particular history of their own even since the conquest of the principality more than six hundred years ago. Edward I. by the building of great castles, of which that of Carnarvon is the best example, and by the foundation of towns in which English traders and artisans were encouraged to settle, not only made the hold of the central government too strong to be relaxed for any considerable length of time, but made the centres of the more progressive industrial and social life hostile to all things Cymric. The conquest and the resultant changes did not oust, indeed, the Welsh cultivators of the soil; but the loss of their independence, the change from the rule of native princes to that of unsympathetic foreigners, and their isolation in a mountainous part of the island, remote from the centre of affairs, retarded for a time their intellectual development. Nevertheless, Cymraeg, or the Welsh language, is spoken habitually by nearly a million of persons, while the descendants of the Cymry still retain many

of their national characteristics, and preserve the consciousness of their national identity. Second and revised edition. 678 pp. Indexed. 8vo. —*M. H. W.*, in *N. Y. Sun*.

### THE SOFT SIDE.

Henry James writes in familiar vein in the short stories comprised in this volume. Sentiment as an element in life is the informing spirit of these tales. They are written with exquisite literary art and imbued with that

The opening story, "The Great Good Thing," deals with a self-made man's passionate longing to escape for a brief period from the intolerable burdens brought by success. Another suggests a curious variation of the theme of "The Touchstone," that remarkable novelette by the ablest disciple of Mr. James, Mrs. Edith Wharton. It deals with the question confronting a widow and her late husband's best friend as to whether they should publish a biography of the dead man made up from his diaries and letters. This tale is called "The



From "Chloris of the Island." Published by Harper & Brothers. Copyright, 1900, by H. B. Marriott Watson.

NICHOLAS CARMICHAEL STOOD IN THE OPEN DOORWAY

genial spirit which comes of long study of our poor humanity; a quick perception by a kindly if critical eye. Readers of Mr. James' later novels will be glad to learn that he is clear and precise in these tales; that while he still deals in subtleties and fine-spun phrases, he never fails to make his meaning understood to anyone who reads attentively and does not merely peruse the page to get the story. Mr. James is a psychologist of rare penetration, and that quality is revealed throughout the book.

Real Right Thing." In all there are twelve stories in the book, some of them apparently fantastic, some whimsical and humorous, but all essentially human. 326 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Press*.

### CHLORIS OF THE ISLAND.

This book is filled with a kind of repressed excitement. Starting with the abduction of a ward in chancery in the England of the last century, it proceeds with a duel that is really an

affair of assassination, carries the reader into a cave of smugglers, hurries him into the secret intrigues of "patriots" favoring Napoleon's fond scheme for a descent upon the English coast, and mixes him up generally, in rather a breathless state, with adventurous gentlemen, implacable murderers, bland magistrates, and

their very stronghold, sets the pace for everyone concerned, including the author. 283 pp. 12mo.

#### A USEFUL BOOK.

Sarah H. Killikelly's "Curious Questions," in two volumes, has been for some years one of the most treas-



From "Chloris of the Island."—Copyright, 1900, by H. B. Marriott Watson.  
Published by Harper & Brothers.

**"SHE CLUTCHED WITH HER FINGERS AMONG THE STONES"**

lovelorn damsels. "Mr. Roger Warburton," the young hero, of few words, but doughty deeds, whose thirst for vengeance sets a rascally family by the ears, bringing discomfiture to his enemies and securing him a bride from

ured books in every household whose good fortune it is to possess a set. One glance at the "Questions," a reference to the answer, and you are absorbed in an enchantment of information fantastic and useful, but always

interesting and with the useful predominating, because, however trivial the question may seem, the answer contains the essence of some fact you are glad to place in your list of things known. As example, in the *third* volume, which has just been published, Question 114 reads, "Where is the oldest dressmaker's bill to be seen?" A tablet of limestone discovered in the ruins of a temple in the city of Nippur in Southern Chaldea contains an inscription. From the style of writing, which is extremely archaic, and from the curious system of numerals employed, the tablet cannot be of later date than 2800 B. C. The inscription ends with the words, "in all, ninety-two vestments, the bill of the temple for the priests this year." Many of the words are unknown, and are doubtless technical terms employed by the modistes of that period. This document is of value as showing the great development which has taken place in the textile arts in Chaldea even at that early period."

The third volume, which is now before the writer, takes rank with the other two volumes in utility and interest. I can think of no better way of amusing and at the same time improving your friends of an evening than propounding Miss Killikelly's questions, and then reading them the answers. However, the book is fundamentally a useful one, and as a work of reference, as to the curious, is the best that I know. R. W. V.

#### TOMMY AND GRIZEL.

This is one of the few, the very few, books of this decade that have within them a promise of lasting life. It is far greater than "Sentimental Tommy," alike more delicate and more powerful, and the perfection of its art is in itself a rare joy to those who know the all but insuperable difficulties that obstruct the path of the wri-

ter, the poverty of words as a medium of artistic expression. "Grizel" is not the least of the triumphs of this story—"Grizel," whose figure has a touch of classic Greek tragedy in her



THEY TOLD AARON SOMETHING

Copyright, 1900, by Charles Scribner's Sons

From "Tommy and Grizel"

love, her nobility, her madness, which carries her back to the days of her childhood, the days of the Painted Lady and all their sufferings. As for "Tommy" himself, he is made understandable, even though he is a happily rare sport of nature. He lives in his imagination, peoples it with beings that are of this world, but are not in it, yet shrinks at the point where imaginings and reality meet, to the undoing of others, but never, unwittingly, of himself.

"Tommy" is not a pleasant being



to dwell with—few geniuses are. He is far from admirable occasionally, and deserves censure from less-gifted mortals, but his biographer is there to interpret his irresponsibility, the confusion of the imaginary with the real, the transposition of action into the world of the mind, and of bewildered shrinking from its consequences in the life of this earth. He redeems himself at the end, so Mr. Barrie tells us, but even then the tendency persists, for "Sentimental Tommy" remained himself to the end. The book can only be read and accepted

is a remarkable book, the work of a great artist with a rare insight of the workings of an exceptional mind. 509 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### ON THE WING OF OCCASIONS.

Joel Chandler Harris's book includes a novelette entitled "The Kidnapping of President Lincoln." It gives a strikingly lifelike picture of the war President, with all the charm of his homely wit and magnificent simplicity. The other stories are: "Why the Confederacy Failed," "In



"YOU NEVER SEE ONE MADE LIKE A RHINOSSYHOSS"

Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday, Page and Company

From "On the Wing of Occasions"

as it stands. We may rebel occasionally, grow impatient with "Tommy" and his vagaries, but we read to the end. And when the book is closed we forget our objections and our dissatisfaction, remembering only that as a whole "Tommy and Grizel"

the Order of Providence," and "The Troubles of Martin Coy," dealing with the unwritten history of the Civil War and with the elaborate secret service then maintained. Some of them are full of humor, and "Mr. Billy Sanders" is a creation in whom

the author's individual genius for telling "homespun" fun has full sway. 310 pp. 12mo.

### THE GIRL AND THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Charles Warren draws his inspiration for this book from contemporary political life in the United States. He is, of course, on the side of the angels, and his stories aim at showing that the public man who really lives up to high ideals can

observation of political life, but it is good also because Mr. Warren has the narrative gift, knows how to give dramatic interest to his work without straining for effect, and writes with admirable spirit and taste. He treats of familiar things, but escapes the commonplace. 407 pp. 12mo.

### THE WEIRD ORIENT.

This book is a series of mystic Eastern tales by Henry Iliowizi, who has put into concrete shape some of the



AT TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES AFTER FOUR . . . GOVERNOR STANFORD . . . BOARDED THE GREAT SOUTHERN TRAIN

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From "The Girl and the Governor"

succeed in politics, though, no doubt, he has to suffer some unpleasant disillusionments. The book is a good one, because it gives the fruits of keen

legends and traditions in which the Orient is so fruitful, and which have not hitherto found their way into print. These were gathered during

a lengthy residence in Tetuan, Morocco, that typically Oriental town, where European thought and civilization have as yet made no inroad, but where the Eastern life still dreams

among Eastern peoples and a familiarity with Eastern languages, and, on the other hand, having been highly educated at European seats of learning, and, finally, having labored for years in America in religious ministrations to his own people, Rabbi Iliowizi should have exceptional facilities for interpreting to the West the mind and heart of the East. In his book will be found a curious version of the legend of the "Wandering Jew," which, although probably much older than the one currently familiar, will be new to most readers, and is perhaps of greater psychological interest. 360 pp. 12mo.



"DETERMINED TO PENETRATE INTO THE SEEMINGLY IMPENETRABLE WONDERLAND OF THE DAMAVANT"

Copyright, 1900, by Henry T. Coates and Company

From "The Wierd Orient"

### QUISANTÉ.

In this book Mr. Anthony Hope exhibits resources hitherto cautiously appraised, but now fruitful of mature and impressive results. It is the story of an ill-assorted marriage, but it is also the portrait of a peculiar type.

"Quisanté" is a bitter book. "Lady May Quisanté," who marries an idol with feet of clay, is a beautiful woman of great gentleness and charm. To imagine her off-hand as "Quisanté's" wife is to think of an exquisite creature being bruised and degraded. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in her experience such as usually flows from such marriages when they are made in fiction. The politician loves his wife, almost more than he loves himself, and that is saying much. All that he can win of fame or

on in the unbroken slumber of centuries. Himself a Semite, the son of a Kabbalist, and therefore with a strain of mysticism in his blood inheritance, with a long residence

fortune he is eager to lay at her feet. But beneath his genius as a man of affairs, beneath those extraordinary "moments" which have done more than anything else to win his wife's

love, there are streaks of dishonesty and meanness which torture the pure-minded woman at his side, leaving wounds harder to bear than those which physical blows might inflict.

It has been said that the author had some ideas about Disraeli floating in his mind when he wrote this novel. Nothing of the sort is very obvious, since "Quisante's" Orientalism, his situation as an "outsider," and one or two other trifling touches, indicate no real parallel between him and Lord Beaconsfield. Never, indeed, has Anthony Hope produced a book so brilliant as this. The disclosure of "Mrs. Quisante's" agony of soul is intensely painful, the unscrupulous man of genius she marries leaves an extremely bad taste in the mouth; but both characters, and all the minor figures surrounding them, make an appeal which it is impossible to resist. 376 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### MEMOIRS OF THE COUNTESS POTOCKA.

Of all the various people who have written "memoirs," none, with the single exception, perhaps, of Victor Hugo, have passed through scenes and times better worth recording than the Countess Potocka. A Polish gentlewoman, she resided part of her time in her native land and another part in Paris. She knew personally Napoleon, Marie Louise, Prince Murat, the Emperor Alexander, Count Beningsen, Kosciuszko, and others of the leading spirits and historic characters of her time.

Her "memoirs" cover the period between 1812 and 1820, but they also relate events, gathered from conversations with her father and other eye-witnesses, reaching back as far as 1794. Thus her reminiscences date from the third partition of Poland to the incorporation of what was left of that country with the Russian Empire. The author was born Poniatowski, and was therefore related to the last king of Poland. She married for her

first husband Count Alexander Potocki, and after his death Colonel Wonsowicz. At the advanced age of 91 she died in Paris, where her brilliant salon held no insignificant place in the gilded pleasures of the Second Empire.

Thirty years after the Countess' death, Casimier Stryenski, also a Pole, with the consent of her daughter Nathalia, arranged the "Memoirs" for publication. The style of the book suggests a brilliant and cultivated woman, with remarkable facility of literary expression and no little sense of humor. The subject-matter covers the most tragic and important happenings in the world's history, as well as the spicy gossip of court intrigue. 252 pp. 8vo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

#### THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

"This volume," Mr. Smith tells us in his brief preface, "deals with the main European literatures of the fifteenth century, when, according to critical tradition, the ideals of the medieval world were transformed to the fashions of modern art. I have endeavored in my treatment of the subject to discredit that pleasant fiction, which abides with us too securely, that the change from the old to the new came suddenly and strangely as at the pass of a harlequin's wand."

That an exhaustive study of the literatures of this period does not justify this unphilosophical and violent assumption is Mr. Smith's contention, and it is proved, we think, by the history of these literatures, their interdependence and natural evolution. He traces their relation and development in the chief forms through which they manifest themselves in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, England and Scotland; in verse and prose; narrative verse, as it came from the hands of Chaucer and was continued and modified by his successors; lyrical verse, as practiced by Villon and others; chivalric verse, grave and gay;

dramatic verse, and all kinds of prose, with their national and individual characteristics. The chapters in which American readers will probably be most interested are those which concern the literatures of England and Scotland, the first one, for instance, on "The Chaucerian Tradition," the sixth, on "The Problem of the Ballads and Popular Songs," and the ninth, on "The Prose Experiment in England," especially Mr. Smith's analysis of the manner and the charm of Sir Thomas Malory in "Morte d'Arthur," the greatest prose masterpiece of the whole Transition Period, which not to have read, at least in portions, is a confession of ignorance of which few who profess to have read at all have the hardihood to be guilty. *Periods of European Literature.* 422 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*



JOEL COOK

Copyright, 1900, by Henry T. Coates and Company

#### AMERICA: PICTURESQUE AND DESCRIPTIVE.

This work must not be mistaken for a guide-book, but it may be heart-

ily commended as a useful supplement of one, for it depicts in detail the natural beauties of the United States, and sets forth in the light of thorough



BOW RIVER, NEAR BANFF

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From "America: Picturesque and Descriptive"



CORRIDOR OF THE MISSION, SAN JUAN, CAPISTRANO, CALIFORNIA

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From "America: Picturesque and Descriptive"

knowledge the historical associations connected therewith. As Mr. Cook reminds us, it is often said, and with truth, that the average American knows less by education and by ocular inspection about the United States than he does about foreign lands.

The purpose of this work is to present a comprehensive view of the history, biography, picturesque attractions, productions, peculiarities and salient features of the American Republic. The author has undertaken to fulfill his aim not only from a literary but also from a pictorial viewpoint. His book is illustrated by seventy-five full-page photogravures of the most striking scenery and buildings and the most celebrated places in the country. The text has been prepared mainly from notes made at first hand by the author during many years of extended travel throughout the United States and Canada. His first volume, beginning with an account of

the Chesapeake Bay region, describes the early settlements along the James River and the seaboard as far as Key West, the city of Washington and the natural and historical characteristics of the tract embracing Virginia, Maryland and the adjacent territory, whence a digression is made into the West and Northwest by way of Chicago and the Great Lakes to Yellowstone Park. The second volume first portrays the great city of New York and the environment of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, and then covers what is specially noteworthy in New York State, the Berkshire Hills, Lake Champlain, the Niagara Falls and River, the St. Lawrence and the quaint and interesting region of Lower Canada. The third and concluding volume starts with a description of Massachusetts Bay, New England and the Maritime Provinces, and then conveys the reader to the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, the

Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast. The usefulness of such a book will be generally appreciated. It is impossible for an American citizen to know too much of his own country, and every work that helps to increase his knowledge thereof, ought to be welcomed as a valuable addition to current literature.—*N. Y. Sun.*

#### THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF MADAME ROLAND.

These memoirs, edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson, are a revised reprint of Bosc's original edition of the "Memoirs," published at London in 1795, within two years after Madame Roland's death by the guillotine on November 8, 1793.

Madame Roland's attractive personality, her brilliant intellect, her desire to be judged justly by posterity, her enthusiastic devotion to republicanism, her disappointment on seeing the deeds done by the French revolutionists in the name of liberty, and her condemnation to the guillotine are set forth in her own words in the form of personal reminiscences.

They also have great value as a reflection of the French thought of the time and a description of the life of a young woman of the bourgeois class. Her philosophy, like that of many of her contemporaries, was a result of the influence of Plutarch and the other great dreamers and socialists of antiquity. 381 pp. 12mo.

#### CHINA AND THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The author of this volume, Mr. Joseph Walton, recently spent several months in a tour through the Celestial Empire with the object of ascertaining at first hand what were the opinions of the best-informed inhabitants in regard to Eastern questions, and it is plain that his energies were never allowed to lie dormant during this period. The record, too, has every evidence of strict impartiality,

for here and there little passages creep in which under the strict supervision of an experienced literary editor would no doubt have been struck out, and there is an air of unstudied candor about the entire narrative. Much of the interest of the volume depends upon the meetings with notable personages, and the opinions these express, but the descriptions of the many cities visited are likewise interesting. Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Arthur, Kaio-Chau, Nankin, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, etc., are all taken in order, and in each of them Mr. Walton finds evidence of the weakness of British diplomacy, and the necessity for a strong, resolute policy. Here and there lighter passages are interposed, which lend variety to the descriptions and add to the impression of informality that the volume produces. It will thus be seen that Mr. Walton's volume, both in its graver and lighter moments, presents unusual attractions, and for our own part, we can say that we have found much pleasure in its perusal. Included in the work is an excellent map of China. 319 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular.*

#### IN THE HANDS OF THE RED- COATS.

This new Revolutionary story, by Everett T. Tomlinson, is a tale of the Jersey ship and the Jersey shore in those "days that tried men's souls." The author has drawn freely from "The Adventures of Ebenezer Fox in the Revolutionary War," and has transferred to his hero a few of the deeds actually done by the worthy "Ebenezer," who endured a captivity of many weary months on the detested old prison ship. The aim of the entire romance is to present a reasonably correct picture of the heroism and suffering of the great body of men who died for their country amid the horrors of that loathsome hold. The old Jersey bulk was known

to the Continentals as the "Hell afloat." Originally a 74-gun ship, she had been dismantled and moored in East River for use as a store ship. Early in 1780 she was converted into a prison ship and moored with chain cables at the Wallabout, then a des-

# NAPOLEON III AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER.

The fifth series of M. de Saint-Amand's interesting series of historical sketches of the second French Empire covers the period when Na-



"TWO SAIL TO LEEWARD!"

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From "In the Hands of the Red Coats"

olate spot off the shore of Long Island. Eleven pages from "Ebenezer Fox's" description of life on board the Jersey are inserted word for word in the middle of this Tomlinson romance. 370 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

poleon III touched the height of his career, controlling and instigating great political movements, and for a time playing the part of arbiter in European politics. The principal event in this period, and one most far-reaching in its effects upon European af-



fairs, was the unification of Italy. For Napoleon, at least, it accomplished what he considered the greatest successes of his diplomatic reign, the annexation of Nice and Savoy to France. It is more than likely that in his mind the dazzling suggestion was never absent, that because his uncle had been Emperor of France and King of Italy, it was only a question of time and astuteness when he, too, should bear the double title. M. de Saint-Amand describes this master-stroke of policy in a series of brilliant

chapters, sketching freely M. Thouvenel, Victor Emmanuel, Pius Ninth, Garibaldi, Cavour and all others concerned in the intrigue and negotiations.

The Syrian expedition, Garibaldi's romantic and adventurous campaign that added Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel's domain, and the war of the allies in China, are described with vivacity and dramatic effect. The concluding chapter pictures the contrast between the confidence of the Emperor in his future and the fore-



"ARENTEA BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL"

Copyright, 1900, by Dodd, Mead and Company

From "The Maid of Maiden Lane"



"I WISH TO DANCE WITH MR. JEFFERSON"

Copyright, 1900, by Dodd, Mead and Company

From "The Maid of Maiden Lane"

bodings of the Empress. "In a single year the flag of France had floated at Rome, at Beyrout and at Pekin. \* \* \* The Emperor did not suspect the bitter disillusionings which his personal policy was preparing for him. \* \* \* As everything had succeeded with him from the beginning of his reign, he believed that his eagles soared above the lightning. He looked forward to the future with con-

fidence and believed more than ever in his star." 305 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Ledger*.

#### THE MAID OF MAIDEN LANE.

This book is a sequel to "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," by Amelia E. Barr, and the scene is laid in New York directly after the Revolution, while Washington and Lady Wash-

ington are among the personages introduced.

The year 1791 in the city of New York was a momentous one. The question whether New York or Philadelphia should be the seat of government led to many hot discussions and much ill-feeling. The death of Benjamin Franklin, the great influx of French refugees and the division of opinion regarding English rights in the lost colonies make up the story. The love motive is secondary. 338 pp. 12mo.

#### A NEW STUDY OF THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Of all this oft-told and unsatisfactory tale, Mr. Parke Godwin, in his book, gives us nothing. He is not free from that habit of vehement personality into which the Shakespearean critic is almost always led, and in which he is wont to be surpassed only by the professional politician. Mr. Godwin, for instance, ranks Prof. Dowden almost at the head of Shakespeare's editors (page 30), but cannot resist the temptation, within twenty pages, to characterize Dowden's whole interpretation of the "Sonnets," after quoting it in full, as "this farrago of nonsense, contradiction, sycophancy and degradation" (page 49). But he soon, fortunately for the reader, gets beyond these preliminary passages at arms, and deals only with two authorities, Shakespeare, namely, and himself; a contest in which, it must be said, Shakespeare gets the worst of it. The dramatist is, indeed, at a great disadvantage, because he does not appear at the witness stand in person, but in the so-called paraphrase which Mr. Godwin provides for him. He states his own method fearlessly and frankly; he went through the whole body of "Sonnets," paraphrasing them in prose, and producing something much like the old-fashioned Latin paraphrase of Virgil printed for the aid of students in the Delphin editions.

Far be it from us to underrate the amount of labor which has been bestowed upon this book, or the essential candor and honesty of its distinguished author. But it is the duty of a sincere critic to consider the value as well as the motive of an author's work; and in this case that consideration must peculiarly enter. Grant that it is desirable, were it possible, to ascertain the precise order and object of each of Shakespeare's "Sonnets," the trouble is that Mr. Godwin leaves us at the end as at the beginning in the conviction, which was Richard Grant White's final attitude, that, in their present order, they are "distractingly and remedilessly confused." 306 pp. 12mo.—*The Nation*.

#### SONS OF THE MORNING.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has quite a phenomenal faculty for surmounting obstacles of his own making. The situation round which "Sons of the Morning" is written is unimaginable as having any parallel in real life, but the book is read, nevertheless, with unflinching interest from the first page to the last. The author asks us to suppose that a beautiful and thoughtful young woman of Devon, who is beloved by two men, cannot make up her mind as to which one she would better marry. This is an easy supposition. There is no difficulty, either, in accepting as true to nature the quarrel between "Honor Endicott" and one of her lovers, her gradual surrender to the influence of his rival, and her happiness in marrying that gentleman after the man from whom she parted in anger is reported to have died in Australia.

He keeps "Honor" and the two men constantly together, and allows the woman to explain the posture of affairs by a candid confession that she still loves them both. In short, from the moment "Honor" begins to dally with her two adorers she begins to seem the least bit incredible, and by the time "Christopher" has been raised from the dead and returns to

set going what we suppose Mr. Phillpotts means us to consider the wheels of tragedy, we feel that "Sons of the Morning" is really developing into farce. This impression endures after the book is finished, but, on the other hand, we repeat, it has also demonstrated that the author has unquestionable gifts. His characters are persuasive, when they are not being forced to galvanize into action an absurd plot; the peasants who provide

the feeling for landscape beauty which Mr. Phillpotts everywhere displays is unmistakably sincere and productive of readable pages. 292 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE.

Mr. Pemberton deals in startling episodes. The heroine of this story is a beautiful Russian who has gam-



"Your own edict, General."

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From "The Footsteps of a Throne"

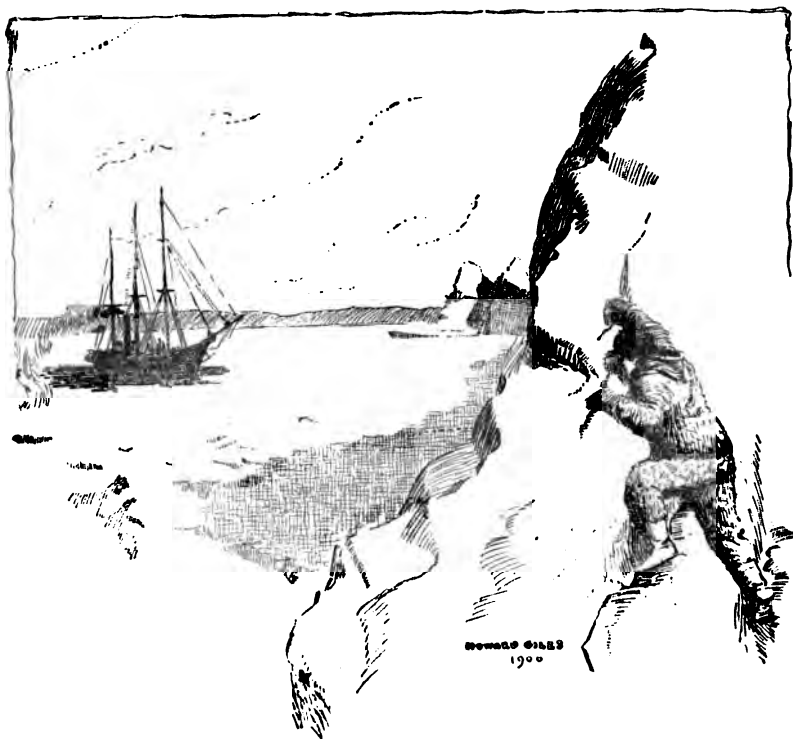
a chorus to the drama, dimly after the fashion of Mr. Hardy's masterly creations, are uniformly plausible if their masters and mistresses are not; and

bled away her fortune and has thereupon been exiled from the pleasures of St. Petersburg to the far less distinguished circles of Moscow. Prac-

tically a prisoner in her own house, she eats her heart out with anger and ennui, until a handsome Englishman whom she has met before re-enters and takes her troubles upon his broad

#### UNDER THE GREAT BEAR.

Kirk Munroe is perhaps the most successful writer of books of adventure for boys now living in the United States. This tale is laid in a compar-



HE REACHED A POINT FROM WHICH HE COULD LOOK BEYOND THE BARRIER  
Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday, Page and Company

From "Under the Great Bear"

shoulders. There are frantic journeyings, there is an interview with no less a person than M. Muravieff, there is an unscrupulous Russian officer who endeavors to win the heroine for himself, and is shot in the arm by her sister for his pains, and at this point the god of the machine steps in to lead the lovers through more perils, but to contribute in his amiable way to the final solution of their difficulties. It is a loosely-written story, but Mr. Pemberton has his share of the narrative gift, and, holding the reader's attention, also amuses him. 309 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

atively unknown portion of our own Continent, but the wonderful aurora borealis effects, the dangers from icebergs, and the charms and perils of winter in this Frozen Land are drawn from the author's own observations there. The hero, a young mining engineer, is wrecked in mid-ocean, but he is rescued, and makes his way to Newfoundland, where he soon becomes involved in difficulties with an English and French war vessel on account of the illegal lobster trade in which his friends are engaged. Extricating himself from them by dextrous diplomacy, he finds himself in

a series of exciting adventures on icebergs and with Indians and Eskimos; and after a year of such perils, during which he discovers rich ore deposits, he makes his way home in safety. 313 pp. 12mo.

### SHADOWINGS.

This book of Lafcadio Hearn is in some sense a continuation of his former volumes of "Exotics and Retrospectives" and "In Ghostly Japan." Mr. Hearn is himself an exotic, and long before he went to Japan and became naturalized there, taking a Japanese name and lecturing on English literature at the University of Tokio, his readers recognized those

esthetic spirit. The first part of the book consists of translations of old Japanese tales, often very weird and very vivid in their realization of the essential picture, and Mr. Hearn has put them into English of correspondingly clarity and color. Following this are two elaborate and most interesting studies of Japanese poetry, one relating entirely to the cicada, or locust, the Japanese Semi, an unfailing theme of ingenious versification, and the other to a collection of old Japanese songs, from which we learn much of the matter and manner both of the dramatic songs and of the popular ballads that have been traditionally preserved for many centuries. With these is also a curious essay up-



AT THIS THE ENRAGED OFFICER WHIPPED OUT A REVOLVER

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From "Under the Great Bear"

characteristics in his literary art that gave it sympathy with the art of Japan. Perhaps no one has interpreted Japan to us with truer appreciation or a more delicate poetic sense of its

on Japanese female names, which are often symbolic, but have not usually the esthetic association that we are apt to assume. The last part of the book consists of "Fantasies" in Laf-



THE DAUGHTER OF THE CONSUL.

"'You cowards! You shall not tear down the flag. You shall kill me first,' she cried."

Copyright, 1900, by Lothrop Publishing Company

From "In Defence of the Flag"

cadio Hearn's own picturesque manner. They include some curious speculations upon dreams and have generally a psychologic import. 268 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

#### IN DEFENCE OF THE FLAG.

This is the second volume in the "Young Defender" series. In rapidly

moving and dramatic action, but with close attention to historic facts, Elbridge S. Brooks tells a story of adventure in which a bright boy, the son of an American consul in Spain, bears an exciting part in the face of Spanish mobs, on the decks of Spanish warships, and during the battle of Santiago. It is a new phase of the battle year of 1898, weaving fact and

fiction deftly and absorbingly. 356 pp. 12mo.

### GEORGE SELWYN: HIS LETTERS AND HIS LIFE.

This volume, edited by E. T. Roscoe and Helen Clergue, contains a selection, with notes, from the letters which the celebrated wit wrote to Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, and his wife, from 1767 to 1790, and which have been preserved at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. The correspondence vividly illustrates an important period of English history. In addition, a sketch is drawn by the editors of Selwyn's life and of the society in which he lived; and Selwyn was as much at home in Paris as in London. Fox, North, the Duke of Queensberry, Lady Sarah Lennox, and nearly everyone of note at the end of the eighteenth century appear in these letters. Selwyn cut a great figure in his day. His father had been Marlborough's aide-de-camp, and was a great friend of Sir Robert Walpole, while his sister married the son of Walpole's great rival and colleague, Townshend, and he was at the same college—Hart Hall, Oxford—as Charles James Fox. He was in a way a politician, for he was a member of Parliament for a number of years and the intimate of some of the greatest politicians of his age, such as Charles James Fox; but his importance was not as a politician, but as a wit and as a man of fashion. 302 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Record*.

### JAMES MARTINEAU.

A. W. Jackson's book is at once a biography and a study. By reason of its design and treatment it becomes a contribution to contemporary theological literature of the first importance. While the narrative of Dr.

Martineau's life is continuous, the analysis of his teachings goes hand in hand with it. Mr. Jackson is not content to be merely a narrator and expositor. Having studied the problems of thought at first hand, he makes the book a medium for the utterance of his own mind. Consequently, what is expository is mingled with much that is extraexpository. The "disciple is other than his master," and with all love and reverence "interprets him from his own mind and heart." A good deal is to be said in favor of such a method, when, as in the present instance, the expositor is competent by training and scholarship to become a critic, and no reader would prefer Mr. Jackson's book otherwise than it is.

Mr. Jackson devoted a long period to the careful preparation of this biographical study, and it was about completed when Dr. Martineau died.



JACK AND DOWNY HELPED CHUM INTO THE BOAT  
Copyright, 1900, by Frederick A. Stokes Company  
From "More Bunny Stories"

The book had met his approval, and with the tolerant spirit of the seeker after truth, he invited the most searching criticism of his writings, having explained his guiding principle in making the volume at once expository and critical.

Book II is an able critical analysis of "The Religious Teacher," as preacher, theologian and New Testament critic. Book III is devoted to an examination of Dr. Martineau's writings as a "Philosopher of Relig-



ion," and an examination of his views on Knowledge, God and Cosmos, God and Conscience, his criticism of Pantheism, and, above all, his persuasive argument in proof of man's future immortality. These chapters require and repay studious reading, and open up to most men a wider view on the topics discussed. 459 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Press*.

#### A LIFE OF FRANCIS PARKMAN.

The work of Charles Haight Farnham reveals quite minutely the growth of Parkman's somewhat singular character. With many things in his favor, Parkman also had an immense amount working against him. His eyes failed him in college, and in his most important period of literary production he could neither read nor write more than five minutes at a time. He was so ill and weak that he had to intermit his work for years at a time, and took fifty years to do what he planned to do in twenty. He had a serious brain trouble, and his senses were not highly developed; "he was more or less insensible to delicate impressions from sound, color, odors, taste and touch." This dullness of sensibility reacted on his literary work in making picturesqueness, strenuousness, fierceness of impression necessary to interest him. A thing had to bite deep in order to affect his physical or intellectual perceptions.

Of Parkman's personality, we get most interesting glimpses in this book. The foundation of his character, the substructure of his nature, Parkman had from his mother, Caroline Hall. He was like her physically and mentally. His father's profession he hated, and was, apparently instinctively, "down on" all ministers. He had an aversion, furthermore,

from all things visionary and spiritual. He hated Wordsworth and his poetry, and was contemptuous of Thoreau. Music was an unknown world to him. He took up horticulture for his health, and attained fame



SHE REACHED UP AND WRAPPED IT DEFTLY  
ABOUT HIM HERSELF

Copyright, 1900, by Charles Scribner's Sons

From "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock"

as a producer of new varieties, of robust specimens, of strange hybridizations, but he had no sense of, nor care for, the beauty of a flower. He puts himself on record as being insensible to the beauty of things he saw at Rome, and declares in a note that Milan Cathedral is as fine as St. Peter's.

For Parkman's magnificent descriptions we have to thank, perhaps, his very infirmities, which rendered him insensible to the commonplace,



Copyright, 1900, by Fleming H. Revell Company

From "The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor

and demanded something that was distinguished as an object of description. His life and character, strongly pathetic, exact the highest admiration for the nobility of his achievements. 394 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### THE SKY PILOT.

Ralph Connor's grasp of characteristic slang is free and graphic, and his knowledge of the primitive vices and virtues is obviously no mere booklore, as the way the "Swan Creek Church" was opened, while the little "Sky Pilot" lay a-dying, shows. The "Last of the Permit Sundays" is the result of an incident of high-wrought

pathos. The "Sky Pilot" deals with the same class of people as "Black Rock," and the stories the author tells are true to life. New edition, with illustrations.

#### BLACK ROCK.

This is a new edition of Ralph Connor's popular book, with illustrations, and with an introduction by Prof. George Adam Smith. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "The author has gone into the heart of the Northwest Canadian mountains, and has painted for us a picture of life in the lumber and mining camps of surpassing merit. With perfect wholesomeness, with exquisite delicacy, with en-

tire fidelity, with truest pathos, with freshest humor, he has delineated character, has analyzed motives and emotions, and has portrayed life. Some of his characters deserve immortality, so faithfully are they created."

#### REPRINTS OF FICTION.

This presentation of "John Halifax, Gentleman," a story whose sale has been continuous for nearly half a century, is handsome in all respects. For a portrait of the author, we have a copy of the memorial medallion of Mrs. Craik in Tewkesbury Abbey, and there are a few authentic views of buildings and scenes. The imaginative illustrations are all in color, and lend a certain quaintness to this volume. "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," by George Borrow, are new editions containing the unaltered text of the original issues; some suppressed episodes

now printed for the first time, and vocabulary and notes. "The Marble Faun" is a handsome library edition of Hawthorne's great romance, which is one of the noblest and most artistic books ever written under the inspiration of the scenes, the history, the art and the atmosphere of Rome. It is printed in large type and is embellished with sixteen full-page pictures of the most famous views, paintings, statues and places that charm visitors to the wonderful city. "Outdoor Studies" and "Studies in Romance," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, are brought out in volumes of attractive typography and binding.

#### AN OLD FRIEND.

In 1866 was published Benson J. Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War," with approximately 1,200 illustrations, and though (mayhap for the reason) appearing so soon after



"SQUAD, FALL IN! QUICK MARCH!"

Copyright, 1900, by Fleming H. Revell Company

From "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor



And five minutes later Mr. Paul Jones had dragged them both  
into the boat

Copyright, 1900, by J. B. Lippincott Company

From "The Cruise of the Pretty Polly"

the events portrayed, it is probably the most interesting series of pictures of the War of Secession ever made.

Mr. Lossing says he "asks for it no higher consideration than that of a faithful chronicle," and in the next breath he wants it to "inspire mankind with a love of justice and a hatred of its opposite," and his story shows the

intense factional feeling of that date—which adds to the interest of the book, for one always admires a good partisan, and the time has passed when any book can reanimate the dead issues of those times.

The reissue before us is a very attractive set of three large volumes. It is a "popular narrative" in every

sense of the term, free from technical terms and tediousness of detail. The new edition is a splendid book typographically, and the illustrations are clear and beautiful.

#### NEW EDITIONS OF HISTORY AND TRAVEL.

An important book dealing with foreign affairs is the reissue in a cheaper edition, two volumes in one, of John Edward Courtenay Bodley's "France." The edition has a valuable new preface, discussing the courses of political events in France in the past two years. This able work, which brought to English-speaking readers a clear understanding of French institutions and political philosophy, will now reach an extended circle of readers.

the information which he brought back, and his book is in many respects as fresh to-day as when it was new. A reprint of the "Travels," in Hazlitt's excellent translation, has been brought out, with reproductions of the English wood cuts, and if the book is not very attractive in appearance, it serves its purpose of making this interesting work accessible. "The Book Hunter," by John Hill Burton, is a discursive essay anent things bookish—book hunters and their hobbies, their achievements and their disappointments. "The Life and Writings of Thomas Jefferson," by S. E. Forman, include all of his important utterances on public questions, compiled from State papers and from his private correspondence. Mrs. Sutherland Orr's biography of the "Life and



DEPARTURE OF THE HAPPY COUPLE BY MOONLIGHT

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From "More Bunny Stories"

In his new preface Mr. Bodley reiterates his pessimistic feeling concerning government under the Third Republic. "Literary Essays of Thomas Babington Macaulay," selected by George A. Watrous, are essays dealing with Milton, Dryden, Addison, Bunyan, Goldsmith and Johnson, and include a wide range of subject-matter, but likewise giving a just idea of the progress which Macaulay himself made in the difficult art of essay writing. No book has ever been written about China, Thibet and Tartary that has the enduring interest of "Huc's Travels," published more than half a century ago. Not only was M. Huc an original explorer, but scarcely any who have followed him have added to

Letters of Browning" now appears in a single volume, and is quite the fullest and best account yet published, and it is indispensable to readers of Browning. The London *Saturday Review* said: "Her details, mostly quite fresh and unknown, of the poet's youth are abundant without being in the least tedious; her account of his middle life is judicious and pleasing; her sketch of his triumphal progress at the end succinct and well tempered."

#### NEW EDITIONS OF POETRY.

"The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" has an introduction, which is a full and complete relation of all that is known of Chaucer's life, and

an elaborate exposition of the influence of his literary work, as well as a study of his style and language, and is from the pen of one of the most distinguished Chaucer students in modern times. The two-volume edition of the "Works of Robert Burns" has a carefully-written biographical sketch based on authentic records, and places the poet's life and character before the reader in a kindly light, and the Cambridge edition of Mrs. Browning is edited by Harriet Waters Preston; a biographical sketch is included, notes, indexes to titles and first lines. The text followed is that of the latest comprehensive English edition, and as Mrs. Browning sought to give more than ordinary weight to certain words and phrases, her italicizing and capitalization have been followed. "The Vision of Sir Launfal, a Fable for Critics," and the "Commemoration Ode" are issued in the Riverside Aldine classics, with an attractive frontispiece.

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## OBITUARY

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Joseph Antisell Allen, father of the late Grant Allen, died October 7, at Kingston, Ontario, aged eighty-seven. He was of Irish parentage, was educated in Ireland, and in 1843 went to Canada and was ordained by the late Bishop Mountain, of Quebec. He was at several parishes in Quebec and at Wolfe Island, Kingston. In 1861 he gave up church work. He is survived by four daughters, one daughter and two sons having died before him. He was an author of prominence, his works being of a theological and scientific character.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

Sylvester R. Koehler, curator of prints in the Museum of Fine Arts in this city, died on September 17, at Littleton, N. H. He was born in Leipsic, Germany, on February 11, 1837. He edited the *American Art Review* during its existence, and has contributed largely on art to periodicals in this country and in Europe. He was the author of "Art Education and Art Patronage in the United States" (1882), and "Etching, an Outline of its Technical Processes and Its History. With Some Remarks on Collections and Collecting" (New York, 1895). Mr. Koehler wrote the text for "Original Etchings by American Artists"

(1883), for "Twenty Original American Etchings" (1884), and for "American Art" (1887).—*N. Y. Post*.

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## ASKED AND ANSWERED

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K. R.—

James Whitcomb Riley sent Rudyard Kipling a copy of his volume "Rhymes of Childhood," and Kipling thanked him in rhyme. There are two versions of these lines, one said to have been overheard and memorized, the other the correct version. Will *Book News* kindly oblige by saying which of the two, A or B, is the correct one, and where the other stanzas may be found?

A.—"Your trail lies to the westward,  
Mine back to mine own place,  
There is water between our lodges  
I have not seen your face;  
But I have read your verses  
And I can guess the rest,  
For in the hearts of children  
There is no east or west."

B.—"Your trail runs to the westward,  
And mine to my own place,  
There is water between our lodges,  
I have not seen your face;  
And since I have read your verses  
It is easy to guess the rest,  
Because in the hearts of the children  
There is neither east nor west."

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## NOTES

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The *Record*, of Philadelphia, publishes a brochure showing reproductions of its advertisements in *Book News*. The *Record* has a large circle dependent upon it for news of the book world, but despite its 193,000 circulation, its charge for this class of advertising is only fifteen cents a line, which rate, looked at from another standpoint, approximates one-fourteenth of a cent per line for each thousand copies. Book publishers certainly could find no better advertising medium without reference to price; when to this is added so low a charge, the conditions for profitable publicity could not be more ideal.

"The Dream Fox Story Book" is the title of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's new holiday book for children, which will be illustrated with about eighty drawings by Oliver Herford and published immediately by The Macmillan Company.

## NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS

### BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES

**ARMY LIFE IN A BLACK REGIMENT.** By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. These articles, some of which appeared in the *Atlantic*, tell the story of Col. Higginson's service in command of the first colored troops. New edition. With frontispiece, notes and a supplementary chapter. 413 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**COMMODORE PAUL JONES.** By Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "The Grip of Honor," etc. No better biographer than Dean Brady could have been found for the first admiral of our fleet, the founder of our navy. The book is good biography, but it is also good patriotism—a vigorous, dignified piece of writing by a true American. This author has a personal love for the great commander which does not obscure his judgment, but leads him to investigate more closely the slanders of Paul Jones, so long current, and believed even to-day in England, with the result that the picture of the historic John Paul Jones he places before us is found to be not unlike the popular idol all of us carry in our hearts. Great Commanders. With portrait and maps. 480 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

**CORNISH SMUGGLER, A.** Being the life and adventures of Captain Harry Carter, of Prussia Cove, 1749-1809. With an introduction and notes by John B. Cornish. Harry Carter (1749-1808) was a Cornish smuggler, who became Wesley's disciple and a local preacher. His autobiography describes his early criminal career, imprisonment by the French and his spiritual experiences. It is a novel, vivid and most personal narrative. With frontispiece. 147 pp. 12mo.

**FREDERIC LORD LEIGHTON.** Late President of the Royal Academy of Arts. An illustrated record of his life and work. By Ernest Rhys. In 1895 this was published in a large margined 8vo. A cheaper form appeared in 1898. A still less expensive issue now appears, but it remains a presentable book. The best record of the painter, his pictures and his life, but chiefly of the second. 144 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**GEORGE SELWYN.** His Letters and His Life. Edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen

Clergue. Illustrated. 302 pp. Indexed. 8vo.

*See review.*

**HOGARTH'S WORKS.** With life and anecdotal descriptions of his pictures. By John Ireland and John Nichols, F. S. A. The whole of the plates reduced in exact fac simile of the originals. Three volumes. 308, 324, 324 pp. 12mo.

**WILLIAM HOGARTH.** By Austin Dobson. Hogarth's Works has the London imprint and comes to us as a new issue from old plates. It takes up the prints and paintings seriatim, explaining each reduced copy with an amplitude characteristic of the early period to which the text goes back. The plates vary considerably in clearness, the best answering well enough the purpose of memoranda for reference. In "William Hogarth," the bibliography has been considerably extended; so has the catalogue of prints and paintings. The index, too, has been made fuller, and there are four new illustrations. It remains, therefore, as before, the latest and the best work on the subject. New and enlarged edition. 338 pp. 8vo.

**JAMES MARTINEAU.** A biography and study. By A. W. Jackson, A. M. With portrait. 459 pp. Indexed. 12mo. *See review.*

**LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROBERT BROWN-ING.** By Mrs. Sutherland Orr. Illustrated. 646 pp. 12mo.

*See New Editions of History and Travel.*

**LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, THE.** By S. E. Forman. With frontispiece. 476 pp. Indexed. 8vo. *See New Editions of History and Travel.*

**LIFE OF FRANCIS PARKMAN, A.** By Charles Haight Farnham. With frontispiece. 394 pp. Indexed. 8vo. *See review.*

**LIFE OF ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS, THE.** By his son, Hazard Stevens. "The Life of General Stevens," whose gallant charge upon Stonewall Jackson at Chantilly saved Pope's army and the United States, is the work of the general's son, late Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. It is not generally known that the elder Stevens rendered notable service before the Civil War as an engineer officer on General Scott's staff in the Mexican war, and that from 1853 until the breaking-

out of the Civil War he served a notable administration as Governor of Washington Territory. He also commanded the survey of the northern route for the Pacific Railroad and made possible the settlement of the now great State of Washington by subduing the Indians there. With maps and illustrations. Two volumes. 480, 530 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

MEMORIES OF A MAN OF LETTERS, ARTISTS' WIVES, ETC. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by George Burnham Ives, and Daudet's Notes on *Life*, translated by Mary Hendee. The sketch to 1876 of Daudet's works which appeared in the introduction of "Thirty Years in Paris" is here continued to the end as a preface to this work of mingled experience and observation. With portrait. 422 pp. 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF THE COUNTESS POTOCKA. Edited by Casimir Strylenski. Authorized translation by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated. 253 pp. 8vo. See review.

MEN AND MEASURES OF HALF A CENTURY. Sketches and Comments. By Hugh McCulloch. The author discusses most of the important political events of the last fifty years, reviews the progress of the country and draws pen pictures of a host of the leading men of that period. He has lived during the most momentous years of our history and has taken a large part in the nation's affairs, which has allowed him to meet and know nearly all of his contemporaries worth knowing. Mr. McCulloch has filled such posts as president of the State Bank of Indiana, Comptroller of the Currency under Mr. Lincoln, and Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. New edition. 542 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

MINOR WRITINGS OF CHARLES DICKENS, THE. A bibliography and sketch. By Frederic G. Kitton, author of "Dickens and His Illustrations," etc. Contains a complete bibliographical history of Dickens' minor writings, from the time of his first printed paper, including a full list of his ephemeral contributions to periodical literature. Such a list has never yet been published, so far as we know, and is likely to be welcome to the collector of Dickensiana, whom it will provide with ample particulars concerning first editions, present values, etc. The Book Lover's Library. 260 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

PICTURES OF THE OLD FRENCH COURT. By Catherine Bearne, author of "Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens." The story covers the best part of two centuries,

although its essential portion is occupied with three celebrated personages—Jeanne de Bourbon, Isabeau de Bavière, and Anne de Bretagne, types of the goodness, beauty, and statesmanship of the Queens of France of that age. With the political circumstances of the period—though they include the "Hundred Years' War"—Mrs. Bearne does not so much concern herself as with those notices of Court life and contemporary manners which are generally rejected as beneath the "dignity of history," to be gratefully picked up by the antiquaries of another generation. Illustrated by Edward H. Bearne from ancient prints, original drawings, etc. 376 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Bookseller*.

PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF MADAME ROLAND, THE. Edited, with an introduction. By Edward Gilpin Johnson. Illustrated. 381 pp. 12mo. See review.

RENAISSANCE, THE. Studies in art and poetry. By Walter Pater. This book, though it bears no intimation to that effect, seems to be an exact reprint, without any alteration, of the book published for the Chautauqua Reading Circle in 1894. It is a good brief general history of the art of the period covered, but, in view of the rapid development of mural painting in this country within the last few years, would have been the better for supplementing in the final chapters. The Works of Walter Pater. In eight volumes. Vol. 1. With frontispiece. 239 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Post*.

SAM HOUSTON. By Sarah Barnwell Eliott. The author writes of Houston with sympathy and insight, even though she has failed to draw his character in vivid and striking lines. Houston's curious family relations with the Cherokee Indians, his United States army career, his bravery, his prestige with Andrew Jackson from the start, his aversion to duelling, his unfortunate matrimonial scandal and his caning of Stanberry occupy two chapters, while his Texan exploits properly fill the eight others. Of his position in the South after the outbreak of the Secessionists the author remarks: "He refused a commission as major-general offered by President Lincoln. He loved his section, his people, and fitted out his son for the Confederate service, though, earlier in the excitement, he told his son that, instead of wearing his secession cockade over his heart, he should wear it on the inside of his coat-tail; and, when it came to a question of Federal coercion, he threw himself wholly on the side of the South." Beacon Biographies. With portrait. 149 pp. 32mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

STONEWALL JACKSON. By Carl Hovey. This rough, sincere general's latest biog-



rapher declares of him that he was "distinguished for his clear sight into the practical situation. His intelligence of this sort and power to perform with certainty what he undertook were individual, and lift him sheer above the ranks of the many officers of the war, some of whom, although they held commands equally important, were but common men." And of Jackson's death he states: "Surprise that Jackson could die—he had seemed starved to survive danger—added to the shock which his death gave the Southern people. After the grave on the hill at Lexington finally closed, there came more poignantly yet the sense of a great practical loss. The man was so much needed. He had the mark of victory upon him. His presence in the fight lent faith to the cause everywhere. His wonderful performances in the battle-field now excited all the South; and the name of Stonewall Jackson was, as it is to-day, a thrilling one to speak." *The Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans.* With portrait. 131 pp. 32mo.—*Philadelphia Record.*

**THEODORE PARKER: PREACHER AND REFORMER.** By John White Chadwick. This book aims to show the man just as he was, the work he did, the influence he exerted. It is not panegyric but portraiture. While living, Parker was regarded by many as a dangerous heretic; now he is gladly recognized as one whose heresies anticipated much of the more liberal orthodoxy of our time, who was a robust believer in the great essentials of religion, a powerful preacher of personal and social righteousness, a stout reformer, and a man of great nobility of mind and heart. With portrait. 422 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

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Rugby in Arnolds days, and contemporary reminiscences of his school-fellows by the late Judge Hughes (Tom Brown). It gives a lively sketch of the life of an Indian civilian in the old Company's service, with a most graphic and spirited picture of the catching and taming of the Indian elephant. The Crimea, where Oswell carried secret-service money for Lord Raglan and helped the surgeons in the field, is dealt with, and there is an account, full of sport and adventure, of five expeditions into Africa, between the years 1844-51. Two of these expeditions were made with Livingstone, who thenceforward plays an important part in the book. Portraits, maps and illustrations. Two volumes. 267, 289 pp. Indexed. 8vo.



## B O T A N Y

**HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, SHELTERS AND LIVE FENCES.** A treatise on the planting, growth and management of hedge plants for country and suburban homes. By E. P. Powell. This book includes the whole art of making a delightful home, especially giving directions for nooks and balconies for bird culture and for human comfort; and for those retreats longed for by the women of the household. It discusses fences briefly, as these are rapidly giving way to wire fences; but it enlarges on wind-breaks, which are becoming of increasing importance every year. Illustrated. 141 pp. 12mo.

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## B O Y S A N D G I R L S

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**CHRISTMAS TREE SCHOLAR, AND OTHER STORIES, A.** By Frances Bent Dillingham. Christmas and New Year's, Valentine's Day and Washington's Birthday, April's Fool and Easter, Patriot's Day and May Day, Memorial Day and Fourth of July and Thanksgiving are the "days" commemorated in these unique and original little stories. The first thing in the book

tells how a boy of well-to-do family goes to a mission Christmas celebration, disguised as a poor boy, and carries his gifts to the sick sister of a paper carrier. What he intends as a mischievous joke turns out a beneficence, for on his return home he tells of his escapade and the result is that the little girl and her brother are both made happy and comfortable. The stories are not only interesting, but each of them has an application which is helpful and stimulating. With frontispiece. 184 pp. 12mo.

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the wisdom of the ages as manifested in the usages of our best society, the humor of the whole product being irresistible. Quarto.—*Philadelphia Press*.

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**FOLKS IN FUNNYVILLE, THE.** Pictures and Verses. By F. Oppen. Mr. F. Oppen has gone his usual way in these illustrations and their legend, humorous and attaching to the average of life in America and its happier haps and mishaps. Quarto.

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"Granny's Wonderful Chair" was first published in 1850, in the small quarto shape which was then so familiar, and was illustrated by Kenny Meadows. Although a small book, it was published at "3s. 6d. plain, and 4s. 6d. colored;" and it very speedily became popular, and went out of print. It was not reprinted until 1880, when it was issued in more modern dress as an eighteen-penny volume; it then took a fresh lease of life, new editions appeared in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887 and in 1889, when, owing to the effect of competition, it had to take its place in a shilling series. In the meantime a very curious circumstance had occurred. In the year 1887, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett commenced in *St. Nicholas* "The Story of Prince Fairyfoot," which she intended to be the first of a series under the general title of "Stories from the lost Fairy Book, retold by the child who read them." It was immediately discovered that the lost Fairy Book was the little volume called "Granny's Wonderful Chair, and the Tales it Told." Illustrated by Marie Seymour Lucas. 192 pp. 12mo.

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LITTLE BOY BOOK, THE. By Helen Hay. Although certain to charm children, these verses will perhaps appeal to the humor of the grown-up boy and girl with even greater force. Full-page illustrations in color by Frank Verbeck, who has caught the droll realism of the "Little Boy's" joys and troubles will make the book a favorite with every one who possesses even a moderate bump of humor. Folio.

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end in view that he had when writing his book on Rome. These three nations held high power in southern Europe throughout the middle centuries, and in their story is involved a web of romantic and stirring legends. Their history also is of a long line of deeds, to which our prosaic life yields no suggestion. "Rulers of the South" is a book which will interest all readers for whom medieval times have fascination. Illustrated by twenty-eight photogravures and ninety-one illustrations in the text by Henry Brokman. Two volumes. 391, 407 pp. Indexed. 8vo.

**SPANISH Highways and Byways.** By Katharine Lee Bates. Profusely illustrated. 8vo.

**STAGE Coach and Tavern-days.** By Alice Morse Earle, author of "Home Life in Colonial Days," etc. The picturesque days of travel by stage-coach and sojourn in inns find ample and exact record in this book. The restricted pleasures and furnishings of the Puritan ordinary and the luxurious fare and rollicking bouts of the provincial tavern are fully told. Tavern diet is given, the cost, the modes of preparing and serving, and tavern manners are recounted. "Kill Devil and Its Affines," the title of one chapter, and "Small Drink," tell of tavern drinks and drinkers, their pleasures and their punish-

ments. The tavern landlord and stage driver are each full character sketches drawn from life. Accounts of the Indian path, the pack-horse, the saddle and pillion, the Conestoga wagon, the turn-pike, the stage-wagon and flying machine precede the detailed career of the stage-coach; closing with the first days of the railroad. Illustrated. 449 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**WHITE Woman in Central Africa, A.** By Helen Caddick. Illustrated. 242 pp. 12mo.

**WONDERS of Nature.** As seen and described by famous writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton, author of *Paris*, etc. In Miss Singleton's former collections of objects of interest to the tourist she has confined herself to masterpieces of painting and architecture. The success of these books—"Turrets, Towers and Temples" and "Great Pictures"—has encouraged her to carry the idea still further and make a compilation of pleasurable and striking impressions produced upon thoughtful travelers by a contemplation of the wonders of nature. She has confined herself to the description of the grand, the curious and the awe-inspiring in nature, leaving the beauties of landscape for future treatment. With numerous illustrations. 366 pp. 12mo.—*Publishers' Weekly*.



GROUPED ABOUT A PROSTRATE FORM IN THE PALE BLUE UNIFORM  
OF A FILIPINO CAPTAIN

Copyright, 1900, by J. B. Lippincott Company

From "Ray's Daughter"

# ART BOOKS

## PERTAINING TO ART OR BEAUTIFIED BY ARTISTS

**AMERICANS.** By Charles Dana Gibson. 8vo. Oblong.

**ARCHITECTURAL Annual.** The. Published under the Architectural League of America. Edited by Albert Kelsey. Issue for 1900. 292 pp. Folio.

**CHRIST in Art.** By Joseph Lewis French. Illustrated with thirty-three full-page reproductions from paintings by the great masters. 12mo.

**COUNTRY Carts.** By Edward Penfield. Country Carts Series. No. I. Illustrated. Quarto.

**FIFTY Masterpieces of Anthony Van Dyck.** 115 pp. Indexed. Folio. *See review.*

**FRA Angelico and His Art.** By Rev. Langton Douglas, M. A. With sixty illustrations, including four photogravures. Small quarto.

**GLIMPSES of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.** This volume, consisting of a collection of fifteen photographs in water-color effects by J. P. Robertson, is a specimen of latter-day art in printing generally and the color printer's art particularly. The plates are reproduced by special permission from original copyright photographs by Oliver Lippincott, Los Angeles. They are executed in the latest trichromatic color process photography and demonstrate the recent strides in the development of color photography and printing. Every plate is a work of art, worthy not only of pres-

ervation between covers, but of a frame and a place on the wall of the owner's drawing room. Quarto.

**GREAT Masters of Decorative Art.** Sir Edward Burne-Jones. By Aymer Vallance. William Morris. By Lewis F. Day. Walter Crane, with notes by himself. The Art Annuals. Illustrated. 32 pp. Folio.

**HANDBOOK of Architectural Styles.** A. By Rosengarten. With seventy-eight copper-plate engravings. Two volumes. 8vo.

**HISTORY of French Painting.** A. From its earliest to its latest practice, including an account of the French Academy of Painting, with productions of sixteen representative paintings. By C. H. Stranahan. New and cheaper edition. 8vo.

**HOUSE Beautiful.** The. By Clarence Cook. With over one hundred illustrations from original drawings. New edition. 8vo.

**LINE and Form.** By Walter Crane. Illustrated. 282 pp. 8vo.

**NATIONAL Worthies.** A word of praise must be bestowed on the binding of this volume. A fine example of the work of Roger Payne, the most famous English binder of the last century, has been reproduced with great success, the result being one of the most artistically bound volumes of the year. The



album itself contains a series of nearly one hundred and fifty full-page portraits from the National Portrait Gallery, all exquisitely reproduced. Beginning with Lady Abercromby's copy of Professor von Angeli's portrait of the Queen taken in 1875, the selection is thoroughly representative, and brief biographical notes are added at the end of the volume. 8vo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

**ORNAMENTAL Treasures.** A collection of designs from India, China, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, etc., of all styles and times. By H. Dolmetsch. One hundred plates, with explanatory letterpress. Folio.

**PASSING Show, The.** A collection of drawings by A. B. Wenzell, which is made up of beautiful reproductions of wash drawings of the social side of life. Folio.

**RICHARD Wagner.** By Houston Stewart Chamberlain. Translated from the German by G. Ainslie Hight, and revised by the author. With a photogravure and collotypes, facsimiles and engravings. 402 pp. Indexed. Quarto.

**ROYAL Ascot.** Its history and its associations. By George James Cawthorne and Richard S. Herod. With numerous plates and illustrations in the text. 335 pp. Indexed. 8vo.

**SIR Joshua Reynold.** A collection of fifteen pictures and a portrait of the painter, with introduction and interpretation. By Estelle M. Hurl. The Riverside Art Series. 94 pp. 12mo.

**SKETCHES and Cartoons.** By Charles Dana Gibson. Containing eighty-four cartoons and sketches, printed on heavy paper. Large folio.

**SODOMA.** By the Contessa Priuli-Bon. Illustrated. Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture. 143 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**YESTERDAYS with Authors.** By James T. Fields. This book lends itself admirably to illustration, and from the abundant resources which Mr. Fields accumulated the present Holiday edition has been generously equipped with excellent illustrative material—portraits, views of homes, favorite landscapes and facsimiles of letters, etc. 419 pp. 8vo.



CHILDREN OF THE WILDERNESS

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From "Gold-Seeking on the Dalton Trail"

# WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS



William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Cæsar," was born April 30, 1877, in the old Presidential Mansion of Amherst College, the home for twenty-three years of his grandfather, President William A. Stearns. It has always been his privilege to live in an atmosphere of New England culture, amid New England mountains, where from childhood he has delighted to roam wild, and alone, as a rule. The first ten years were very happy, wherein there were few prescribed tasks, for almost all the teaching he received was within the home. At this time he delighted much in nature studies, and made a quite extensive collection of birds' eggs and birds' nests. He also read with intense interest several books on astronomy.

But he seemed to find his chief pleasure in fishing the New England streams. It was a happy, untrammelled childhood, practically untouched by the routine discipline of the schools. By good fortune, the Bible in these years was made very attractive to him as a book of *interesting literature*, and he would read its stories and histories, just as he also read "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe." In consequence, he probably knows the Bible better than any other book of literature, and it has plainly influenced much his thought and style.

When he was ten years old he became a constant sufferer until he was eighteen years old, through an ailment that baffled all physicians. These years of pain probably made possible the writing of "A Friend of Cæsar." To hear history read seemed at first his one escape from conscious pain, and through these years he heard read large parts of Rawlinson's "Ancient Monarchies"

and "Egypt," Grote's "Greece," Mommsen's and Gibbon's "Rome," Motley's "Dutch Republic," etc., Prescott's Histories, as also those of Green and Macauley and Irving. The boy thus steeped himself in distant ages by way of escape from himself.



Copyright, 1900, by the Macmillan Company  
From "Rulers of the South"

When he was not more than fourteen, an impulse for composition seized him, and he discovered he could forget pain better by way of his imagination. So, between four-



teen and eighteen, he composed—often propt up in bed—some five well-developed historical romances, with scenes laid in Babylon and Nineveh and Susa and Athens, etc. There are now piled away in the old home some 7,000 or 8,000 pages of neatly written manuscript to attest his industry through these trying years. His friends had become utterly discouraged as to his ever going to college and entering the ranks of active life. But he never doubted, and kept a fixed resolve to be graduated at Harvard, amid his pain largely preparing himself in classical studies as well as in French and German for Harvard's entrance requirements.

At eighteen the cause of his illness was suddenly discovered and removed. He came up quickly into vigorous health, and within little more than a year was admitted to Harvard with two courses to his credit. There, after three years of study, last June, he took his A. B.

degree, having gained a place among the leading scholars of his class, and winning a Thayer scholarship for brilliant work in classical archaeology. He wrote "A Friend of Cæsar" in his Sophomore year, under a plain impulse received from reading Froude's "Life of Cæsar." Wrote it with no thought of publication, in the same way that he had written his previous stories—simply for his own recreation.

It was his way of playing foot ball. A friend happened to get hold of the manuscript, and was so impressed with the reading that, on his own authority, he sent it to the Macmillans, and they promptly accepted it. So came to the light a book which the *Scotsman*, the leading journal of Edinburgh, recently has said, "is certain to take a high place not only in the fiction of the year, but among our enduring historical novels." Mr. Davis is now prosecuting graduate studies at Harvard.



SEA OF TIBERIAS

Copyright, 1900, by Henry T. Coates and Company

From "Palestine: The Holy Land"

# FACSIMILES of COVERS of NEW and RECENT BOOKS

Mr. Zangwill's new novel is written on somewhat different lines from any of his former works. There is scarcely a glimpse of Hebraic character. The heroine is the daughter of an English statesman—a girl of great charm, and later a woman of remarkable fascination, whose aims in life are of the highest. Her relations with her politician husband and with her poet friend lead to those situations which make the story vital and moving.



In "A Bicycle of Cathay" Frank R. Stockton's humor has never been brighter. A young schoolmaster, who is of a more romantic turn of mind than he himself realizes, spends his vacation on a bicycle. Stopping at a vine-clad inn for rest and refreshment, instead of mine host he finds a trim and pretty young widow to welcome him. How he relieves this charming hostess from the distracting burden of having a tame bear left on her hands, and how he does many other amusing and agreeable things, Mr. Stockton relates with great success.



In "Stories of Famous Songs" Mr. S. J. Adair Fitzgerald gives the origin and many incidents connected



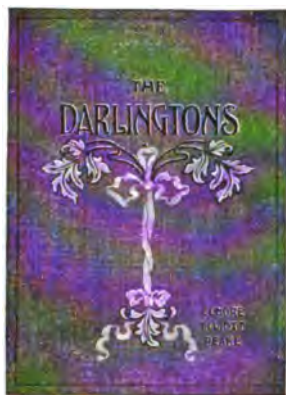
with the history of all the famous and many of the lesser known songs.



A villa overlooking Rome is for the most part the scene of Mrs. Ward's story. The characters are Eleanor Burgoyne, a young widow, with a tragical past, who has a mortal disease, a beautiful American girl, Lucy Foster, and Edward Manisty, a middle-aged Englishman prominent in letters and politics. The book is a subtle study of character, as shown in the three principal persons' relations with each other.



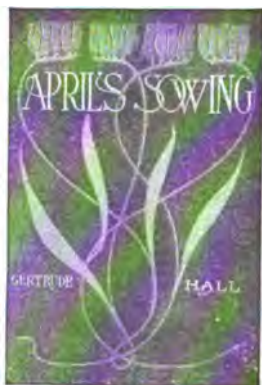
Elmore Peake's "The Darlingtons" is a thoroughly American story. Its scene and general movement are



those of a typical prosperous American town, or small city. Its people are, in many respects, such as only American conditions produce; yet their differences from each other, and from the world at large, are not the passing differences of speech and manner and style of living, but are, in the main, fundamental in human nature, and make them interesting and important in themselves apart from the accidents of their present situation.



"April's Sowing" is a story of young love, told with the same truth of psychology, the same delicate sym-



pathy with the human heart, the same grace of style, that marked "Far from To-day." The book is illustrated by Orson Lowell.

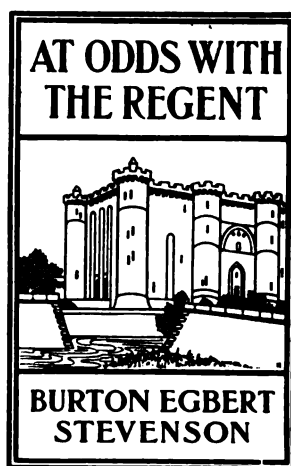
In the story of "Mooswa" the scene is laid in the northwest part of Canada, within the boundaries of the fur-bear-



ing animals. Animals with the gift of speech are the chief characters. Mooswa is a stately moose, who protects a little boy, of whom he had been a playmate, when a calf. The aim is to give, in an entertaining way, the ways and customs, trait and characteristics of the valuable animals of this region.



In the romance, "At Odds with the Regent," founded on the Cellamare Conspiracy at the time of the Regency



in France, Burton Egbert Stevenson has produced a work full of adventure, with a strong love interest and alive with vigor and "go."

"The Expatriates" is a tale of American girls and European noblemen. It opens with the disastrous fire at the charity bazaar in Paris, some years ago, and then proceeds on a tale of Parisian high life and the American "expatriates" who enter it.



♦♦♦♦♦

Two young men, an American and a Mexican, are the heroes of G. A. Henty's story. The sister of one of them is kidnapped by the "Cave Dwellers," a tribe of Indians dwelling in caves. Their efforts to rescue her lead to a series of hair-breadth escapes and other exciting adventures.



"The Girl and the Governor" is a book of short stories having more or less to do with political life in Massa-



chusetts. The contents are: The Amalgamated Bill; A Daughter of the State; A Copley Boy; The Second Act of Carmen; The Rehearsal; The Colligo Club Theatricals; A Small Girl's Letter; The Arrival of the Ahwahnce; The Girl and the Boss.

#### WINTER LEAFAGE.

Each year I mark one lone outstanding tree,  
Clad in its robings of the summer past,  
Dry, wan, and shivering in the wintery blast.  
It will not pay the season's rightful fee—  
It will not set its frost-burnt leafage free;  
But like some palsied miser all aghast.  
Who hords his sordid treasure to the last,  
It sighs, it moans, it sings in eldritch glee.  
A foolish tree to dote on summers gone;  
A faithless tree, that never feels how spring  
Creeps up the world to make a leafy dawn,  
And recompense for all despoilment bring!  
Oh, let me not, heyday and youth withdrawn,  
With failing hands to their vain semblance cling!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

From *Round the Year With the Poets*.

Little, Brown and Company have in preparation a work on "Falaise, the Town of the Conqueror," by Mrs. Emma Bowman Dodd, author of "Three Normandy Inns," who deals both with the history of William the Conqueror's birthplace, its great fortress, etc., and its present environment and attractions. The illustrations are from recent French photographs of the streets, churches, chateaux, the Falaise Fair, the fishing boats and the like.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

The many lovers of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's books, especially "Fisherman's Luck" and "Little Rivers," will welcome the appearance of a Christmas volume in the form of selections from Dr. Van Dyke's works for every day in the year, published under the title "The Friendly Year." The selections for "The Friendly Year" have been made by George Sidney Webster, Pastor of the Church of the Covenant, New York City. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the book.

# GREAT WRITERS *by* GREAT WRITERS

*Coleridge, by Thomas Carlyle*



he truth is, I now see, Coleridge's talk and speculation was the emblem of himself; in it, as in him, a ray of heavenly inspiration struggled, in a tragically ineffectual degree, with the weakness of flesh and blood. He says once he "had skirted the howling deserts of infidelity;" this was evident enough, but he had not had the courage, in defiance of pain and terror, to press resolutely across said deserts to the new firm lands of Faith beyond; he preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side, and laborously solace himself with these. To the man himself nature had given, in high measure, the seeds of a noble endowment; and to unfold it had been forbidden

him. A subtle lynx-eyed intellect, tremulous pious sensibility to all good and all beautiful; truly a ray of empyrean light; but embedded in such weak laxity of character, in such indolences and esuriences as had made strange work with it. Once more, the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will. An eye to discern the divineness of the heaven's splendors and lightnings, the insatiable wish to revel in their god-like radiances and brilliancies; but no heart to front the scathing terrors of them, which is the first condition of your conquering an abiding place there. The courage necessary for him, above all things, had been denied this man. His life, with such a ray of the empyrean in it, was great and terrible to him; and he had not valiantly grappled with it, he had fled from it; sought refuge in vague day dreams, hollow compromises, in theosophic metaphysics. Harsh pain, danger, necessity, slavish harnessed toil were of all things abhorrent to him. And so the empyrean element, lying smothered under the terrene, and yet inextinguishable there, made sad writhings. For pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable behests of destiny, shall in nowise be shirked by any brighter mortal that will approve himself loyal to his mission in this world; nay, precisely the higher he is, the deeper will be the disagreeableness, and the detestability to flesh and blood, of the tasks laid on him; and the heavier, too, and more tragic, his penalties if he neglect them.

For the old eternal powers do live forever; nor do their laws know any change, however we in our poor



OVER TO MY WOODLAND PASTURE

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From "A Kentucky Cardinal and Aftermath"

wigs and church tippets may attempt to read their laws. To *steal* into heaven—by the modern method of sticking ostrich-like your head into fallacies on earth, equally as by the ancient and by all conceivable methods—is forever forbidden. High treason is the name of that attempt; and it continues to be punished as such. Strange enough, here once more was a kind of

heaven-scaling Ixion, and to him, as to the old one, the just gods were very stern! The ever-revolving, never-advancing wheel (of a kind) was his through life; and from his Cloud-Juno did not he, too, procreate strange Centaurs, spectral Puseyisms, monstrous illusory Hybrids, and ecclesiastical Chimeras, which now roam the earth in a very lamentable manner.



IN THE HOSPITAL

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From "Wanted: A Matchmaker"

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR for DECEMBER

1. *John Keill*—1671, Scotland.  
An Introduction to the True Astronomy—  
Introductio ad veram Physicam.
2. *David Musson*—1822, Scotland. <sup>1820</sup>  
Life of Milton—British Novelists and  
Their Styles—Essays.
3. *Arsene a Claretie*—1840, France.  
Un Assassin—Puyjoli—Le Prince Zilah.
4. *Thomas Carlyle*—1795, Scotland.  
Sartor Resartus—The French Revolution  
—Oliver Cromwell.
5. *Christina G. Rossetti*—1830, England.  
Goblin Market—The Prince's Progress—  
Poems.
6. *Frederick Maximilian Müller*—1823,  
Germany.  
Chips from a German Workshop—Science  
of Language—Auld Lang Syne.
7. *Richard Valpy*—1757, Island of Jersey  
Poetical Blossoms—Elements of Mythol-  
ogy—Latin Dialogues.
8. *Joel Chandler Harris*—1848, Georgia.  
Uncle Remus—His Songs and Sayings—  
Nights with Uncle Remus—On the Wing  
of Occasions.
9. *John Milton*—1608, London.  
Paradise Lost—Samson Agonistes—Of the  
True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration,  
etc.
10. *Edward Eggleston*—1837, Indiana.  
Hoosier School Master—The Graysons—  
The Circuit Rider.
11. *Sir David Brewster*—1781, Scotland.  
Treatise on Optics—More Worlds Than  
One—Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton.
12. *John Richard Green*—1837, England.  
Short History of English People—The  
Making of England—The Conquest of Eng-  
land.
13. *Phillips Brooks*—1835, Massachusetts.  
Christmas Once is Christmas Still—Letters  
of Travel—Light of the World.
14. *Frances R. Havergal*—1836, England.  
Under His Shadow—Life Echoes—Swiss  
Letters and Alpine Poems.
15. *Anne H. Wharton*—1845, Pennsylvania.  
Through Colonial Doorways—Colonial  
Days and Dames—Heirlooms in Miniatures.
16. *Jane Austen*—1775, England.  
Pride and Prejudice—Emma—Mansfield  
Park.
17. *John G. Whittier*—1707, Massachusetts.  
Home Ballads and Poems—Legends of  
New England—In War Time.
18. *Lyman Abbott*—1835, Massachusetts.  
Signs of Promise—The Evolution of Chris-  
tianity—An Evolutionist's Theology.
19. *Jane C. Croly*—1831, England.  
For Better or Worse—Talks on Women's  
Topics—American Cookery Book.
20. *Augustus Jessopp*—1824, England.  
Trials of a Country Parson—Studies by a  
Recluse—Arcady.
21. *Marion Harland*—1831, Virginia.  
Alone—Moss Side—Hidden Path.
22. *Thomas W. Higginson*—1823, Massa-  
chusetts.  
Concerning All of Us—Cheerful Yester-  
days—Book and Heart.
23. *Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve*—1814,  
France.  
Portraits Litteraires—Portrait de Femmes  
—Portraits Contemporains.
24. *Matthew Arnold*—1822, England.  
Culture and Anarchy—Essays in Criticism  
—Study of Celtic Literature.
25. *Susan Elston Wallace*—1830, Indiana.  
The Storied Sea—The Repose in Egypt—  
Along the Bosphorus.
26. *Emma D. E. N. Southworth*—1818,  
Washington, D. C.  
Bridal Eve—The Mother-in-Law—Retri-  
bution.
27. *George B. Taylor*—1832, Virginia.  
Costar Grew—Roger Bement—Walter  
Ennis.
28. *Woodrow Wilson*—1856, Virginia.  
The State—Division and Reunion—An  
Old Master.
29. *Kate Tannatt Woods*—1832, New York.  
Six Little Rebels—Dr. Dick—A Little  
New England Maid.
30. *Rudyard Kipling*—1865, India.  
Soldiers Three—Captain's Courageous—  
Jungle Book.
31. *James T. Fields*—1816, New Hampshire.  
Underbrush—Yesterdays with Authors—  
Ballads and Other Verses.



# W I T H   t h e

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## NEW BOOKS

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By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

Mrs. Humphry Ward takes herself as seriously as do those who, late, master college studies alone. But she is always intellectually interesting. No book of hers leaves you as it finds you. Not even when, as in "Eleanor," she returns to her early manner—deals with people and not problems. After the prodigious vogue of "Robert Elsmere" Mrs. Humphry Ward sought Italy, with which, indeed, she has long been familiar, her family being in many ways Italy-kin. Matthew Arnold, for instance, having had in his house during tutored years a prince of the royal house. Her new novel is laid in Italy—English people, to whom comes an American girl of the New England type, raw but fine-fibered. The man is a blend of Pater's style and the literary-political career of more than one Englishman. "Eleanor" is the English gentlewoman of the new order in middle life—Mrs. Ward's heroines grow older. The young American girl pours new wine in old bottles. There is a gasp of dangerous adventure. Behind all broods the Mother Church, drawing to its bosom its own by an invincible attraction, and doing, too, its old and familiar work. Italy, beautiful and chill, the "She" of nations, sets scene and surroundings.

\* \* \*

At some colleges—Princeton is one of them—they still call physics "natural philosophy," and, after all, teach it just as well as if they did not. There is none of this back-fashioned naming in the "Elements of Physics," just issued by Professors Henry Augustus

Rowland and Joseph Sweetman Ames, of Johns Hopkins. This uncompromising volume is for high-school students. Elementary physics should be disposed of at this stage, though it will be a job to take boys at the high-school grade over this book. Still most will take refuge from mature thought in youthful memory, and few teachers will see. The line between the class-room and laboratory use of experiment is drawn in a preface and practiced in an appendix—which is harder. Take it all in all, this is a school-book for which one may have a just enthusiasm, so clear is its diction, so accurate its thought and so sound its method.

\* \*

With Mr. Richard Harding Davis' opinions in "With Both Armies" one need not sympathize. To most of us the Boers, like the Southern slaveholder, fought bravely against the irresistible progress of better things. All Mr. Davis says of their cause men as short-sighted as he and as prone to let surface emotion and sympathy sway principle and the recital of fact said of the South and its cause in 1864 and 1865. As he feels of Pretoria, so like men once felt of Richmond. But no one book, not even poor Stevens', is better written, more vivid or dashed with such color, for when one feels deeply one writes sharply. But the finest thing about the book is the courage and high professional honor which leads a journalist to break with present, and still more with future, professional engagements on English papers, and what is,



perhaps harder, with personal relations and friendships. For, as Mr. Davis must have known, he will be as little forgiven for what he says here from a sense of duty and justice—both believe mistaken—as we have forgiven Dr. Russell and others who wrote in like spirit of the South.

\* \*

Mr. Chester Holcombe, for various reasons, is not well-favored towards the diplomatic corps at Peking or towards the foreign colony in China. This may have colored the bent and spirit of "The Real Chinese Question," but it has not affected his statement of facts. Two-thirds of the book describes the unspeakable arrogance, insolence and injustice with which on many occasions and negotiations foreign nations have treated China. These are the bitter fruit of Chinese cowardice, mendacity, ignorance and pride, but they are none the less without excuse. The effect of the opium habit has an appalling record. Mr. Holcombe is, of course, always directly or indirectly suggesting that after all he knew how to handle the Chinese. This is always the foible of the "ex," but this does not prevent his book from being a most useful recital of a part of the Chinese side of the case needed to place the present situation in proper perspective.

\* \*

Mr. Charles A. Conant is the able and well-equipped Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* at Washington. Almost alone in the gallery, he follows the economic and statistical phases of Washington news; but this is partly because his paper will print statistics. Most news editors kill all such dispatches, and most readers want this done. In "The United States in the Orient" Mr. Conant has briefly but lucidly expounded the thesis that the expansion in capital and production—on which point he has many interesting figures—has made European

acquisition of colonies and the opening of Asia necessary. The book handles statistics with luminous and sustained interest.

\* \*

A short and inexpensive guide to the more common fungi of our fields is needed. The leading edible species and the more dangerous poisonous ones have been described by Dr. Taylor, Mr. Peck and others. Mr. McIlvaine's volume is likely, for some time to come, to be the most comprehensive. Something wider than the short lists of edible fungi and narrower than the scientific manual is certain to be in large demand. Miss Ellen M. Dallas and Miss Caroline A. Burgin have taken a step in this direction with "Among the Mushrooms." Its text has that sportive tone with which some amateurs relieve their ignorance or cloak their knowledge, and the descriptions are colloquial, with the inevitable result of being loose. Technical terms are not used, as some people imagine, for the sake of using them, but because they are precise and accurate. There are colored illustrations and photographs. For field use, by amateurs, the work will be useful within a certain range. Classification by color of cap is a variable index. Generic names are somewhat loosely used. The descriptions often seem based on single examples. The lack of an index and a somewhat capricious arrangement detract from the working value of a book which none the less fills a place none other occupies.

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"William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, Man," by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, is the work of a literary traveler. Mr. Mabie has much "traveled in the realms of gold," and round this particular "Western island" he has been to good purpose. If he has not penetrated far inland, this is a criticism which his frank preface frankly meets. To use familiar words, there is more in the performance "to be

praised than pardoned." Shakespeare has usually been considered by the scholar. Mr. Mabie has dealt with his life and work after the fashion of the man of letters pure and simple. He has gone rapidly, and with no special and original investigation, over the broad field of Shakespearean criticism. He has not sought to be "too precise in every part." There is scarcely a page which does not recall some other man's page. The traveler usually recalls the territory in which he has traveled. But Mr. Mabie recalls it accurately, impartially and, if one may be pardoned the apt phrase, with instruction and reproof for righteousness, for there is scarcely a passage in which the praiseworthy relation between letters and morals is not enforced. One foresees that it will be possible for the professional student to find in the record of this rapid trip inaccurate touches, and to charge the author with having despoiled the edifices he admired. There is here and there, in twice-told opinions, the sign of hasty work. But this book brings near to a great array of readers the fruit and result of the study of two generations. Descriptive, sympathetic, guide-like, it will give thousands the precise hand-book needed to direct their own wanderings. It unites the triple currents of criticism and research on the poet's work, works and days in one stately volume, illuminatingly illustrated. On many a narrow shelf it will wisely be the one Shakespeare book bought besides Shakespeare. Its prior publication in a weekly as widely read as the *Outlook* is proof of the perennial American purpose to learn in letters, more ready often to learn than to partake.

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Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, known widely for his study of the subject, in "Political Parties in the United States, 1846-1861," has covered the closing period in the development of white political rights. His attempts at comparative classification are confused because Professor Macy

does not see that the pole of party action has shifted. It once revolved about issues on the distribution of political rights and privileges. This still remains at the South. At the North party action to-day revolves around issues relating to the just distribution of property and the fruits of industry. This causes the cross-purpose of current political divisions, so that the same man would be a Democrat South and a Republican North. For lack of this clue, Professor Macy is vague in his introductory discussion, filling half the book, though its general treatment of party relations is adequate. He is most fair in his explanation of the tangle of politics in the period he treats. His impartial treatment of slavery issues, his condemnation of Garrison and his approval of the moderates is destined to be the verdict of history. "The only practical way to prevent the election of Fremont was to elect James Buchanan." "Mr. Lincoln reflected the ignorance and erroneous beliefs of his age as faithfully as he reflected the moral sentiment against slavery." "Americans are limited to the use of two parties and only two, chiefly because of the fact that the enduring party has, and must have, a vast and complex organization." These are models of sententious statement.

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Charles Dickens has reached the point at which he is read for fun and leisure, and not by serious literary purpose. So the big library volumed Dickens has gone out, and the small-paged Dickens come in. In the 40-volume "Temple edition," just complete, the last is at its best. The type is but little smaller than the Tauchnitz, the former nearly perfect, with oblong page, a little close inside, and the leathern binding pleasant to the touch.

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Mr. William Bell Langsdorf, a Miami professor of Latin, has given an English form to Seneca's "Tran-

quility of Mind" and his "Providence." Nothing better was ever said on translation than Seneca's remarks in the first of these essays that the object must be force and not form, the transfer of the thing meant and not of the word used. Mr. Langsdorf has written, as a copious comparison will show, a faithful, smooth and illuminating version. Where he misses is in Seneca's colloquial turn. Lodge and L'Estrange have imposed him on us as a preaching Elizabethan or a sermonizer of the seventeenth century. He was neither. Man of the world and man of genius, writing very ill verse and tragedies never admired nor imitated, save in artificial ages; he made the most of a bad period, and wrote at large what was doubtless his best after-dinner style. Careless of his quotations, mangling Lucretius in a way that suggests a poor ear, facile in allusion, his morality steeped in sentiment and silver-gilt with rhetoric, to those who read him, his ease and not his artifice was his note. Mr. Langsdorf is a bit too formal and not sufficiently free; but his translation is a service. Seneca has been neglected. Whythinton, 1547, is inaccessible. Would not a reprint pay? It is short. So is Golding, 1578. Where Lodge has gone, 1614, most hesitate to follow; but Seneca was alien to the original Elizabethan. Not so Plutarch. Sir Roger L'Estrange really made a commonplace book, irritating even to one who reads but a few pages of Seneca, because it misses all Seneca's care to keep in touch with his reader or hearer as your good diner will. Dr. Thomas Morell weightily dealt with the Epistles, 1786. Mr. Walter Cope, 1888, made a blend of the translation of L'Estrange and Thomas Lodge. There the list ends, though Dean Farrar has written of him. Professor Langsdorf has recalled us to a man undervalued but germinal, no lovely sight in life, but in

his pages the seed of much that later grew and fruited.

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George Borrow has become one of those few, men read not because they must, but because they wish. He is not necessary to a liberal education, but he is not liberally educated who does not delight in him. To his editions, mostly too big, Mr. John Lane, the one publisher an artist in his books, has added a dear little 32mo, thinnish paper and crowded type, reminiscent of the press when the century was young and most inexpensive. Three published: "Bible in Spain," "Laven-gro" and "Romany Rye."

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Henry George was a journalist. He had a journalist's devotion to the general good. The newspaper man thinks only of news, what has happened, not what should happen. George had, too, the journalist's clarity and the journalist's inevitable limitation. He saw the problem before him. He did not see its relations, what was before and what came after. His son, Mr. Henry George, Jr., has written a biography full of affectionate detail. It pictures the life of the working journalist who forms no continuous connection with any one place or paper. The days of a wandering prophet. Such Henry George was. His one notable book, a true prophetic "burden," is of steadily decreasing moment. The desire he voiced, to cease dealing with the distribution of political power and attack instead the distribution of the fruits of industry, the wages of direction and the yield of capital grows yearly stronger. If this desire ever takes shape in revolutionary action, George will have been its Rousseau. This adds historic import to the careful analysis and record Mr. George has compiled of the genesis of "Progress and Poverty."

"Art study"—of which there is probably more in our clubs and reading circles than anywhere else—has had a remarkable addition to its apparatus this year. *Progress*, the new magazine of the art course planned by the University Art Association, has opened with two useful numbers, the first on theory and technique, by Mr. Russell Sturgis, and the second on composition and design, by Mr. James Whitman. *Masters in Art*, a Boston issue, in each of its monthly numbers runs some great artist's work, with a combination of photograph and criticism exactly suited to long study. Miss Estelle M. Hurl has added "Reynolds"—to her useful volumes for school study and reading, a series already including "Raphael," "Angelo," "Rembrandt" and "Millet." Lastly, the "Perry Pictures" and *Perry Magazine*, richly deserve the gold medal they have won in Paris for being the cheapest gathering of good reproductions of great works of art accessible. I do not know which is most full of hope, that these are all wanted or that the want is met.

\* \* \*

Early Southern history has a better record than Northern. It is easier to recover clearly the period

after the first settlement on the South than the North Atlantic coast so far as early histories—not records—go. One Southern State, North Carolina, has paid faithful attention to its colonial records, and possesses an industrious school of writers on its annals. But the editor, Rev. Lyman P. Powell, and the contributors of "Historic Towns of the Southern States" are without the plentiful local material of those who fill the two earlier volumes on the cities of New England and the Middle States. The first were on well-traveled paths. The second on roads well blocked out. The annalist of a Southern town has his way to make. Most of these sketches of eighteen places have done so, and all show to the trained eye the marks of a patient editing. The index is a decided improvement on those of previous volumes. The illustrations have, for the reason just mentioned, the advantage of being fresher, the story throughout is less hackneyed, and while the record is often bare and written with the usual Southern ignorance of later historical method, it adds a chapter hitherto unfilled in our national annals. A gap the more strange because of all lands we are richer in local "histories," perpetually turning the burgh's tin horn into the historic trumpet.

## M A G A Z I N E S



urrent *Harper's* is full of interest, and has short stories by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mary E. Wilkins, Robert Howard Russell and Thomas Hardy. "The Pilgrimage of Truth" is an allegory translated from the Danish of Erik Bögh, by Jacob Riis, with illustrations by Howard Pyle. Old friends among the readers of this magazine will be

pleased to learn that in this number are restored the "Editor's Easy Chair," by William Dean Howells, and the "Editor's Study," by the Editor.

*Scribner's* has a collection of eight short stories, attractively illustrated, and a number of articles of special interest. "Pichou," by Henry Van Dyke, is the story of the great Hudson Bay Wilderness; Frank R.

Stockton's "The Vice Consort" is one of the best and most original of this author's whimsical conceptions, and "The Woman Who Understood," by Octave Thanet, tells of the fine friendship of two women, developed from a chance meeting.

McClure's opens with an interesting paper on "Last Days of the Confederate Government," from

Short stories and timely articles by well-known writers add to the attractiveness of this number.

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with an illustrated paper by F. W. Fitzpatrick on "The Centennial of the Nation's Capital." Sir Robert Hart has an article on "The Peking Legations;" Julius Moritzen describes "The Country Fair," and "Life and Art at Warsaw"



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From "The Psalms of David"

papers left by Stephen R. Mallory, with an introductory note by his daughter. Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new story of life in India, entitled "Kim," begins serial publication in this issue, and Anthony Hope has a short story, "More Dolly Dialogues," with attractive illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy.

is an illustrated paper by Louis E. Van Norman. There are short stories by Maarten Maartens and Grant Allen, and Kipling's story is concluded in this number.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has seven short stories, several having the true Christmas flavor. "Life

Saving on the Great Lakes" is a remarkable description of the most successful life-saving service in the world; "The Food Killers" gives a curious account of the life history of fish, and "Empire Building in Af-

rica" tells the story of the British conquest of Africa by a succession of maps.

The complete novel in current *Lippincott's* is by Amelia E. Barr,



A KNIGHT OF KING ARTHUR'S COURT

Copyright, 1900, by David McKay

From "The Age of Chivalry"



"THE RAIN WAS COMING DOWN HARD"

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers

From "A Bicycle of Cathay"

entitled "Souls of Passage." John Morris Ellicott describes "The Strategic War Game at the United States Naval War College;" George Hibbard has a short story entitled "As Others See Us," and "The Bluffing of Johnny Crapurd" is a naval incident of X-mas night, 190-, by Patrick Vaux. There are short stories by Evelyn Sharp and Martha Wolfenstein.

*Munsey's* has an interesting paper on "Japan, the Britain of the East," by Professor Headland, of Peking University. "The Story of the Galves-

ton Disaster" is an illustrated article by Walter B. Stevens, a correspondent who was there; there are short sketches, with portraits, of J. Pierpont Morgan and H. H. Vreeland; serials by Max Pemberton and F. Marion Crawford, and stories by prominent authors.

The first article in the *Junior Munsey* is by Howard A. Carson, entitled "Underground Railways," and tells how some of the chief cities of Europe and America have dealt with the rapid transit problem. There are short stories by Edward Bolt-

wood, Walter Emerson and Witt K. Cochrane, while "Living on Fifteen Cents a Day," by J. F. Morse, is a vigorous plea for simple and wholesome fare, and a presentation of the evils of domestic wastefulness.

The Christmas *Argosy* celebrates the season by starting two new serial stories, one of them unique in holiday flavor. It is called "Fortune's Deal," and is the tale of what

befell a man stranded in New York over Christmas without friends or money. "The Prize of Strategy," by Garrett Swift, is the complete novel of the number, and "The Stolen Locomotive" is by Ridgwell Cullum and Charles Wingrove.

The *Puritan* has an interesting article of the first college of horticulture for women, entitled "Where Women Study Farming." "Seven Lean Months" is an illustrated Christ-



HE HEARS ALL DE SECRETS ER DER CREEPIN' THINGS"

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers

From "Devil Tales"



mas story; "Into America by the Back Door" relates the experiences of a young girl immigrant, and "A Children's Theatre" is a practical description for children's theatricals, with pictures of players and audience.

The *New England Magazine* has as frontispiece the portrait of Daniel Webster. Among the illustrated articles are "New Hampshire's Part in Sullivan's Expedition of 1779," by William Elliot Griffis; "Wash-

ington Homes of New England Statesmen," by Frank Roe Batchelder, and "The Passing of the Old Red School House," by Walter Sargent. There are the usual number of short stories and poems.

In the *Atlantic* Sarah Orne Jewett's interesting story, "The Tory Lover," is continued. John Fiske tells the "Story of a New England Town;" A. Maurice Low describes "Washington: The City of Lei-



"I DISMOUNTED AND APPROACHED THE WALL"

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers

From "A Bicycle of Cathay"



"I'M TOO FAT!" HE SAID

Copyright, 1900, by The Century Company  
From "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales"

sure," and Waldo S. Pratt has a paper on "New Ideas in Musical Education." The Contributor's Club is, as usual, full of interesting subjects.

Among the contents of the *Forum* are "Lessons of the Campaign," by Hon. Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican National Committee; "The Chinese System of Banking," by Hon. Charles Denby; Benjamin Taylor describes "The Development of British Shipping," and there are other interesting papers by well-known men.

#### FAMILY.

The Christmas *Ladies' Home Journal* offers a superabundance of literary and artistic features in most attractive form. Among its contributors are Mrs. Lew Wallace, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Charles Major and Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, while A. B. Frost, W. L. Taylor,

Reginald B. Birch, Henry Hutt, George Gibbs and as many other illustrators supply its pictorial features. Edward Bok has a thoughtful article on Christmas celebration, and there are various articles on women's wear, Christmas presents and edibles, while various other practical, helpful themes are ably presented.

The December number of the *Woman's Home Companion* has a decided Christmas flavor. Besides seasonable stories there are several articles giving new ideas for holiday entertainments and giving suggestions about presents that will be welcomed by all who are troubled at Christmas over what they will give their friends. In a "Holiday Week at an Army Post" Harriet A. Lusk tells of the attempt that was made by the



THEODOSIA BURR

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From "Famous American Belles"

garrison of a post in Arizona to reproduce the Christmas festivities of a more favored land.

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**BEST SELLING BOOKS**

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November was prolific as usual of new books, of which the best sellers were decidedly "Eben Holden," Irving Bacheller's bright story of the North country, and Henry Harland's brightly told romance, "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," an ingeniously plotted love story of the Lombardy region. "In the Palace of the King" gave promise of renewing in book form its serial popularity, and the

same is to be said of "Tommy and Grizel." That the career of Cromwell is still a fertile field for the biographers has been shown by the fact that two lives of Cromwell have appeared this month. That from the pen of Mr. John Morley naturally commanded immediate attention by reason of its distinguished source, and likewise because it was recognized as a temperate study of "a mighty personal force in the making of England."



GEORGIANA AND HER MOTHER GOING OUT

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From "A Kentucky Cardinal and Aftermath"

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia:

FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie.  
 "Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "The Wall Street Point of View," by Henry Clews.  
 "A Century of American Diplomacy," by John W. Foster.  
 "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."  
 "L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.  
 "A Manual of Personal Hygiene," edited by Dr. Walter L. Pyle.

At Wanamaker's, New York:

FICTION.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie.  
 "Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd.  
 "Quisanté," by Anthony Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Mr. Dooly's Philosophy," by F. P. Dunne.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "Memoirs of the Countess Potocka," edited by Casimir Stryenski.  
 "Paul Jones," by A. C. Buell.  
 "A Woman Tenderfoot," by Grace Galatin Seton-Thompson.  
 "Studies in the Portrait of Christ," by Geo. Matheson. Vol. II.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia:

FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Dr. North and His Friends," by S. Weir Mitchell.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "On the Wing of Occasions," by Joel Chandler Harris.  
 "The Girl at the Halfway House," by E. Hough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Village Life in China," by Arthur H. Smith.  
 "Chinese Characteristics," by Arthur H. Smith.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "With Both Armies in South Africa," by Richard Harding Davis.  
 "The Weird Orient," by Henry Iliowitz.  
 "A Century of American Diplomacy," by John W. Foster.

At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Dr. North and His Friends," by S. Weir Mitchell.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Sigurd Eckdal's Bride," by Richard Voss.  
 "The Bennett Twins," by Grace M. Hurd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Life of Francis Parkman," by Charles Haight Farnham.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "Paul Jones," by A. C. Buell.  
 "James Martineau," by A. W. Jackson.  
 "The Life of Lives," by W. F. Farrar.  
 "Old Touraine," by Theodore A. Cook.

At DeWolfe, Fiske and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.  
 "The Isle of Unrest," by Henry Seton Merriman.  
 "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.  
 "Quisanté," by Anthony Hope.  
 "A Friend of Cæsar," by William Stearns Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."  
 "Billy Baxter's Letters," by William J. Kountz, Jr.  
 "Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.  
 "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.  
 "Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers," by John Burroughs.  
 "Up in Maine," by Holman F. Day.



## DANIEL O'CONNELL.

This is the latest edition to the "Heroes of the Nation" series, and is written by Robert Dunlop. The author contributed an article on the same subject a few years ago to the "Dictionary of National Biography," but the conditions under which this book has been produced have allowed greater freedom of treatment. Mr. Dunlop has studiously endeavored to maintain an attitude of impartiality, but it is evident that he regards O'Connell with appreciation and sympathy. Daniel O'Connell was born at Carhen House, near the village of Cahirciveen, on August 6, 1775. He was the oldest son of Morgan O'Connell and Catherine, daughter of John O'Mullane, of Whitechurch, County Cork.

Like his brethren of the bar who saw in the projected legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland the probable decadence of Dublin and the consequent diminution of their own importance and their fees, O'Connell was strongly opposed to the measure on professional grounds. As the agitation grew, however, his opposition assumed a political complexion. On January 13, 1800, he attended a meeting convoked by a number of Roman Catholics for the purpose of protest-

ing against the insinuation that the union was favorably regarded by them. It was the first time he had addressed a public gathering; but the diffidence with which he began soon wore off before the approving cheers of his audience. Were the alternative offered him, he exclaimed, of union with Great Britain or the re-enactment of the penal code in all its rigor, he would without hesitation prefer the latter as the lesser and more sufferable evil, trusting to the justice of his brethren, the Protestants of Ireland, who had already liberated him, rather than lay his country at the feet of foreigners. To this opinion he continued faithful through life.

It was O'Connell's transparent honesty that won the confidence of all men that came in contact with him. But, if his integrity was the main cause of the influence he wielded, hardly less serviceable in maintaining it was his sensitiveness to public opinion and the dexterity with which he was able to extricate himself from any awkward position into which his sometimes too precipitate judgment drove him. Unbending in anything affecting principle, he knew the value of yielding on matters open to discussion, and the frankness with which he admitted an error, while it conciliated public opinion, served to strengthen his claim to leadership. But neither personal integrity nor political dexterity would have raised him to the position he at-

tained had not the condition of things been propitious. No man, however well qualified to play the part of agitator, can of himself call an agitation into existence. If O'Connell's power in Ireland was such as, in the opinion of partial observers, to menace the British Government, and by his own admission, such as no man ought to possess, it was only because he embodied in his own person the grievances and aspirations of the great majority of his fellow-countrymen. He was strong because, through him, the demands of a nation struggling for freedom found articulate expression. 393 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Sun*.

#### ELEANOR.

A new novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward is pretty sure to be a long one. "Eleanor" fulfills our expectations in this respect. The great length of the book comes, as usual, from her fondness for deviations into religious and political discussion, though we may recognize also, with more gratitude, that the narrative was expanded in order that some delightful word pictures of Italian landscape might be introduced. The conversations, the descriptions, the paraphernalia of culture, of which we are practically never allowed to lose sight, provide exactly the kind of background that is best calculated to set off to advantage the romance of "Edward Manisty" and the two women who love him.

He is an English politician turned dilettante; whose dissatisfaction with his party, just at the moment when his future as a public man seems brightest, causes him to resign and abandon the affairs of his country for a period of reactionary trifling in the south. He is revolted by the corruption and maladministration in Italian politics; the Pope attracts him as a symbol of the religious force whose very endurance through the centuries seems to him to rebuke the materialistic sins of the Government, and he plunges into the writing of a great book on the prob-

lems and fate of the nation. Here arises Mrs. Ward's chance to interpolate the grave observations of which she is so fond.

The prevailing tone is one of sadness. Italian sunshine is constantly pouring down upon the scene, but "Manisty" and both his companions are inclined to take life seriously, and when they are not working out their own problems they are talking about the troubles of Church and State, so that even the beauties of the landscape are somehow tinged with melancholy. None of the characters are very powerfully drawn. For all the strength of character that is imputed to her "Eleanor" is a little vague in outline, a little lacking in reality; "Lucy" may have moved "Manisty" to love her, but it is doubtful if she inspires much affection among readers of the novel, and the hero himself is not modeled, as it were, in the round; one sees him, one is conscious of his picturesque head, his peculiar manners, but one does not altogether accept him as a genuine man. With some of her other personages Mrs. Ward is even less successful. The British Ambassador who enters her pages is not a human being, but just such an impeccable image as would delight the heart of Ouida. But Mrs. Ward is a writer who never consciously trifles with her work; she is strenuous, eager, full of warm sympathy, of earnest thought about lofty things. But insight is not altogether denied to her. "Manisty" never quite irresistibly attracts us, "Eleanor" never irresistibly moves us, and "Lucy" fails to justify herself in our imagination as "Mrs. Burgoyne's" rival. 627 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### IN THE PALACE OF THE KING.

That was a happy moment in which Mr. Crawford went to the Spain of Philip II and Don John of Austria, seeking inspiration for a novel. "In the Palace of the King" is a capital story, one of the most entertaining



THE PRINCESS SEIZED THE DWARF BY THE ARM AND SHOOK HIM.

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From "In the Palace of the King"

ever devised by a writer of brilliant gifts. It has improbabilities, to be sure. "Don John," whose love for the daughter of old "Mendoza," captain of the king's guards, brings him into conflict with "Philip," is laid low in his own chamber by a hasty stroke of the irate monarch's rapier. So far all is well. But then ensue a number of occurrences through the full tale, of which "Don John" lies practically neglected of all men, though the report is soon spread that he has expired.

The historical personages introduced are all well drawn, "Philip" especially being delineated with remarkable insight and skill. His consort is deftly sketched, and in the scene which shows "Don John" dining with the royal pair, and ultimately casting a gallant defiance in the teeth of the king, Mr. Crawford not only plays ingeniously with dramatic ex-

pedients, but, with true art, gains much of his effect from the strength of his characterization. The love passages are well done, the dialogue is animated and interesting, and, though much of the descriptive writing savors of padding, the author wins forgiveness, since his pictures of court ceremonies and the like go far to give the book the local color desired. Best of all, this story is a clever example of the art of narrative; it moves expeditiously and keeps the reader alert. 367 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### THE UNITED STATES IN THE ORIENT.

Imperialism is a word which Mr. Charles A. Conant does not hesitate to use with entire freedom. He puts the tendency which is called—as to the United States not altogether rightly—

by this name, chiefly on the economic basis. He shows by many carefully-studied statistics that but for the possibility of the development of railways, coal mines and other enterprises in China, Africa, South America, the Philippines and elsewhere in the undeveloped or imperfectly developed countries, there will soon be a more dangerous congestion of surplus capital than any the world has yet known, with panics and great hardship. There must be an outlet for the vast mass of savings for investment—an outlet which is quite as much needed by the workingman, whose savings are invested in all kinds of foreign enterprises, as by the banker and financier. There are but two alternatives—continued expansion or the Socialistic scheme of the abandonment of saving, the application of the whole earnings of the laborer to current consumption, and the support of old age out of taxes levied upon the production of the community.

Mr. Conant devotes his space chiefly to a presentation of the certainty of disastrous financial congestion without expansion. The epoch of negotiable securities, of rapid accumulation of money, of enormous employment of laborers by corporations is a matter of the nineteenth century. Much more than any political influence or tendency, it is the cause of territorial expansion on the part of the industrial nations. Mr. Conant shows that the negotiable wealth of eleven Europeans is \$85,000,000,000. This wealth craves for investment in distant and imperfectly-developed countries. German wealth establishes in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, China and India banks of 10,000,000, 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 marks capital. German savings built a railway in Brazil which cost 62,000,000 marks. Hitherto America has absorbed a great deal of the Old World's money; now it has money to lend. A writer who is able to present the Socialistic alternative as fairly and coolly as Mr.

Conant presents it deserves the thanks of thinking men. Indeed, the way in which the social question looms above all consideration of dollars and cents proves anew that, though the world's action may be swayed for a time by merely material considerations, the moral consideration at last asserts its pre-eminence. 237 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### MOOSWA AND OTHERS OF THE BOUNDARIES.

The people who love the sayings and doings of animals, as heard and seen through the ears and eyes of their imaginative friends, will find interesting things in this book. It is by W. A. Fraser, a Canadian who knows the Canadian wilderness thoroughly, and is, to use the author's words, "the simple romance of a simple people, the furred dwellers of the Northern forests," which came to him from time



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From "Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries"



to time during the six seasons he spent on the Athabasca and Saskatchewan Rivers in the far Northwest of Canada. "Mooswa," it appears, is the moose, "protector of the boy." "The boundaries" are the great spruce forests and Muskeg lands lying between the Saskatchewan River, the Arctic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, being the home of the fur-bearing animals.

Both author and illustrator have co-operated in making this story of the Canadian wilderness an unusual contribution to the small and hazardous field of romantic realism. 260 pp. 12mo.

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#### CHINA'S ONLY HOPE.

This book is undoubtedly a genuine translation, by a learned missionary, of a Chinese book, and a recent and important one, too. Chang-Chih-Tung is, or was, viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, and is a moderate yet energetic man in Chinese affairs. The viceroy holds America up to the Chinese as an example to follow in many—not all—respects.

As an earnest and pious Confucian, a loyal Chinaman, a philosopher possessing shame and yet devoted to the happy Chinese mean, Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung wrote a book in which he proclaimed the belief that the only salvation for China lay in adopting the most desirable features of the Western material civilization, including railways, telegraphs, military organization and tactics, and acquiring the best part of Occidental learning, and at the same time retaining the Chinese religion, dynasty, civil polity and social organization. In other words, he advocated doing practically what the Japanese have done and what the Siamese are trying to do. His book was constructed thoroughly on Chinese lines, and he eulogized the religion and social institutions of his country. Upon these he unfolded a scheme of engrafting many Western advantages. His book was written after the Japanese war. It was pre-

sented to the Emperor just before the Empress Dowager's coup d'état, and was heartily approved by the young potentate. Kwang Su not only gave it at once his official authorization in a public rescript, but sent copies of it broadside over the empire. It met with instant and ready acceptance by the Chinese, and circulated a million copies.

The book was translated by Mr. Woodbridge in China during the troubles preceding the recent outbreak. It is said to have been written in the most faultless Chinese literary style. As translated, it has a truly Chinese and childlike and bland flavor. Sometimes it seems, to the Occidental sense, the most awful nonsense, and again it is strangely and juicily wise. Taken altogether, it is something new and strange, at least, and makes excellent reading. 151 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

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#### TCHAIKOVSKY: HIS LIFE AND WORKS.

This life of Tchaikovsky, by Rosa Newmarch, is an excellent book so far as it goes, since it gives one a sympathetic glimpse of the composer's life, an estimate of his works, his own attitude toward his contemporaries, but would be vastly improved with a general index and with the dates, as well as the opus numbers, so far as known, affixed to the list of the notes given in the appendix. In a sense that a biography gives one the entire man and manner of his being, this life is rather disappointing, since it throws no light at all on the tragic event of Tchaikovsky's lifetime, his marriage, evidently from a desire to avoid anything that savors of scandal. This reticence has no doubt its meritorious aspect, but it is a pity that even for the sake of mere routine accuracy the simple surface facts as to the marriage and separation were not treated. By suppressing it the author makes the episode seem all the more mysterious than it really was, since, as to the main facts, there is little dispute.

Other men and women have been illuminated, and when a great composer suffers the world is not without a legitimate interest in the situation. Otherwise, the work covers Tchaikovsky's life satisfactorily, and it is published at a time when, with the growing popularity of his works, a large number will want to know something of his personality. 225 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Press*.

#### THE SUCCESSORS OF DRAKE.

Mr. Julian Corbett's volume is the sequel to his "Drake and the Tudor Navy," and continues the account of the war with Spain, which lasted from the death of Drake, in 1596, to the death of Elizabeth. This is a period too often ignored in our histories; but, as Mr. Corbett points out, the defeat of the Armada had by no means finally established England's position at sea, and the campaigns which followed were vital to her future. The period was one of splendid failure, for England attempted to make use of the maritime supremacy she had won, and failed because an efficient army was wanting to continue hostilities after the point beyond which naval action alone cannot advance.

This volume must be read in connection with Mr. Corbett's two previous volumes on the Tudor navy. Some of his conclusions may be open to doubt; but he supplies much food for thought, and has written a painstaking and comprehensive study of the naval history of the time. The volume is well illustrated by photogravures of the Earl of Essex and of Lords Dorset, Nottingham and Mountjoy, and by process reproductions of portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Cumberland, and of charts and pictures of warlike operations. The maps are excellent and the index is gratifying and full. The book is one which all students of naval matters should read. 464 pp. 8vo.—*London Academy*.

#### WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: POET, DRAMATIST AND MAN.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has endeavored to tell the story of Shakespeare's life in the same spirit in which the biographies of contemporaries are written; to set the man clearly in his own age by reproducing its atmosphere; to trace his education and growth in the light of the facts as



THE ROOM IN WHICH SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN



MARY ARDEN'S COTTAGE

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From "William Shakespeare"

these have been ascertained, and in the light thrown upon the poet's development by the chronology of the plays; to bring into view the stages of development in mind and art indicated by the plays; to make clear the large lines of Shakespeare's thought; for the purpose and in the hope of realizing the face, form, temper, speech and character of Shakespeare. This life does not attempt to do over again what has been so admirably done by Shakespearean scholars in sifting evidence and ascertaining facts. Using all the material which has accumulated as the result of these labors, Mr. Mabie has endeavored to portray Shakespeare as a man living in an interesting age and among an active and growing race; a man, first and foremost, as his contemporaries knew him, and a man who, by reason of his genius, personified and interpreted in a splendid way, the spirit and temper of his age and race. 427 pp. Indexed. 8vo.

#### NAPOLEON: THE LAST PHASE.

Among the final pages of Lord Rosebery's book on Napoleon's exile at St. Helena we find the following

curious explanation as to why the volume was written: "To the present writer," says the author, "Lord Beaconsfield once explained why he wrote 'Count Alarocos,' a drama nearly, if not quite, forgotten. It was produced, he said, not in the hope of composing a great tragedy, but of laying a literary ghost. The story haunted him, and would, he felt, haunt him until he should have put it into shape. And so it is with this book. It cannot help embodying a tragedy, but it was written to lay a literary ghost, dormant for years, only quickened into activity by the analysis of Gourgaud's last journals, and by stimulating leisure." But Gourgaud is not alone the creator of the ghost. The memoirs of Montholon, Las Cases, O'Meara, Sir Hudson Lowe, she who later became Mrs. Abell, and Napoleon's own account have all contributed. "Napoleon: the Last Phase," may be correctly defined as a critical analysis of all published material dealing with Napoleon's exile from the point of view of a modern statesman who is, withal, thoroughly versed in the history of the Napoleonic era.

Lord Rosebery is searching in his examination of his authors, whom he places side by side and weighs in the

light of the known character of his subject up to the time of the exile. From the conflicting opinions of contemporaries he strives to extract the grains of truth, and builds up as he proceeds, and yet his conclusion is very simple, although it embraces more profound sympathy than one finds in the work of other commentators. Incidentally, while giving the reader a graphic sketch of what Napoleon really was in exile, he weighs carefully the characters of those who have produced the original literature dealing with the subject, describes the persons who surrounded the prisoner, whether members of his household, entourage, or the British guardians, and discusses several questions which at one time or another absorbed the attention of the fallen monarch, such as "The Question of Title," "The Money Question," "The Question of Custody," "Napoleon and the Democracy," etc. 283 pp. With appendix. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE.

Realistic tales from Kentucky have been abundant in print for many years, but of realism that is also truth there has not been so interesting an example as John Uri Lloyd's "Stringtown on the Pike." The scene is an unimportant village on a much-traveled Kentucky road, the characters might be found in hundreds of other little towns south of the Ohio, yet from this common material the author's perception and sympathy have evolved a story that is by turns humorous, pathetic, mysterious and dramatic as well as continuously interesting. The period is that of the Civil War, during which Kentuckians by thousands hurried to the armies of both sections, but the temptation to make a war story and display partisan feeling has been resisted, as has also the common tendency to "high color" for everything that war touched in the border States.

Most of the characters lounge and chat at the village store—the teacher, the local justice, the minister, the vil-

lage drunkard, the improviser of improbable stories, the country peddler, the omnipresent small boys, farmers and colored people; there are others of types less common, yet about the more simple of those already named the action of the story centres, and finally reaches a high dramatic climax by means entirely unexpected.

The most remarkable character in the story is a colored man—"Cupe," who is free, though supposed to be a slave; he is custodian of some mysteries which are not so strange as his own mental processes. Son of a Guinea Coast chief, who was an adept in the "sign reading" in which all Southern negroes and some whites believe, he unconsciously unravels some great local puzzles. He cannot explain the cause of his powers, which are akin to some peculiar senses of animals, but he is a persistent developer of surprises for his neighbors. When he is not reading "de signs," Cupe is a simple, industrious, genial old darkey, who can tell stories quite as well as "Uncle Remus." He is not the only story-teller in the book, and as no two have the same manner, the spice of variety is of high quality, though all the tales smack strongly of Kentucky soil. Indeed, there is enough good material in the book for several romances, but the author seems to delight in giving it away, and no reader would willingly lose any of it. 414 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### A WOMAN TENDERFOOT.

Mrs. Seton-Thompson is the latest of clever wives of clever husbands to emerge from the circle of light which surrounds her spouse and to shine on her own account as an author. Mr. Seton-Thompson has always drawn his animals from life, and he has acquired his wonderful knowledge of their habits and character from close personal observation. This has necessitated the making of long trips into the wilderness and periods of extended residence in the mountains with no



THE HORRID THING WAS READY FOR ME

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From "A Woman Tenderfoot"

roof save the sky. Mrs. Seton-Thompson has accompanied her husband on several of these excursions, and this book is an account of their experiences from her point of view. One of the most interesting chapters of the book tells women how they can make trips of this kind in perfect comfort, what preparations are neces-

sary, how to dress so as not to look like frumps or be uncomfortable, what to take along, etc. Marginal drawings illustrate the necessary articles and show how they look packed and unpacked.

The first plunge of the "woman tenderfoot" was made at Market Lake, Idaho. She and "Nimrod," under

which whimsical pseudonym the husband appears in these pages, packed all their belongings into a covered wagon drawn by four horses and started for Jackson's Hole in charge of a driver who knew the road perfectly—at least that was what he said. Then follows an amusing description of crossing the Snake River. "The Snake River is so named because for every mile it goes ahead it retreats half way alongside to see how well it has been done." The book, aside from its literary merit, which is undeniable, has added interest from the side lights which it throws upon the character of Mr. Seton-Thompson, who, we gather, is one of those of whom Coleridge says:

He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small.

And yet he has a strong human streak in his composition, too: "Nimrod rarely swears, and was now quite unconscious what his tongue was doing." 12mo.—*George Horton, in Chicago Times-Herald.*

#### OLIVER CROMWELL.

John Morley is at his best as a critical biographer in this book. The method followed is the same in principle as in his lives of Burke, Rousseau and Voltaire; but the canvas is larger and the Lord Protector's dominant personality towers far above that of those philosophic politicians and controversialists of the eighteenth century. "Oliver Cromwell" is properly termed a history. Reader and student alike will find it a satisfactory, conservative record and estimate of the man, his measures and his times. Mr. Morley writes also as a politician, a statesman who has wrestled with modern problems of government. But he is also a student and a man of letters endowed with a style which combines lucidity, strength of phrase and a dignified poise that conveys a sense of reserve power. It would be difficult to find a style more suitable for the task of uniting narrative, exposition and criticism. From the out-

set until the close Mr. Morley never abandons the critical attitude toward Cromwell. In his biographical study of Burke he revealed the art of tempering hero-worship with dissent in important details when they constituted only part of a career. Nothing could be more temperate than the estimate of Cromwell's personality, which concludes the work. Mr. Morley takes precisely the view contrary to that of Governor Roosevelt in saying that Cromwell's revolution was the end of the medieval rather than the beginning of the modern era.

Yet Oliver's largeness of aim; his freedom of spirit, and that energy that comes of a free spirit; the presence of a burning light in his mind, though the light to our later times may have grown dim; his good faith, his valor, his constancy, have stamped his name, in spite of some exasperated acts that it is pure sophistry to justify, upon the imagination of men over all the vast area of the civilized world where the English tongue prevails. The greatest names in history are those who, in a full career and amid the turbid extremities of political action, have yet touched closest and at most points the wide, ever-standing problems of the world, and the things in which men's interest never dies. Of this rare company Cromwell was surely one. The volume is freely illustrated with a selection of the portraits and other pictures that were used to embellish the biography during its serial course in the *Century*. 486 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*Philadelphia Press.*

#### DR. NORTH AND HIS FRIENDS.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's latest work having run its course as a serial in the *Century Magazine*, appears in a substantial volume. It embodies the ripened wisdom of the eminent author, who bears his 72 years with such a light heart. This is not precisely the sort of book a young man

would write—not the sort a young man could write. One must have lived long and been born with keen faculties of observation and reflection to have laid by such stories of knowledge as Dr. Mitchell spreads before the reader of his work; for while the tale is not in the ordinary sense autobiographical, it embodies much that has fallen within the author's own experience. The poet, novelist and distinguished physician, who reintroduces in this story the personages that figured first in "Characteristics" (to which, however, this is not a sequel), is a reader of men's minds—and women's too; and his stories have usually a psychological interest and value distinct from their merits as a mere fiction. It is, of course, a gifted group of friends that Dr. North and his wife gather about them, and their conversations on matters connected with literature, art, medicine, nature, conduct and religion are the polished utterances of well-bred, intelligent people, familiar with books and acquainted with the world. A simple thread of romance gives unity to the record of their walks and talks, but the character of the work is such that one may dip into it anywhere for a half-hour's mental refreshment. 499 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Press*.

#### ASCENT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS (ALASKA).

This volume, by H. R. H. Prince Luigi Amadeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, narrated by Filippo de Filippi, and translated by Signora Linda Villari, with the author's supervision, is a wonderful tribute to the attractions of mountain climbing, and infects the reader with much of that enthusiasm, which once having got hold of the Alpinist never seems to desert him so long as he has health and agility to prosecute his explorations. After some few preliminary preparations and short journeys, we accompany Prince Luigi from Liver-

pool on the Cunard liner "Lucania" to New York. Under the excellent escort of Senor Filippo de Filippi we are thus taken in the Prince's train to San Francisco, and so on to Seattle, where a steamboat is on hand to convey us to Sitka, the capital of Alaska. Thence we travel to Gunean, and on reaching Yakutat begin indeed to feel that we are in sight of the promised land. Chapter IV supplies us with a history of Mount St. Elias, while succeeding sections treat of the Malaspina, Seward, Agassiz and Newton Glaciers. Chapter VIII is devoted to the actual ascent of Mount St. Elias, and in Chapter IX we find ourselves on our return to Yakutat, and before long are safely in home territory again. We can say that we have spent a most enjoyable time in H. R. H. Prince Luigi's company, even if it has only been at second hand, and we are warmly appreciative of the numerous illustrations that have aided our excursion. 241 pp. With appendix. 8vo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### RAFNALAND.

In what terms of praise shall we speak of W. H. Wilson, who has actually written a story of an American's adventures in a mythical kingdom, which is both original and fascinating? "Rafnaland" is that country which is situated in the mysterious polar region which no explorer has ever been able to reach, either by balloon or by a "dash." It is peopled by Norsemen who fled long ago from their own country in quest of religious liberty. They were unwilling to relinquish the worship of the old gods and accept Christ.

This country is called Rafnaland or Ravenland, because the people were led there by a raven. It is an island, and the only neighboring country is Ulfand, or Wolfand, another island, about eight miles distant. That the people are of Norse origin is evident from their names. The king is "Olaf," the queen is "Ragnhild," some of the

younger people are called "Erling," "Astrid" and "Thora."

The hero, an American named "John Heath Howard," is taken to this strange country against his will in a balloon operated by "Hyder Ali," an Indian. "Howard" is at the Derby in England with his father, and he steps into the balloon as a joke, not intending to go up. But the Indian, supposing him to be the son of another man whom he owes a grudge, springs

the catch by which the ground ropes are held, and "the earth fell away and went hurtling down into space."

Mr. Wilson has derived his idea of the people who live at the North Pole from reading the works of Paul du Chaillu and similar writers, and has injected sufficient detail into his narrative to render it most plausible. There is plenty of fighting in the book of the sort that stirs men's blood. The single combats are managed with



"MY HEART BEAT FAST TO SEE THE FLAG OF MY COUNTRY WAVING THERE"

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers

From "Rafnaland"





ROGER WALKED AROUND THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BUSH . . . HAT IN HAND  
 Copyright, 1900, by Charles Scribner's Sons From "The House of Egremont"

great spirit and are a welcome relief from the sword duels of the standard brand of historical novels. "Rafnaland" is a notable work of fiction—fresh, ingenious, different. 358 pp. 12mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

#### THE HOUSE OF EGREMONT.

This novel of Molly Elliot Seawell's will be read with much pleasure by all

who love a well-told and stirring tale. For those who care for the novel of characters rather than of events it will have less charm. The historic figures are of interest, especially that of the noble "Duke of Berwick, James Fitz-James;" but the tale is not burdened by its trappings of fact. The gallant young "Roger Egremont;" his lovable and hapless cousin; "Bess Lukens," strong of arm, pure and tender

of heart; the fair "Michelle d'Orantia"—these hold the centre of the stage, with "Hugo Stein," villain enough to console any of us who lament our lost villains of history. The tale is crowded with adventures and misadventures, told in piquant or in forceful style, as the occasion may demand. Against the details of an execution we protest. We have learned to expect that our hearts shall be wrung, but we draw

the line at surgery and hangings. We are resigned to tears, but we object to being made sick and faint, and we note a growing tendency in the writers of tales to introduce us to the operating table and to drag us to executions. Not many of Miss Seawell's pages, however, are given to gruesome narration. Barring poor "Dicky's" tragic death and "Bess Lukens'" stricken heart, the perils end



THEY WAIT TO BID THE PRINCESS GOOD-NIGHT

Copyright, 1900, by Charles Scribner's Sons

From "The House of Egremont"

in triumph, and two very disagreeable obstacles to love and fortune having, Hamlet-wise, slain each other, we leave the hero sailing at last into smooth waters.

"The House of Egremont" is a genuinely good and artistic story, tripping lightly over its historic paths, enlivened by humor, and made radiant by romance, filled with the two great qualities of loyalty and love. 515 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### THE MEN OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Mr. Frank Bullen's knowledge of his subject is at first hand, and his book is thus on a widely different level from others which profess to describe the merchant service by ignoring or confusing all distinctions of place, time or nationality. Eight chapters are devoted to "the master," and include "his rise—ideal" and "his rise—real;" and the differing duties and status of the master of a liner, a tramp and a sailing ship. Eight chapters are also taken up with the duties of mates, whose work, more especially in the tramp and sailing ship, is not only exceedingly hard, but all the harder from the want of discipline and of power to enforce it. Fiction is fond of portraying the mate of a tramp as a savage and brutal task-master. According to Mr. Bullen, who is speaking of what he knows, the men in English ships are too effectually protected, and they know it. In the American service discipline is maintained by the employment of violence which is forbidden by law, yet invariably winked at. So also in the ships of British North America, whose masters have learnt how to enforce discipline in defiance of law, often straying into deplorable excesses of cruelty. The Americans are here put down as "far too severe;" but excessive severity is better than excessive slackness, and both are brought about by the want of intelligent legislation. When the

making of laws gets into the hands of amiable and ignorant faddists trouble is pretty certain to follow. But Mr. Bullen is no pessimist, and, whilst pointing out the very serious blots in our system, he thinks that a brighter day may be awaiting the service, and in his chapters on the A. B. (able seaman), the O. S. (ordinary seaman), the apprentice, and the boy, he sketches the possibilities that may be in store for it. His book is a delightful collection of good stories; but far beyond this, it is a valuable and interesting account of that service which is the soul and body of our extended commerce. 331 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenaeum*.

#### THE LIFE OF EDWARD FITZGERALD.

To the born writer the life and work of Edward Fitzgerald present a rare opportunity of producing a work which would be a permanent addition to literature. Unfortunately, Mr. John Glyde is not a born writer. Quite evidently he has an enthusiasm for the translator of Omar Khayyám, but somehow he fails to rouse the enthusiasm of the reader. The acceptable biography of Fitzgerald has still to be written. Meantime, scattered up and down through Mr. Glyde's volume are many scraps of information which give, when pieced together, a fair idea of the eccentric man whose life and character are under consideration. The most interesting things in the book are some letters from Carlyle, testifying his regard for the friend who was to have such posthumous fame. In addition, however, we are told something of Fitzgerald's relations with the world in general, and there is a chapter full of detail upon his much-debated marriage. Whether it was worth while going into the affair so seriously is a matter on which readers will form their own judgment. We are also taken into Fitzgerald's library, and are

told something of his literary tastes and methods of work. We also get accounts of his mode of life; and, in fact, as we have said, there is a great deal of information in the book. What it lacks are unity and the breath of life. In spite of its defects, however, it is in parts interesting, and will appeal to Fitzgerald students, and these, happily, are constantly growing in number. A first-rate portrait of "Old Fitz," as Tennyson called him, is given as frontispiece. 359 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### COLONIAL DAYS AND WAYS.

Miss Smith has written her book in the belief that, while a marked interest has been aroused in the early Colonial life of this country, little skillful use has been made of the information that has been gathered on the subject in reconstructing the beginnings of American social conditions. The Colonists included at least five different stocks—Puritan, Cavalier, Dutch, Huguenot and Palatine; the customs of the manner of living they brought differed widely. It has been Miss Smith's purpose in this book to contribute toward a better determination of some of these points. In her view, we have yet learned hardly more than the alphabet of the true story of the Colonial life.

The care with which many things common to-day were enumerated goes to show the high value then set on them; bedding and copper and pewter utensils, at that time even in England, are constantly named as articles of considerable value. As late as the middle of the eighteenth century a complete outfit of pewter plates, dishes and spoons made a lordly wedding present for General Humphrey Atherton to give to his daughter. Rag carpet stands in the minds of many as one of the most typical of all Colonial furnishings; but Miss Smith believes that after the middle of the eighteenth century it had

entirely disappeared from the better sort of houses, except in rear passages. The introduction of a rag carpet as part of the restoration of Washington's home at Mount Vernon strikes her, and no doubt justly, as one of the anachronisms she has tried to correct in her book. Weaving, however, at least in New England, was often done at home by itinerant weavers on the home loom. The spinning was done by the women, even well into the present century. Many of the minor details of life that Miss Smith has brought out are curious and amusing.

The author has had access to unusually complete collections of papers and documents belonging to families of Puritan stock in Connecticut, Dutch in New York, and Huguenot in New Rochelle, and has made them disclose many interesting facts about each. 376 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### THE LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED QUEEN.

The story set forth in these volumes is one of almost unexampled sadness and squalor, and scarcely one of the actors in it wins our entire sympathy. Yet it is impossible to deny or escape from the powerful twofold interest aroused by the picture of a human love tragedy set in a frame of historic events; and here let us note that the life episode of Sophie Dorothea, told completely for the first time by Mr. Wilkins (for few even of historical students are acquainted with his Swedish and German authorities), goes far to disprove the current popular impression that all the romance of our modern history is bound up with the Stuarts.

Sophie Dorothea was the only child of the Duke and Duchess of Celle, or Zell. Her mother, the only steadfast friend she had throughout her life, was not herself one of Fortune's favorites, but the daughter of a Huguenot refugee marquis, and was cajoled into a morganatic alliance with George Wil-

liam, of Celle, who had bound himself not to contract a more legal tie. Her daughter's first betrothed, a prince of the elder Brunswick (Wolfenbüttel) line, died in battle, and her plan for espousing her to his younger brother was defeated by the ambition of Ernest Augustus, of Hanover, and the daring diplomacy of his wife, the future Electress Sophia.

Not the least interesting part of his book is the account (modestly termed "notes") given by Mr. Wilkins of his visit to Schloss Ahlden in the autumn of 1898. Here, as in other places, he shows considerable descriptive power. His foot-notes supply just the information that is required. The illustrations to the book are numerous and interesting, but some account might have been provided of the "old prints" from which some of them are taken. Two volumes. 341-673 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*London Athenæum*.

#### WITH BOTH ARMIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This book is made up half of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's experiences while with the British, and half of his experiences while with the Boers. In the first half he seems to be in sympathy with the British, and in the second half he certainly and unqualifiedly is in sympathy with the Boers. There is a temptation towards this sort of partisanship for the fellows with whom you are playing the game which every war correspondent of any imagination and enthusiasm must feel.

In the beginning Mr. Davis throws himself with so much zeal into the graphic telling of his story that the reader finds himself in full sympathy with Tommy and his officers. Afterward the freshness, ingenuousness and picturesqueness of his recital of his experiences with the simple-minded Boers quite carries the reader along with him into a momentary sympathy, at least, with these bravely but not at all intelligently struggling people. And Mr. Davis, after the flood of South African books has spent its

fury, really shows us some significant things that no one else had shown us, and teaches us what no one else had taught.

In spite of the extreme and almost romantic partisanship for the Boer cause which Mr. Davis reveals before his story is finished, we obtain some deductions from his work which make one wish to ask him, "Have you not proved that these people, deserving as they were in many respects, are too unintelligent and incapable of common, organized action to have any right to separate national existence?" For Mr. Davis makes them out very simple indeed. He reproaches the English for not doing what the Americans do in a war—let their intelligent young fighting men come to the front, promoting them rapidly; and later he shows that the Boers failed largely because they had not the intelligence to do the same thing. Though they had DeWet and Botha, men who have proved themselves of first-class ability as fighters, capable of taking the initiative, they had no confidence in them, but committed their destinies in the hands of the aged Joubert and the stubborn Cronje.

In short, since a nation must possess some discipline to live, and the Boers proved that they possessed none, they were found wanting in an essential respect, and went to the wall. There is no finer picture in recent literature than Mr. Davis's of the collapse of the Boer power. 237 pp. 12mo.—*Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, in N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

This work is a history of the Russians and their country from the earliest times until now, written so as to form a concise but comprehensive review as well as to afford a critical estimate of Russian tendencies and potentialities. The author is an editorial writer on one of the Boston papers; he has spent much time in Russia, and has had many opportunities to produce a work of authentic character.

Mr. Noble's book discusses the present and developing conditions of Russia on broad and admiring lines. He traces the people from their origin, being mindful to keep closely in view the national characteristics of industry, persistence and patience, and the genius of the people for extension and

the while by conflict between the conservatism of an inheritance from Asia and the progressive spirit which drew them irresistibly to Europe, the Russians have already, if we consider merely the difficulties overcome, attained to a position of the first rank in national achievement. All the while, more-



"I FEEL THAT I COULD GO OUT AND MOW THREE ACRES OF GRASS"

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From "The Idiot at Home"

assimilation. He follows the culture, importance of physical conditions and climate, and, altogether, treats his subject with the broadest and most liberal philosophy.

Mr. Noble conducts a humorous discussion of his subject, but which we cannot here follow further except to cite what he has to say in summing up the future of Russia: "The people of Russia have shown that they possess qualities and aptitudes which will insure them a future of potency, even of splendor, in the coming progress of the world. Submerged for three hundred years in the night of the Tartar-Mongol domination, deprived of an advanced civilization for centuries after it had illumed the West, torn all

over, they have displayed a patience under humiliation, a resistance from disaster and a power of self-sacrifice in the pursuit of ideal ends which qualify them, if anything could, for national greatness. But they cannot reach their full stature as a people while a foreign caste, an autocracy which as such has already completed its historic part in their development, continues to hold them largely in its own interest to inadequate institutional forms elsewhere long outgrown, forms which, degrading their social efficiency to well-nigh medieval levels, not only disqualify them for the tasks of world unification, but also threaten the integrity of their national life. But a people richly endowed as they are is

fated not only to fully retrieve the isolations and deprivations of the past, but also to enter into the heritage which the future has so manifestly in store for it." 258 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Times*.

### THE IDIOT AT HOME.

Those of us who have read and enjoyed the adventures of "The Idiot," as depicted by John Kendrick Bangs, have long ago no doubt agreed upon one point—that this particular "Mr. Idiot" is not a bad sort of a fellow after all. We have him with us again in new form, and he is just as delightful, just as lovable, as he proved to be upon previous meetings. In fact, "The Idiot at Home" seems to be more sen-

who is not as wild and is far more delightful than his name would seem to indicate. In pure, kindly, unadulterated satire "The Idiot" is a past master, and Mr. Bangs deserves credit for not growing stale. 314 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

### POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the latest contribution to "The Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," by Jesse Macy, professor of political science in Iowa College. As the author points out in the preface, this book is a study of the American party system. There are some references to the party systems in other countries, but these are



"A LITTLE BUNDLE OF MY OWN LETTERS"

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From "The Idiot at Home"

sible than ever, and from the time we first cross the threshold of that home, and meet the dear old "Pedagogs" and their social companions, until we part with them in the last chapter, just as "Mr. Idiot" faces the misfortune of having grown suddenly wealthy, we feel that we have met a philosopher

made merely for the purpose of indicating the relation of political parties to despotic governments, and of demonstrating that in every country where democracy is sufficiently advanced to give rise to political parties the form of party organization is determined by its political institutions. The author

recognizes that the Congressional caucus performed after its fashion a work which had to be done in one way or another. Unless some previous understanding had been reached, the Presidential electors who met in their several States to elect a President would usually fail to accomplish their task. It would be a mere accident if any one candidate received a majority of the votes. The election would hence, according to the Constitution, devolve habitually upon the House of Representatives. It was not, however, the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Executive should be chosen by the Legislature; neither was it their intention that the Chief Magistrate should be chosen by popular vote. Yet, out of the plan adopted one or the other of these results was inevitable. By means of the organization of political parties and party nominating machinery, the choice of the President is now practically determined by popular election.

What is peculiar in the American system is derived from peculiar American institutions. The old Federalist party died because it was un-American in the form of its organization. Under the party names of Whig and Democrat the system reached a high degree of perfection, but there was a maladjustment between the party machinery and public opinion, consequently the party went to pieces, and the Civil War was the result. As this volume treats especially of the collapse of the great Whig party, it deals principally with the period from 1846 to 1861. 333 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Sun*.

### MRS. DELANY.

In 1861-62 Mrs. Delany's autobiography and correspondence was edited by one of her descendants, the late Lady Llanover, and published by the Bentleys in six volumes, at a cost of £5 a set. Not only are the size and price of these volumes prohibitive, but the fact that the book has been long

out of print and difficult to obtain has led to the present abridged, or popular, edition, which its editor, Mr. George Paston, was authorized to prepare, and which should prove of great interest. Lady Llanover's daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, of Llanover, has afforded Mr. Paston much help, besides giving him opportunities to examine the manuscripts, pictures, embroideries and other relics of Mrs. Delany preserved at Llanover. Several unpublished letters in Mrs. Delany's handwriting were found, as well as curious records of the social life of the period. Mr. Pam, a descendant of the Granville family, also loaned a package of Mrs. Delany's letters in his possession, from which extracts have been made, while Macmillan and Company, the present owners of the Bentley rights, have granted permission to print extracts from the autobiography and correspondence of this celebrated woman.

The letters written from Ireland give faithful pictures of social life in Dublin in the eighteenth century, which are interesting reading. Mrs. Pendarves and her friend, Mrs. Donnellan, had undertaken what was then a long perilous journey, to visit the latter's sister, Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Bishop of Killala. The Irish visit was very enjoyable and resulted in two intimacies—one with Swift, with whom a correspondence was kept up for many years; the second was with Dr. Delany, whom she married about ten years later, after the death of his first wife.

A review of the original edition of this memoir, published in *Blackwood's* for April, 1862, ends as follows: "On her and such as her the world bestows spontaneously and of grace such tender myrtle crowns as neither toil nor talent can obtain." The book is illustrated by well-made photogravure portraits of people mentioned in the book, including a charming one of Mrs. Delany, taken in her old days, painted by Opie, which forms the frontispiece to the volume. 225 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.



## LETTERS OF THOMAS EDWARD BROWN.

The late T. E. Brown, affectionately known among his intimates as "T. E. B.," was born in the Isle of Man in 1830. He died very recently, comparatively little known to the world at large, but lamented passionately by those who were of his circle. He was a famous Oxford scholar, a Fellow of Oriel, for some time head master of the Crypt School at Gloucester, and for a much longer period a highly-prized master at Clifton. He seems to have been, in the first place, emphatically a man; one of those healthy souls whose every word and deed somehow seem compact of truth, cheerfulness and strength. He had depths of seriousness, of religious faith and spiritual tenderness, but he was also a mimic, a humorist, a lover of books and music, a devotee of beautiful scenery and of all things gentle and fine.

In his prose no less than in lyrical rhapsodies he had a happy faculty for expressing exactly what he felt. There is a great deal in these volumes that has the charm of showing in perfect freshness the impression made upon an original temperament by a book, a scene, a man. And if he is not always the best guide in the world where his likes and dislikes are engaged among works of art—as when he eulogizes Victor Hugo, saying that "there has been no poet like him since Shakespeare"—he is often illuminating nevertheless. When a friend sends him a satire he writes: "Satire is an undoubted branch of poetry; but I do not affect it much. There is a strong, healthy, noble satire, the *sæva indignatio* of the Latin classics. But, short of that, satire seems only an element of discontent and unhappiness. \* \* \* I have a great notion of being the master of my own happiness, and not suffering it to be contingent on the manners and conduct of other people." Thus he glides with the true instinct of the man of mind from the outside of literature to its core, from books to life.

"T. E. B." was a strong, bright spirit who loved literature, who did hard educational work with a will, but was always conscious of the open air, always eager for things wholesome and fortifying. His letters are beyond doubt curiously enthralling, unlike those of every other writer in epistolary literature. Two volumes, 240, 248 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## VAN DYCK.

The exhibition of Van Dyck's work in 1899, on the 300th anniversary of his birth, as was the case in the exhibition of Rembrandt's paintings at the time of the coronation of the young Queen of Holland, has been made the occasion for a sumptuous volume. In all fifty paintings are reproduced in heliogravure, worked off with care, though the inking is sometimes muddy and not quite satisfactory. These are arranged for the most part chronologically, though in regard to many of them it is possible only to indicate that they were painted before 1621, or between the various dates. As far as possible, however, in the arrangement, the works of his Italian period are placed first, the early portrait painting which gave him his reputation is arranged next, and his English portraits of the court of Charles, with one of his sacred works, are in the end of the volume.

The exhibition brought together an unusual number of works in private collections not ordinarily accessible, and several in the lesser towns and churches of the Netherlands. It is possible in following them to trace the gradual development of Van Dyck's works, his mastery of the conditions of gentle portraiture, and his extraordinary capacity for conveying breeding, not only in his handling of the face, figure and pose, but in the indefinable distinction which attaches to his composition, and his handling of the surface of a portrait. His restraint and charm in color inevitably disappear in the black and white reproduction, however carefully done; but the

other qualities, which are on the whole those for which Van Dyck is most famous, survive the photograph and reappear in these pages.

An introductory sketch reviews Van Dyck's life, briefly narrating the successive stages of his career. Each of the fifty pictures is accompanied

by a letter-press, carefully describing it noting its character and indicating where it now is, though the history of the pictures is given less in detail than is desirable. This volume, as a whole, is a memorable tribute to a great painter, who has not before been the subject of a similar record.

## CHRISTMAS POEMS

### CHRISTMAS BELLS.

Christmas bells! Christmas bells!  
Sounding from the long ago,—  
How the music rises, swells,  
Brings a glow on winter's snow;  
Christmas bells.

Christmas morn! Christmas morn!  
Every morn its blessing brings;  
And to mortals sad, forlorn,  
Hope uprises heavenward, sings,  
Christmas morn.

Every morn we are born,—  
Born unto a glorious day!  
Born to good and born to God.  
Let us rise from earth and sod,—  
Rise away.

Christ was born! Christ was born!  
May he not be born again,  
In the hearts of waiting men  
On this day and on this morn,  
Now as then?

Christmas bells! Christmas bells!  
Sounding from the long ago,—  
How the music rises, swells,  
Brings a glow on winter's snow:  
Christmas bells.

LYDIA L. A. VERY.

### THE END OF THE PLAY.

The play is done, the curtain drops.  
Slow falling to the prompter's bell.  
A moment yet the actor stops  
And looks around, to say farewell.  
It is an irksome word and task;  
And when he's laughed, and said his say,  
He shows as he removes his mask,  
A face that's anything but gay.

One word, ere yet the evening ends,  
Let's close it with a parting rhyme,  
And pledge a hand to all young friends,  
As fits the merry Christmas time.

On life's wild scene you, too, have parts,  
That fate ere long shall bid you play;  
Good night! with honest, gentle hearts,  
A kindly greeting go away!

Good night!—I'd say, the griefs, the joys,  
Just hinted in the mimic page,  
The triumphs and defeats of boys,  
Are but repeated in our age.  
I'd say, your woes were not less keen,  
Your hopes more vain than those of men;  
Your pangs or pleasures of fifteen  
At forty-five played o'er again.

I'd say, we suffer and we strive  
Not less nor more as men than boys;  
With grizzled beards at forty-five,  
As erst at twelve in corduroys;  
And if in times of sacred youth  
We learned at home to love and pray,  
Pray Heaven that early love and truth  
May never wholly pass away.

And in the world, as in the school,  
I'd say, how fate may change and shift;  
The prize be sometimes with the fool,  
The race not always to the swift.  
The strong may yield, the good may fall,  
The great man be a vulgar clown,  
The knave be lifted over all,  
The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design?  
Blessed be He who took and gave!  
Why should you, mother, Charles, not  
mine,  
Be weeping at her darling's grave?  
We bow to Heaven that will'd it so,  
That darkly rules the fate of all,  
That sends the respite or the blow,  
That's free to give, or to recall.

This crowns his feast with wine and wit:  
Who brought him to that mirth and  
state?  
His betters, see, below him set,  
Or hunger hopeless at the gate.

Who bade the mud from Dives's wheel  
To spurn the rags of Lazarus?  
Come, brother, in that dust we'll kneel,  
Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus.

So each shall mourn in life's advance,  
Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed;  
Shall grieve for many a forfeit chance,  
And longing passion unfulfilled.  
Amen! whatever fate be sent,  
Pray God the heart may kindly glow,  
Although the head with cares be bent,  
And whitened with the winter snow.

Come wealth or want, come good or ill,  
Let young and old accept their part,  
And bow before the Awful Will,  
And bear it with an honest heart,  
Who misses or who wins the prize.  
Go, lose or conquer as you can;  
But if you fail, or if you rise,  
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentleman, or old, or young!  
(Bear kindly with my humble lays);  
The sacred chorus first was sung  
Upon the first of Christmas days:  
The shepherds heard it overhead—  
The joyful angels raised it then:  
Glory to Heaven on high, it said,  
And peace on earth to gentlemen.

My song, save this, is little worth;  
I lay the weary pen aside,  
And wish you health, and love, and mirth,  
As fits the solemn Christmastide.  
As fits the holy Christmas birth,  
Be this, good friends, our carol still—  
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,  
To men of gentle will.

WILLIAM M. THACKERAY.

### "GOD REST YOU MERRY, GENTLEMEN."

God rest you merry, gentlemen,  
Let nothing you dismay,  
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,  
Was born upon this day,  
To save us all from Satan's power  
When we were gone astray.  
Oh, tidings of comfort and joy,  
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour was  
born on Christmas day.

In Bethlehem in Jewry  
This blessed Babe was born,  
And laid within a manger  
Upon this blessed morn;  
To which His mother Mary  
Nothing did take in scorn.  
Oh, tidings, etc.

From God our Heavenly Father  
A blessed angel came,  
And unto certain shepherds  
Brought tidings of the same,  
How that in Bethlehem was born  
The Son of God by name.  
Oh, tidings, etc.

"Fear not," then said the angel;  
"Let nothing you affright;  
This day is born a Saviour;  
Of virtue, power and might;  
So frequently to vanquish all  
The friends of Satan quite."  
Oh, tidings, etc.

The shepherds at those tidings  
Rejoiced much in mind,  
And left their flocks afeeding.  
In tempest, storm, and wind,  
And went to Bethlehem straightway,  
This blessed Babe to find.  
Oh, tidings, etc.

But when to Bethlehem they came,  
Whereat this Infant lay,  
They found him in a manger,  
Where oxen feed on hay;  
His mother Mary, kneeling,  
Unto the Lord did pray.  
Oh, tidings, etc.

Now to the Lord sing praises,  
All you within this place,  
And with true love and brotherhood  
Each other now embrace;  
This holy tide of Christmas  
All others doth efface.  
Oh, tidings, etc.

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

M. A. A.—

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is the author of the poem commencing "Laugh, and the world laughs with you."

M. W. C. asks the name of the poem of which this is a part:—

"I saw two summer currents,  
Flow smoothly to their meeting,  
And join their course in silent force  
In peace each other greeting."

W. L. asks: Who is the author of the following quotation: "Education is an admirable thing; but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught."

## NOTES

A new book by Oliver Herford, who has been called the "worthy successor of Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll in the realm of nonsense verse," will be one of the features of the holiday season. "Overheard in a Garden" is the title of this new collection, which includes many verses and drawings never before published. The volume will take rank with Mr. Herford's former nonsense books, "The Bashful Earthquake" and "A Child's Primer of Natural History" which was so popular last Christmas season.

"The Hoosiers" is a book by Meredith Nicholson which sets forth the beginnings of culture in Indiana, from the settlement of the territory; describes the Hoosier type and dialect and the early centers of agitation and enlightenment, such as New Harmony; and after thus studying the environment and its pioneer antecedents, examines the literary product with much fullness and detail. It will be issued by the Macmillan Company in the series of "National Studies of American Letters," which is edited by Professor George E. Woodberry.

D. Appleton and Company have in preparation a work entitled "The Private Life of the Prince of Wales," which will describe the actual daily life of the heir apparent to the English throne, his occupations at home and his amusements abroad. The volume will be profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs.

## OBITUARY

The Right Honorable Maximilian Friedrich Müller, Corpus Professor of Comparative Philology at Oxford University, better known as Max Müller, died at Oxford, October 28. Professor Max Müller was the son of Wilhelm Müller, the German poet, and was born at Dessau, December 6, 1823. He was educated in the public schools of Dessau and the University of Leipsic and Berlin. He went to England in 1846 to collect material for an edition of "Rig-Veda," the sacred hymns of the Brahmans, from manuscripts at the East India House and the Bodleian Library. He was induced to stay there on the agreement of the East India Company to publish his work. He settled at Oxford, and after receiving many honors from the university and filling several posts there he became professor of comparative philology in 1868. He delivered a lecture on "Religions of the

World" in Westminster Abbey in 1873, this being the only address ever delivered by a layman within the Abbey. He published many works on religion and languages. Most of his essays were printed in "Chips from a German Workshop." In 1898 he published "Auld Lang Syne," a volume of reminiscences.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

Charles Dudley Warner died at Hartford, Conn., on October 21. He was born at Plainfield, Mass., September 12, 1829, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1851. While in college he contributed to the magazines, and at his graduation took the prize in English. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard (1872) and from Dartmouth (1874). He first appeared before the public as an author in 1870, and his writings, which have been very popular, have all been marked by grace, delicate humor, keen and discriminating observation, subtle charm and great versatility. Among his best-known works are: "My Summer in a Garden" (1870); "Backlog Studies," a volume of essays (1872); "My Winter on the Nile" (1876); "Being a Boy," reminiscences of his youth (1877); "Captain John Smith" (1881); "Washington Irving" (1881); "Their Pilgrimage," a series of papers descriptive of American watering places (1886); "Studies in the South and West" (1889); "A Little Journey in the World," a novel (1890), and "Our Italy," dealing with life and scenes in California in 1891.—*Pittsburg Post*.

### LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe  
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead

Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,  
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet  
May fall so low but love may lift his head:

Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,  
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vainly turn aside  
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead  
But may awaken strong and glorified,  
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown  
And by the cross on which the Saviour bled,

And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,  
Let something good be said.  
From *Home-Folks*, by JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

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*See review.*

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**PILGRIM SHORE, THE.** By Edmund H. Garrett. This book does for the South Shore what the author's popular volume, "Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast," did for the North Shore of New England. His descriptions and illustrations begin at Dorchester and picture and treat of the whole Massachusetts Coast as far as Plymouth. With many little pictures drawn from nature or from fancy by the writer. 234 pp. 12mo.

**PYRAMIDS AND PROGRESS: SKETCHES FROM EGYPT.** By John Ward, F. S. A. The author's aim has been to give a popular account of Egypt, its places of interest and its people. The book contains an introduction by Professor Sayce and some 300 illustrations. 288 pp. 12mo.

**UNKNOWN SWITZERLAND. Reminiscences of travel.** By Victor Tissot. These reminiscences of travel take the author through the portion of Switzerland in the Engadine, on the Inn, in the Valais and Gruyère. It is illustrated by photogravures or half-tones from photographs, printed on thick paper. The narrative is a sprightly account of a French traveler who treats his work throughout as a serious exploration into unknown regions. A dark cloth binding, with somewhat showy side stamp in colors, completes a Christmas volume. 371 pp. 12mo.

**WOMAN TENDERFOOT, A.** By Grace Galatin Seton-Thompson. Over one hundred and fifty illustrations. 12mo.  
*See review.*

**WORLD'S DISCOVERIES, THE.** The story of bold voyages by brave navigators during a thousand years. By William Henry Johnson, author of "The King's Henchman," etc. This book describes the voyages of Marco Polo, Magellan, Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Drake, Sir John Franklin, Nordenskiöld, etc., and shows what desperate suffering has been endured by men whose one thought as to bring back to their own nation knowledge of a new and undiscovered world. With maps and illustrations. 416 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**WRONGS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD, THE.** By Mrs. Marcus B. Fuller. With an introduction by Ramabai. The whole subject of domestic life in India, particularly among the Hindus, is thoroughly discussed, and the relation of the Hindu woman to the domestic circle and to the Indian Government is here set forth in a way that is full of pathos and interest. Illustrated. 302 pp. Indexed. 12mo.



## USEFUL AND FINE ARTS

**AMERICAN GLASSWARE OLD AND NEW.** A sketch of the glass industry in the United States. By Edwin Atlee Barber, A. M., author of "Pottery and Porcelain of the United States," etc. This manual lists and describes of all these designs that are known, and tells everything that can be learned about them, while a special chapter treats of the little glass teacup-plates which our grandmothers used sixty years or more ago, with their heads of statesmen, log cabins, eagles, monuments and noted steam vessels of the period. Illustrated. 112 pp. Indexed. 16mo.

## W A R B O O K S

**CHINA'S ONLY HOPE.** An appeal. By Her Greatest Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung, with the sanction of the present Emperor Kwang-Su. Translated from the Chinese edition by Samuel I. Woodbridge. Introduction by Griffith John, D. D. With frontispiece. 151 pp. 12mo. *See review.*

**IAN HAMILTON'S MARCH.** By Winston Spencer Churchill, author of "The River War," etc. Together with extracts from the diary of Lieutenant H. Frankland. With portrait, maps and plans. 409 pp. With appendix. 12mo.

**LEAGUER OF LADYSMITH, THE.** By Captain C. M. Dixon. The author, an officer through the siege, reproduces here, with much humor and the strong feeling felt by the British towards the Boers, a series of water-color sketches in the English amateur style, stiff as to the arms and legs,

but with a good eye for general relations, taken during the siege of Ladysmith. Illustrated. 8vo. Oblong.

**REAL CHINESE QUESTION, THE.** By Chester Holcombe, author of "The Real Chinaman," etc. 386 pp. 12mo. *See With New Books.*

**STORY OF CHINA, THE.** With a description of the events relating to the present struggle. By Neville P. Edwards, author of "The Transvaal in War and Peace." A pamphlet compiled from various familiar sources, with half-tone illustrations, and indented catch titles, about one-half devoted to recent events. With seventy illustrations and maps from photographs taken by the author and others, and from original drawings. 128 pp. 8vo. Paper.

**WITH BOTH ARMIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.** By Richard Harding Davis, F. R. G. S., author of "Soldiers of Fortune," etc. Illustrated. 237 pp. 12mo. *See review and With New Books.*

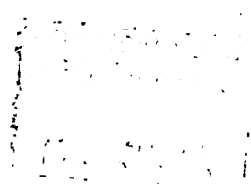
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*Irving Bacheller*



## IRVING BACHELLER



**I**rving Bacheller, author of "Eben Holden," is a son of the North Country here so well depicted in his "forest-scented" story. He comes of far-back Puritan colonial stock, but he was born in Pierpont, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the twenty-sixth of September, 1859. His birthplace was on Waterman Hill, an elevation overlooking the scene of "Paradise Valley." Into this valley his father moved when his son was but a child, and the boy was thus brought up on one of the finest farms in the whole township. The lad's schooling was begun in the old Howard School House, where the scene of the temperance debate in "Eben Holden" was laid, but his mother also was a lover of books and nourished that love in her boy. At thirteen, young Bacheller went to work in a country store, and the insight into rural character there attained never left him, as "Eben Holden" testifies. Later, his father removed to Canton, the seat of St. Lawrence University, and Mr. Bacheller "finished" his education in Canton Academy and St. Lawrence University, graduating from the latter seat of learning in 1882. The cane rush and the graduation oration

described in "Eben Holden" are University facts.

After leaving college, Mr. Bacheller went to New York City, in August, 1882, and took up newspaper work, first on the *Daily Hotel Reporter* and later on the *Brooklyn Times*. Late in 1884 Mr. Bacheller gave up his reporter's pencil to start the Bacheller Syndicate, known to all American newspapers as a purveyor of available stories and sketches of high quality. Many authors now famous, notably Stephen Crane, were introduced to the reading public through the Bacheller Syndicate.

After a long and prosperous career in this special field, Mr. Bacheller returned to journalism as one of the editorial staff of the *New York World*. And there "Eben Holden" found him. The phenomenal success of that story has induced the author to give up journalism for story telling.

Mr. Bacheller is a member of the Authors' Club of New York, and was founder of the unique Lantern Club. He and his wife occupy apartments on St. Nicholas avenue, in New York City, where he is at work on a new romance, which, however, he will neither hurry to finish or publish.

## LONDON ANNOUNCEMENTS



Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly a novel dealing with Canadian life, by F. Clifford Smith, entitled "A Daughter of Patricians." The story treats of a phase of life little known in England, and is partly founded on a curious marriage law which is being much discussed in Canada just now. The book will be illustrated.—*London Publishers' Circular.*

\* \*

Among the new books relating to South Africa is one announced by Mr. Elliot Stock, to appear shortly, entitled "The Cape as I Found It," by Miss Beatrice M. Hicks. It will give information concerning family life among the colonists and the Boers.—*London Athenæum.*

\* \*

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons announce for immediate publication a sacred anthology of prose and verse entitled "Flowers of the Cave." The editors are Mr. Laurie Maguire and Mr. Cecil Headlam, whose volume of "Prayers from the Poets," published by the same firm last year, is now in its second edition.—*London Academy.*

Professor Weekley, of University College, Nottingham, has in preparation a work to be entitled "The Revised French Grammar," incorporating the simplifications authorized by the recent decree of the French Minister of Public Instruction. It will be published at an early date by Mr. W. B. Clive, University Tutorial Press.—*London Publishers' Circular.*

\* \*

Messrs. Watts and Company are about to publish a new work by the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Hoxton, well known as "The Radical Parson." The book is entitled "Christ in London."—*London Academy.*

\* \*

A third edition, revised and enlarged, of Dr. Stubb's lectures on the study of mediæval and modern history and kindred subjects will be issued immediately from the Clarendon press. In addition to the lectures delivered by the Bishop of Oxford in the years 1867-1884, the new volume will contain two addresses given at Oxford and Reading.—*London Athenæum.*

## R U T H H A L L



Ruth Hall, author of two historical books for boys and of "The Black Gown," is of the curiously-mixed ancestry of most Americans. She has not only what someone calls "the inevitable Scotch-Irish grandfather," but an English grandfather as well, a Dutch and a Welsh Rogers, first Smithfield martyr.

Miss Hall was born and bred in the Rensselaerwyck she describes *con amore*. Her birthplace was Schoharie; her home since infancy has been Catskill, at the foot of Rip Van Winkle's Mountains. With this town serving what Mrs. Browning says is the chief end of a home, "a place to come back to," Miss Hall has traveled widely and spent much time at New York.

She was a writer for leading periodicals and an industrious newspaper worker before she attempted historic fiction. The success of "In the Brave Days of Old" and "The Boys of Scrooby" led their author to essay a story for older readers in a new field. No novelist had touched upon that picturesque, peculiar life of Old Albany, unlike any other town in the world, and unknown in its details to most of the world. It is Rensselaerwyck, its superstitions, customs, singular speech, manners and habit of living, which is depicted with the thrilling scenes of 150 years ago, in "The Black Gown."

Books, like proverbs, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed.—*Sir William Temple.*



RUTH HALL

## NEW YEAR POEMS

### NEW YEAR CHIMES.

Clash! Clash! peal the bells;  
New-Year life their welcome tells,  
Wealth of sunny days to be.  
Sing the joy bells gleefully:  
"Golden hours and days we give,  
Hours and days in which to live  
In the ways of truth and right."  
So the bells ring forth with might,  
Heralding a future bright:

Clash! Clash! peal the bells.

G. WEATHERLY.

Melt all those fatuous vapors, whose false  
light  
Purblinds the world, and leads them from  
the right;  
And may our Sol like that rise once again,  
Mounted triumphant in a prosperous reign.  
May all the Phaetons that, in spite o' th'  
crown,  
Would guide his chariot, tumble headlong  
down;  
So shall the land with happiness be crowned,  
When men turn right, and only years turn  
round.

ALEXANDER BROME.

### A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The season now requires a man should  
send  
Some worthy present to his worthier  
friend;  
And I (though poor in purse) do wear a  
heart  
That is ambitious to perform a part  
In celebration of this new-born day;  
And having nothing to present, I'll pray  
And having nothing to present, I'll pray  
So much more blest than t' other, as more  
new.  
And in it so much happiness abound,  
To turn us all to good, yet not turn round.  
And may the sun, that now begins t' appear  
I' th' horizon to usher in the year,

### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

While the bald trees stretch forth their  
long, lank arms,  
And starving birds peck nigh the reeky  
farms;  
While houseless cattle paw the yellow field,  
Or, coughing, shiver in the pervious bield,  
And nought more gladsome in the hedge  
is seen  
Than the dark holly's grimly glistening  
green,—  
At such a time the ancient year goes by,  
To join its parents in eternity;  
At such a time the merry year is born,  
Like the bright berry from the naked  
thorn.



The bells ring out; the hoary steeple rocks.  
Hark! the long story of a score of clocks;  
For, once a year, the village clocks agree,—  
E'en clocks unite to sound the hour of glee,  
And every cottage has a light awake.  
Unusual stars long flicker o'er the lake.  
The moon on high, if any moon be there,  
May peep, or wink, no mortal now will  
care;  
For 'tis the season when the nights are  
long,—  
There's time, ere morn, for each to sing his  
song.

The year departs, a blessing on its head;  
We mourn not for it, for it is not dead.  
Dead? What is that? a word to joy un-  
known,  
Which love abhors, and faith will never  
own;  
A word whose meaning sense could never  
find,  
That has no truth in matter nor in mind.  
The passing breeze, gone as soon as felt;  
The flakes of snow that in the soft air melt;  
The wave that whitening curls its frothy  
crest,  
And falls to sleep upon its mother's breast,  
The smile that sinks into a maiden's eye,—  
They come, they go, they change, they do  
not die:  
So the old year—that fond and formal  
name—  
Is with us yet, another and the same.

And are the thoughts that evermore are  
fleeing;  
The moments that make up our being's  
being;  
The silent workings of unconscious love,  
Or the dull hate which clings and will not  
move,  
In the dark caverns of the gloomy heart;  
The fancies wild and horrible, which start  
Like loathsome reptiles from their crank-  
ling holes  
From foul, neglected corner of our souls,—  
Are these less vital than the wave or wind.  
Or snow that melts and leaves no trace  
behind?  
Oh, let them perish all, or pass away,  
And let our spirits feel a new year's day!

A New Year's day,—'tis but a term of art,  
An arbitrary line upon the chart  
Of Time's unbounded sea,—fond fancy's  
creature,  
To reason alien, and unknown to nature.  
Nay, 'tis a joyful day, a day of hope!  
Bound, merry dancer, like an antelope;  
And as that lovely creature, far from man,  
Gleams through the spicy groves of Hin-  
dostan,

Flash through the labyrinth of the mazy  
dance,  
With foot as nimble, and as keen a glance.  
And we, whom many New Year's days  
have told  
The sober truth that we are growing old,  
For this one night—aye, and for many  
more—  
Will be as jocund as we were of yore.  
Kind hearts can make December blithe as  
May,  
And in each morrow find a New Year's  
day.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

#### A THOUGHT SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

The more we live, more brief appear  
Our life's succeeding stages;  
A day to childhood seems a year,  
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,  
Ere passion yet disorders,  
Steals, lingering like a river smooth  
Along its grassy borders.

But, as the care-worn cheek grows wan,  
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,  
Ye stars, that measure life to man,  
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and  
breath,  
And life itself is vapid,  
Why, as we reach the Falls of death,  
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange, yet who would change  
Time's course to slower speeding,  
When one by one our friends have gone,  
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength  
Indemnifying fleetness;  
And those of Youth, a seeming length,  
Proportioned to their sweetness.

CAMPBELL.

McClure, Phillips and Company have just  
ready the experiences of "An American  
Engineer in China," by William Barclay  
Parsons, who presents a view of China and  
the Chinese from the standpoint of indus-  
trial development as it exists at present and  
along the lines it is likely to follow in the  
future. The book contains reproductions  
of a number of interesting photographs.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR for JANUARY

1. *Ludovic Halevy—1834, Paris.*  
Froufrou—Toto Chez Tata—Abbe Constantine.
2. *Henry Kingsley—1830, England.*  
Ravenshoe—Old Margaret—Reginald Hetberidge.
3. *George Manville Fenn—1831, England.*  
Master of the Ceremonies—Double Cunning—High Play.
4. *Jakob Ludwig Grimm—1785, Germany.*  
Legal Antiquities of Germany—History of the German Language—German Mythology.
5. *Daniel Wilson—1816, Edinburgh.*  
Prehistoric Annals of Scotland—Prehistoric Man—Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh.
6. *Jean Reboul—1796, France.*  
"The Angel and the Infant"—Poesies Nouvelles—Les Traditionnelles.
7. *Julia Kavanagh—1825, Ireland.*  
Madeleine—Nathalie—Woman in France.
8. *W. W. Collins—1824, London.*  
Dead Secret—Woman in White—No Name.
9. *C. E. A. Gayarre—1805, Louisiana.*  
Historie de la Louisiane—Louisiana: Its History as a French Colony—History of Spanish Domination in Louisiana.
10. *Charles G. D. Roberts—1860, Canada.*  
In Divers Times—The Book of the Native—The Forge in the Forest.
11. *Bayard Taylor—1825, Pennsylvania.*  
El Dorado—Story of Kennet—John Godfrey's Fortunes.
12. *James M. Baldwin—1861, South Carolina.*  
Handbook of Psychology—Elements of Psychology—Mental Development in the Child and in the Race.
13. *Horatio Alger, Jr.—1834, Massachusetts.*  
Sam's Chance—Ragged Dick—Victor Vane.
14. *Pierre Loti—1850, France.*  
Madam Crysantheme—Le Roman d' un Spahi—La Galilee.
15. *P. C. Asbjornsen—1812, Norway.*  
Tales of the Mountain Spirits—Christmas Tree Story Books—Norwegian Stories.
16. *Wm. R. Thayer—1859, Boston.*  
Confessions of Hermes—Hesper—Throne Makers.
17. *Henry M. Baird—1832, Philadelphia.*  
Rise of the Huguenots of France—The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre—The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
18. *Henry Austin Dobson—1840, England.*  
William Hogarth—At the Sign of the Lyre—Old World Idylls.
19. *Augustine Birrell—1850, Liverpool.*  
Obiter Dicta—Men, Women and Books—Res Judicatæ.
20. *F. C. Baylor—1848, Arkansas.*  
On Both Sides—Juan and Juanita—Behind the Blue Ridge.
21. *Helen H. Gardener—1858, Virginia.*  
Men, Women and Gods—Is This Your Son, My Lord?—Pushed by Unseen Hands.
22. *George N. G. Byron—1788, London.*  
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—Don Juan—Other Poems.
23. *Marie Henri Beyle—1783, France.*  
History of Painting in Italy—Rome, Naples and Florence—Life of Rossini.
24. *Robert Grant—1852, Massachusetts.*  
An Average Man—The Bachelor's Christmas—Jack Hall.
25. *Robert Burns—1759, Scotland.*  
"The Twa Herds"—"Tam o' Shanter"—Holy Willie's Prayer.
26. *Mary Mapes Dodge—1838, New York.*  
Donald and Dorothy—When Life is Young—Hans Brinker.
27. *Rossiter Johnson—1840, New York.*  
Phæton Rogers—History of the War of Secession—The End of a Rainbow.
28. *Sabine Baring-Gould—1834, England.*  
The Broom Squire—Domitia—Furze Bloom.
29. *Alfred J. Church—1839, England.*  
Two Thousand Years Ago—Fall of Carthage—Stories from Homer.
30. *Walter S. Landor—1775, England.*  
Count Julian—The Hellenics—Lost Fruit of an Old Tree.
31. *Benjamin W. Wells—1856, New Hampshire.*  
Modern German Literature—Modern French Literature—A Century of French Literature.



# WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

Mr. Lloyd Osbourne has a special personal interest in letters because he was trained to the short story by Robert Louis Stevenson, his stepfather. He served a full literary apprenticeship, and had from Stevenson high praise. He shared with the Master in the "Wrong-box," 1889, the "Wrecker," 1892, and "Ebb-tide," 1894. His first volume alone appears in "The Queen vs. Billy," nine short stories, some or all from the various magazines, though the title story from *Scribner's* and "Frenchy's Last Job," the *Cosmopolitan*, are those from the more conspicuous monthlies. These are all stories of the South Sea Islands, told with even, well-bred simplicity. They do not witch with style. Neither have they the magic of penetrating reality. They are well made. They tell well. And each somewhere, for an instant, makes you gasp.

\* \*

Luca Della Robbia is the only artist in all art who has won a place of the first order by his work in pottery. Other work of this order exists in pottery—as witness the Phidian terra-cotta fragment in the Louvre. Robbia's "Cantoria" is in marble—those singing and playing boys so often reproduced; but no other man could destroy all but his fired glazed clay and still hold his full place. On his work there has recently been a converging light. Our knowledge of the origin and movement of stanniferous enamels and majolica has been much helped by Dieulafoy, and dis-

coveries in Cyprus and the cataloguing of Damascene and Rhodian work. Mr. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum has added his studious descriptive catalogues and last his "Majolica," 1897. Professor Argnani has published an exhaustive Italian study, crabbed but thorough. Lastly, and for a rapid instructive survey, are Prof. Allan Marquand's articles of which one on the succession of Robbia's work (*American Journal of Archaeology*, 1894) gives the best presentment accessible of the artist development. These are but a minute part of the three and a half pages of authorities made the basis of her manual, "Luca Della Robbia," by the Marchesa Burlammaqui in the "Great Master's" series. No special critical penetration is here, and lack of technical process and minute knowledge. The illustrations—thirty-two—good, the sketch complete, the catalogue of the works satisfactory, and the biography from received authorities.

\* \*

The play of the day inexorably follows the society of the day. Mr. Pintero is not Thomas William Robertson, and "The Gay Lord Quex" not "Ours," because the society of the first twenty years of Victoria's reign is not the society of its last twenty years. The technical skill of the playwright is far above Robertson. The play of the Restoration is here reproduced, less grossly, but not less plainly. In this play, the only gentleman in it accepts the house in which he is visiting his affianced bride to have his farewell rendezvous

with his titled mistress. The relation between a play like this and the British smash in South Africa is direct, simple and unmistakable.

\* \*

Walter Pater is an author loved by those who read him, and read only by those who love him. The minute verbal care with which he enameled his style has the richness, the stiffness and the enduring charm of *cloisonné*. To the younger writers of the last twenty-five years he has been a perpetual lesson. His works, published fragmentarily, written slowly, little regarded as they appeared, save in a narrow world at Oxford, often the rejected of the magazines, have now been printed in an adequate library edition, of which "Marius, the Epicurean" has just appeared, with side stamp and Roman modification of the Greek anthemion—as, indeed, he himself was the issue of a like artificial generation—comely lettering on the dull green cloth casing, and a page of fair print on a broad surface precisely suited for its purpose. Not often in the overturning of many books does an edition more exactly suited to its purpose appear, or one better deserving the cherishing of guarded shelves.

\* \*

Australia is a sealed book to most Americans, and still waits for some author to unlock its life. A book for boys, "The White Stone," by Mr. Herbert C. MacIlwaine, which has just been republished in this country, after appearing in England, is a surprisingly vivid and interesting account of the conditions of life in Australia. Most Australian books go slightly daft on the convict and ranger side of Australian life, which, is after all, exceptional. Mr. MacIlwaine has narrated the ordinary prosaic, difficult life of the Australian bush with an accuracy which renders the book a "document." There is a mother in the book, but the Australian young

woman has no special place in it. She is, I judge from some observation, a "handful."

\* \*

"Les Trophées," by M. José Maria de Heredia, a single volume of sonnets, has probably given its author more fame than any one volume in modern verse. Published in June, 1893, by July it had seen ten editions. The following year M. de Heredia was elected a member of the French Academy over Zola. Mr. Frank Sewall has translated these sonnets, perhaps the most difficult to render in French poetry, each into sixteen lines of heroic blank verse, line for line. M. Sewall calls these sonnets; but a sonnet without the rhymes of the octave and sestet is a perfumeless rose, the shape kept and the spirit gone. M. de Heredia is the foremost lapidary in verse working in letters. With infinite pains he has graven his sonnets as men carve gems. His work has the jeweler's perfection. It gleams with meaning and shines with verbal lustre. But it has also the crowded line, thronged with meaning. This gives dignity. Mr. Sewall, in his version, has this. His verse has a stately march. He is rarely misled into transferring instead of translating, as "rudes et sévères" is not "rude and severe." Meaning is closely held. The translation has a certain slow movement not in the original, though this English version impresses one as reflecting the work of a man of genius.

\* \*

Mr. Frederick Henri Seymour has read the translation of Confucius, caught here and there a sentiment and precept, added much of an apothegmatic flavor not in the least like the Chinese philosopher, published the result in a sort of imitation Chinese binding, in red ink on a decorated page, and called it "Ye Wisdom of Confucius." There are many ways of making a book.

Mary Russell Mitford is the first of a line of which Miss Wilkins is the last. It is now eighty-two years since the early chapters of "Our Village" first appeared in *The Ladies' Magazine*. "Sense and Sensibility" had been in the field eight years and "Waverley" five. The sketches of "Three Mile Cross," between Reading and Basingstoke, reached their final shape in 1832. After years of neglect, they appear in the "Temple Classics," where these simple narratives of simple life will be read once more. After nigh a century of the sampler school in village annals, this naive embroidery of plant and tree, field and farmer, maid and man, still charms. As did short, plump Miss Mitford, with her round arms, the arms so often about her dearest friend, Elizabeth Barrett. As for Mary, I love to think of her at a party, in "a large yellow turban," just bought, still carrying behind the card, "Very chaste, only five and threepence."

\* \*

Mr. Oliver Herford has grown somewhat conscious of the fact that he has a reputation as a wit. "Overheard in a Garden" gathers verse, much of it from *Life*, a very little of it good and all of it light and in that vein readable. Notable it is not. Mr. Herford says funnier things than he writes.

\* \*

"International Law," by Mr. F. E. Smith, in the "Temple Primers," is as compact a statement as one is likely to find. Strongly English in its leanings, and sufficiently slovenly to quote our decisions without a citation, it has the faults of a pure compilation; but it has the advantage of brevity, and on subjects where like manuals have usually mere general statements, like the three-mile limit, rivers, blockade, intervention, etc., Mr. Smith follows the historical method and cites cases.

\* \*

Stories of the Syrian quarter in New York have for some time been

appearing in the *N. Y. Evening Post*. They have local color and personal knowledge of this strange, transplanted Oriental life, with its double aspect, the hot hustling for American wages and its strange, inconsequent brooding on the East long past. Mr. Norman Duncan, who has collected six of these stories in "The Soul of the Street," has caught the last. Fanciful his pages are; but the inconceivable melancholy of the Eastern scholar in a Western street is on them.

\* \*

Nothing so proves the strength of the religious sentiment as the verse people are willing to read about it. It is remarkable verse which sells an edition. The living American poets are few who can reach a sale of 500 copies. Miss Anna J. Granniss has just published "Speedwell," her third volume. The first, "Skipped Stiches," is in the seventh thousand. "Sandwort," the second, has had a sale of 4,000—all within ten years. The Rev. W. Garrett Horderer, of Ealing, London, W., who compiled "The Treasury of American Sacred Song"—which shows how far one goes under modern conditions for the simpler necessities of life—gives "Speedwell" a pretty preface, in which he says it "is not without fault of technique, which is true. "Veronica" and "over," this is not, so to speak, technical rhyme. Yet it sells. For the best of reasons. These poems simply express simple religious sentiment, emotion and love. These never grow cold. Nor do the simple joys of the countryside. Tell them with a little rhyme and metre, and the world of readers passes the "proud full rail of verse" to listen.

\* \*

There are no baths in Bohemia. "La vie de Bohème," by Henri Mürger, now translated "Bohemian Life," makes this plain. There men and women, whose life is described as if it had some aureola of genius, pig to-

gether in dirt, physical as well as moral. Any reasonably clean, civilized man must gag at the Augean barracks here set down. Yet these dregs of the romantic movement had their very considerable effect on the youthful literary movement in this country, and you now and then meet a very white-haired man who shared in the attempt to lead the Bohemian life, also without baths, in New York City from 1855 to 1865. This leads a related-to interest to this record of vagabond loves and the literary piggery which Mürger described and his skill rendered endurable.

\* \* \*

Mr. John Kimberly Mumford has written in "Oriental Rugs" a book which will do for rugs what Dr. W. C. Prime's "Pottery and Porcelain" did for ceramics. Many manuals will follow this portly quarto, but it will become standard, and it will be surprising if it is not in a few years out of print. The weakness of the book, it may as well be said at the outset, is its ethnographical side. The "degraded" pattern the author has not clearly grasped, and his acquaintance with recent German literature is not wide; but the technical and commercial side of the subject could not be better mastered. The apparatus is admirable. Best of all are twenty-four plates of rugs, twice the number in Mr. Vincent Robinson's "Eastern Carpets," in 1882. Chapters describe in detail the distribution of rugs, their weave and knots, patterns, and, lastly, define the terms usually used. The patterns are designated by familiar terms. Maps and an index close this most useful volume in whose terms and details flaws can be picked, but which enters on a new field, fills it most satisfactorily and without being too cocksure.

\* \* \*

Prof. Ernest Haeckel is one of the very first of biologists, living or dead. Through nearly forty years—he is now 67—he has continued his dis-

covery. In embryology, where he propounded, 1877, the gastrea theory, in the protista, 1870, through the series of lower animate forms, radiolaria, 1862 and 1887, calcarspongiae, 1872, medusae, 1877, and deep-sea, 1880, siphonophorae, 1869 and 1888, he has carried on his researches. To this specialism he has added early broad work in morphology, and later, "Anthropogeny," 1891, and Systematic Phylogeny," 1894-6. For pure science, no one man has a better right to speak. But unlike Huxley, who ceased to study and discover when his polemic writings began, Prof. Haeckel through a generation has maintained an energetic propaganda of monism. An evolutionist of whom Darwin said that if his discussion of the genealogy of man, in his "Generelle Morphologie," 1866, and his "Natural History of Creation," 1868, had appeared earlier, his own "Descent of Man" would never have been finished, Prof. Haeckel has probably done more than any other one man to render visible and known to the popular reader the modern scientific Genesis. Throughout his life he has been the defender of a Spinozistic monism in which a refined pantheism regards all matter as energized by one spirit whose manifestations extend from the universal ether through all changes up to consciousness. Such a theory rigidly limits continuous consciousness to one life, but credits every cell with its "memory." The "Riddle of the Universe," a translation of "Die Welträthsel," is a logical, comprehensive, thoroughgoing presentation of this view. No keener, more persuasive, sweeping discussion of this subject has appeared. Materialist it cannot fairly be called, but the personal spiritual it excludes altogether, and its temper is acrid, while this great scientific investigator shows a child-like credulity on one of the late apocryphal Gospels.

\* \* \*

"Dr. North and His Friends," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, as a book has

much for which the *Century* lacked space. Of a special literary genre, like its congener, "Characteristics," this book shares with Helps's "Friends in Council" the rare and difficult task, not of telling a story or of reflecting life, but of reflecting on life through a rich and varied personal experience. He would be a rash, not to say impertinent, critic who sought to disentangle autobiography from fiction in this book; but he would be dull who did not see that such a book is only possible with a man whose life and career has led him to know human nature and human life objectively. There is here not merely narrative, but wisdom. On the slight thread of a story has been strung enough wealth of material to enrich half a dozen volumes. This world, part of fancy and

part of the flesh, lives. It will not attract its tens of thousands in a year, but it will hold its thousands through years, and like Helps's, will have its chief charm for the mature.

\* \* \*

The "Cathedrals of France," by Mr. Epiphanius Wilson, uses the modern half-tone on a scale and with a profusion which renders the book a collection of photographs. Thirty-two cathedrals are minutely described and illustrated with a detail which would have once meant a costly work. The book lacks in a perception of the historical relation of architecture, but its articles, which originally appeared in the *Churchman*, give the best popular account of French cathedrals accessible to the general reader.

## M A G A Z I N E S



In the *Century* Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has a novelette entitled "A Comedy of Conscience." "Running the Canons of the Rio Grande," by Robert T. Hill, is a chapter of recent, almost pioneer exploration in the Southwest. "Hamlet's Castle," by Jacob Riis, is a description of the Castle of Kronborg at Elsinore in Denmark, while "Shadow and Sunlight in East London," by Sir Walter Besant, show the poorer classes of the metropolis at play, and gives also a glimpse of the seamy side of their life.

*Scribner's* begins the new year and the new century with a characteristic and individual number, rich in illustrations. Mr. Henry Norman's third article in series of "Russia of To-Day," describes the Caucasus; "Modern Athens" is described by George Horton; Henry James has an article on "Winchelsea, Rye and Denis Duval;" Mr. W. C. Brownell contributes a critical article on the

French sculptor Rodin, and W. E. Hornung has a story entitled "No Sinecure."

In *Harper's* for January there is the first installment of Professor Woodrow Wilson's history of the people of the United States. Poultney Bigelow has an article on domestic and social life in Japan, entitled "My Japan;" "The Old Cabildo of New Orleans" is an account of the ceremonies attending the cession of Louisiana by the French, by Grace King; five short stories and the opening chapters of Gilbert Parker's new serial, "The Right of Way."

Current *McClure's* contains the first instalment in the memoirs of Clara Morris, entitled "Recollections of the Stage and Its People." This chapter describes the famous actress' first appearance before a New York audience, and tells vividly of all the trials and triumphs on that crucial oc-

casion. A careful character study of the Emperor William also appears. In this article the author, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, shows that he has given to his work equal care and discernment. There is the second installment of Rudyard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," and the charm of the fiction is enhanced by the page drawings contributed by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, the father of the author, and by Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks.

*Munsey's* has for its opening article a paper by George Hebard Paine, on "Railway Wrecks and Wrecking." W. J. Henderson tells of the "Evolution of the Sailing Ship;" "The Story of the Nineteenth Century" is by Charles E. Russell; A. F. Aldridge describes "Famous Trophies," and there are stories by Jeannette Scott Benton, Virginia Tracy, David H. Talmadge and Ethel Hobart.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's* is by Cyrus Townsend Brady, entitled "When Blades are out and Love's Afield," and is a comedy of cross purposes in the Carolinas. "The Personal Equation" is a story of Cornell College, by James Gardner Sanderson; Lily Howard describes "Talks With Chinese Women;" "Odd Clubs" is by Lucy Monroe, and there are short stories by A. E. W. Mason, Edwin L. Sabin and Elliot Flower.

The leading features of the *Cosmopolitan* are "Knickerbocker Days," by C. S. Martin, and illustrated by Maxfield Parrish; "How to Judge a Horse," by E. E. A. Grange; "Beauty on the Paris Stage," by Vance Thompson; "The Paris Press," by Emil Friend, and "Reforms in Taxation," by Richard Ely. Fiction is represented by Francis Willing Wharton, H. G. Wells and others.

The opening article in the *Puritan* is by Carolyn Halstead, entitled "Sport and the College Woman,"

and tells how the athletic feats of the college girl compares with those of the college man. Anne O'Hogan describes "The Most Crowded Block in New York City;" "The Wedding Bouquet," by Marian West, gives suggestions for the flowers to be carried by bride and bridesmaids; there are short stories by Winnifred Eaton, H. T. George and Stella George Stern, and new installments of the serials.

The complete novel in the *Argosy* tells the adventures of a United States naval officer during the war with Tripoli, and is entitled "In the Days of Decatur." "A Theatrical Tenderfoot" is a short story by Matthew White, Jr., describing the use to which a young man put a legacy. There are other stories by C. Langton Clarke and Frank Lillie Pollock, and new installments of the several serials.

Among the illustrated articles in the *Junior Munsey* are "The Automobile City," by Franklin Chester; "The Exposition of all the Americas," by Edward Hale Brush, and "Kite Flying as a Science," by Lorimer King. There are short stories by Grant Richardson, James Gardner Sanderson and Joseph Blethen; Fritz Morris tells of "When the Kaiser Goes Abroad," and there are interesting articles and poems by Douglas Hemingway, Frederick A. Burton and Paul Wilstach.

"Rhode Island Historical Society," by Edward Fuller, is the opening article in the *New England Magazine*. Other papers are "The City of Worcester," by Alfred S. Roe; "The Puritans and Dress Reform," by Fred E. Klay, and "Memorials to Women," by Augusta Warren Kellogg. The are the usual poems, stories, etc.

Among the features of current *Ainslee's* are articles by H. H. Lewis on "Massachusetts Water Work;"



"A Hanging Railway," by D. Allen Willey, and "The Human Binding," by Harvey Sutherland. "The World of Vaudeville" is described by Richard Duffy, there are short stories by Howard Fielding and Eugene Wood and the usual poems.

#### FAMILY.

The fiction in the *Woman's Home Companion* for the new year is the

strongest the magazine has yet published. Bret Harte, Robert Barr, Robert Grant, Carmen Sylvia and Lilian Bell are represented by short stories. Besides these, three serials are printed: "A Little Old Woman," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "A Japanese Nightingale," by Onoto Watanna," and "The Memoirs of Santa Claus," by John Kendrick Bangs.

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



Nothing in the way of fiction has so interested book-buyers in the past month as the story of "Eben Holden," whose simplicity and whole-souled nature has made him an instant favorite. The "Eleanor" of Mrs. Humphry Ward is a less sharply drawn character, but the love interest, the picturesque Italian background and the generally thoughtful tone of the work combine to explain the call for it. "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson, a historical novel of the early days of Indiana, is full of stirring incidents, as may be supposed, and they are told in a most realistic manner. In miscellaneous literature there has been nothing more quaintly picturesque of late than Alice Morse Earle's "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," while "Rulers of the South," by Marion Crawford, is a weaving together of threads of Italian history and legend in a fascinating medieval pattern.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia:

#### FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

"The Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Individual," by Nathaniel Southgate Shaler.  
 "Francis Parkman," by Charles Haight Farnham.  
 "A Book for all Readers," by Ainsworth Rand Spofford.  
 "Memoirs of the Countess Potocka," edited by Casimir Stryiński.  
 "L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.  
 "A Woman Tenderfoot," by Grace Galatin Seton-Thompson.

At Wanamaker's, New York:

#### FICTION.

"Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "The Mantle of Elijah," by Israel Zangwill.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Rulers of the South," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "William Shakespeare," by Hamilton Wright Mabie.  
 "In Old Touraine," by Theodore Cook.  
 "Americans," by Charles Dana Gibson.  
 "Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle.  
 "A Woman Tenderfoot," by Grace Galatin Seton-Thompson.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia:

FICTION.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"The Sword of the King," by Ronald MacDonald.

"The Footsteps of a Throne," by Max Pemberton.

"Dr. North and His Friends," by S. Weir Mitchell.

"In Hostile Red," by J. A. Altsheeler.

"The Mantle of Elijah," by Israel Zangwill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Roseberry.

"America," by Joel Cook.

"Palestine," by John Fulton.

"Memoirs of the Countess Potocka," edited by Casimir Stryjenski.

"Rulers of the South," by F. Marion Crawford.

At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.

"Dream of a Throne," by Charles Embree.

"The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.

"The Lane That Had no Turning," by Gilbert Parker.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Francis Parkman," by Charles Haight Farnham.

"Oliver Cromwell," by Theodore Roosevelt.

"Hidden Servants," by Francesca Alexander.

"The Problem of Asia," by Captain A. T. Mahan.

"A Woman Tenderfoot," by Grace Galatin Seton-Thompson.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintances," by W. D. Howells.

At DeWolfe, Fiske and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"Tommy and Grizel," by J. M. Barrie.

"The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin.

"The Heart of Ancient Wood," by Charles G. D. Roberts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.

"Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle.

"Americans," by Charles Dana Gibson.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," by John Burroughs.

The first collection of Edwin Markham's verses since the publication of "The Man with the Hoe" will be brought out this month by McClure, Phillips and Company under the title of "The Sower and other Poems." The new poems are hopeful in their view of labor, quite in contrast to the pessimism which some critics read in "The Man with the Hoe." It is Mr. Markham's plan to write a series of poems expressing the dignity of labor and the hopefulness of the worker and his work.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation an historical work entitled "Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States," by Woodbury Lowery. The author will show that prior to the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, Spain had nominal possession of most of the land now occupied by the United States, and that the English settlers on the New England coast, the French in the St. Lawrence basin and the Dutch in New Amsterdam were practically interlopers, whom Spain could legally have driven from the country had she only possessed the power to maintain her rights.

The Macmillan Company will publish at once Professor W. W. Willoughby's critical essay on "Social Justice." Professor Willoughby has already obtained for himself a high standing as a writer in the field of political philosophy by his work, "The Nature of the State," which was published in 1896. This work will possess a value not only as a study in political and ethical speculation, but as a contribution to the history of social and political philosophy; for in the case of each point considered, the treatment has taken the form of an examination and criticism of all the chief theories which have been formulated in the past.



### THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Alexis Krausse is certainly a man without whom that odd abstraction, the general reader, would not know much about the Chinese question. His works on "Russia in Asia" and "China in Decay," and "The Story of the Chinese Crisis," in a way lead up to the present volume. "The Far East" is, as far as some three or four hundred pages permit, a complete account of the history of the Oriental Asiatic world in its relations with Western civilization, with an examination of the existing factors in the Far Eastern question, and a statement of the evidence bearing upon the subject. Of course, the question resolves itself into a struggle between Great Britain and Russia, and Mr. Krausse sums up the state of affairs in the following words:—

"The prospect in the Far East is clouded. Its ultimate outcome must, by dint of the working of the forces I have discussed, be partition and absorption until the whole of the map becomes reconstituted. The lion's share must go to Russia. Of that there can be no question. China will by slow degrees be divided, first into nominal spheres of influence; subsequently into protec-

torates; finally into colonies and possessions of the various powers. Korea as a national entity is doomed. The only question is whether it will fall to Russia or Japan, and it remains only to be seen whether England will at the eleventh hour pull herself together and strive to save the Yangtze Valley as her share of the spoil, or whether she will, by a continuation of her past and present tactics, allow herself to be elbowed out of Central China, even as she has been out of Manchuria, and is about to be out of the north. Such is the outcome of the situation, such the problem to be solved."

It will be noticed that Mr. Krausse is by no means optimistic, and the worst of it is that the multitude which rules in England cannot be persuaded to take China seriously, or to think anything of the chronic bad faith of Russia. The appendices to the book are particularly useful for reference, as they include a chronology of the history of the Far East, the text of the more important treaties and conventions, and furnish a bibliography of authorities on the Far East. 372 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*London Academy*.

### THE SIEGE IN PEKING.

Few Americans or Europeans have had so long a residence in China as Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, and none

is better qualified to speak on Chinese affairs. His story of "The Siege in Peking" is more than a mere tale of assault and rescue, for the author is

hopes and their prejudices. This work is of peculiar value because it reveals the causes which led to the siege and exposes the motives of the



"THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS ARE KEPT SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN"

Copyright, 1900, by George W. Jacobs and Company

From "Odd Bits of Travel"

saturated with a knowledge of the people, their officials, their history, their language, their literature, their

Empress and her associates. Dr. Martin furnishes an inside view of the situation in China last spring, and the

reader has the assurance of knowing that the writer is one of the highest living authorities on China.

Dr. Martin went to the Flowery Kingdom in 1850 as a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he accepted a position as instructor in English in the Imperial College at Peking. He served in that capacity for twenty-five years, and then resigned on account of ill-health and returned to America. A year or two later he returned to China and plunged into the reform movement at the capital. Two years ago the Emperor offered him the presidency of

gives to the American public for the first time. One expresses conjugal tenderness, another shows that China has brave heroines, and the third proves that the Chinese are not devoid of chivalrous sentiment. 190 pp. 12mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

### IN AND AROUND THE GRAND CANYON.

The pages of this book are loaded with a great deal of detail that is of interest chiefly to the geologist and student, and to the actual visitor, who,

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HAVASU BETWEEN BRIDAL VEIL FALLS AND MOONEY FALL

Copyright, 1900, by George Wharton James

From "In and Around the Grand Canyon"

the Imperial University, which was established at Peking, and the American held that position until the recent uprising. He returned recently to America. Dr. Martin has such a command of the difficult Chinese language that he has been able to make acceptable translations of many books from English into Chinese.

Dr. Martin has added interest to his volume by introducing three Chinese poems, which he has translated and

with plenty of time at his disposal, may wish to exhaust the store of history, association and description pertaining to this freak of the plains, which the author enthusiastically declares to be the wonder of the world. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado has never before received such an exposition, either with pen or camera, as Mr. James has given it. The author has haunted the spot long enough to know it in every

part, to be familiar with all its romances and its tragedies, and to understand its secrets, its terrors and its charms.

Now that the railroad is completed to the brink of the mighty chasm, making it easily accessible to travelers across the Continent by way of the Atchison and Santa Fé, it may be expected to become one of the great

on the spot. 341 pp. 8vo.—*Literary World*.

### BETWEEN THE ANDES AND THE OCEAN.

In this book Mr. William Eleroy Curtis gives not only an interesting account of a trip of observation down the west coast of South America to

Published by Little, Brown and Company



THE COLORADO RIVER IN THE INNER GORGE

Copyright, 1900, by George Wharton James

From "In and Around the Grand Canyon"

"show places" of the country, and we heartily join in the plea of the author that the whole tract be taken under the protection of the United States Government as a National reservation. Assuredly, it ought to be so as much as the Yellowstone, Niagara or Yosemite. The thirty full-page plates and seventy pictures in the text are reproduced from photographs taken

the Straits of Magellan, but has brought into singularly clear statement a remarkable array of facts pertaining to the several countries visited. Mr. Curtis begins with the voyage from New York to Panama, which, on the whole, he declares to be delightful. Even Cape Hatteras is not nearly so unfriendly to voyagers as is commonly supposed. Panama, both the

ancient city and the incipient canal, is carefully described. One sailing down the west coast of South America is naturally amazed at the multitude, as well as the enormous height, of the mountains. No other part of the world on the whole equals it in the sublimity and grandeur of its mountain ranges. According to Professor Bailey, of Harvard, there are in South America 131 peaks over 18,000 feet high, 79 over 19,000 feet, 42 over 20,000 feet, 6 over 21,000 feet, 13 over 22,000 feet and 4 over 23,000 feet. Sixty-eight of these peaks are extinct volcanoes and five are active.

The political conditions in Ecuador, in Peru and in Chile are explained, both historically and with abundant recent statistics. While there are many things which show how imperfect and ineffective most of the religious teaching is, how prevalent are the degrading superstitions, how inadequate are the provisions for the education of the people, the marked improvement in these respects during the last few years is shown to be decidedly hopeful. The church hierarchy clamor and intrigue still for the perpetuation of the old regime of absolutism and bigotry, and intolerance of other forms of religion, and yet, according to Mr. Curtis, the inevitable spread of enlightened and liberal ideas is everywhere making notable headway. The writer speaks in warm terms of the increasingly numerous highly-educated classes, especially in Chile.

A particularly interesting chapter is the one on the mecca of prehistoric race—a spot about twenty miles south of Lima, the seat of the Temple of Pachacamac, the messiah of the Incas. Of course, the story is told of the railways of Peru, among the wonders of modern engineering, never, perhaps, elsewhere equaled, done under the guiding genius and enterprise of two Americans, Henry Meiggs, of California, and John Thorndike, a son of the late General S. C. Thorndike, of Malone,

N. Y. But according to the showing of this interesting and instructive book, these countries of South America are a veritable wonderland, a country where the new century is certain to witness wonderful advances along all the lines of true civilization. 442 pp. Indexed. 12mo.  
—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

### MILTON.

This book is a notable piece of critical writing by one of the coming masters in the art. Not that Milton is a specially sympathetic subject for Mr. Raleigh, except in so far as he is the great master of English poetical style, and so a fit subject for a student of style; and not that there are not grave faults of taste and manner, especially in the treatment of "Paradise Lost;" but the work as criticism is undeniably clever and often subtle and penetrating, while frequently, too, it is written in a style which persuades one that a part of Lowell's mantle has fallen upon the author. Mr. Raleigh has made a great advance upon the manner of his book upon "Style" of three years ago. His workmanship is more articulate and substantial; humor is beginning to take the place of wit; there is all of the former sparkle and felicity of phrase, while there is little of the old self-conscious straining for effect.

The best parts of the book are those which deal with Milton's versification and style. Save for these the writing flags somewhat as the work proceeds. The conspicuous and substantial points in Mr. Raleigh's ideas are that Milton, contrary to the accepted literary tradition, owes little to Spenser, but much to the Elizabethan dramatists; that his interest in his later period as in his middle period, is essentially political, while in politics he is a simple idealist; that Satan is the hero and centre of interest in "Paradise Lost," and that Milton's conception of God is impossible; that Milton is not a belated Eliza-



THE CONSTITUTION IN A GALE OFF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

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From "The Frigate Constitution"

bethan (as, for example, Shirley truly is), but the first of the great English classicists, co-ordinate in historical place with Dryden, and so the long line of imitations of Milton throughout the English eighteenth century constitute rather continuations of classicism than beginnings of romanticism; that Milton immediately after his death came into his full literary reputation; and that he is the inventor and promulgator of that poetic diction which, in the time of its decadence, Wordsworth so strongly assailed.

It is hardly worth while to devote three pages to a synopsis of the Gospel of Nicodemus, in order to exhibit a theme which Milton might have treated, although, in fact, he never did. The whole of the author's "Epilogue" (pages 271-280) is quite superfluous and were better omitted, in spite of some admirable comment in it on Vaughan's poetry, and not only because it contains some very dubious and certainly disproportionate appre-

ciation of the love lyrics of Sedley and Rochester. These minor defects, however, are few, and the reader who enjoys literary criticism practiced as a personal art by a writer possessed of abundant literary insight and of a lively feeling for style, will welcome this volume. 286 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*The Nation*.

#### THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

The writer of this volume, Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, is president of St. John's College, Shanghai, and also president of the American Association of China. He exhibits a thorough knowledge of the undercurrent of Chinese thought, and is convincing in manner both of statement and argument. He has been impelled to write this book in the conviction that a true diagnosis of the Far Eastern trouble is more needed than a patched-up peace.



The predisposing causes of the outbreak in China are summed up by Dr. Pott as being the poverty of the masses, official corruption and the innate spirit of exclusiveness which is so marked a characteristic of the Celestial. A large portion of the Chinese people live on the ragged edge of starvation, especially in the northern provinces, where the outbreaks have been most violent. Added to this poverty is the long-continued tyrannical oppression of the people by their magistrates. "The 'squeeze' system," asserts Dr. Pott, "permeates everything from the Emperor down to the Yamen underling. The government exists principally for the benefit of the governors, and the magistrate's only thought is how he may mulct the people for his own enrichment."

As for the anti-foreign spirit in China, that is no new development. When a Westerner in China is called

a "foreign devil," the Chinaman has not ransacked his vocabulary for its most opprobrious term. In his overweening arrogance he thinks he is simply stating a matter of fact. "The progress of events," declares this practical observer, "may have enlightened a few of the better-educated Chinese as to the civilization of the West, and the power and wealth of Western countries, but to the great mass of the people the foreigner still remains the barbarian, one to be hated and avoided."

The author gives a most interesting account of the attempted reforms of the Emperor Kwang Hsu and of the consequent coup d'etat of the Empress Dowager. Dr. Pott directly accuses the Empress Dowager of making ready at once for the present outbreak, believing she could "drive the foreigners into the Yellow Sea." Prince Ching hindered her somewhat, because, it appears, he is ex-



VIEW OF PARIS FROM THE LOUVRE

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From "Paris in Its Splendor"

tremely jealous of Yung Lu's power at court; but she found her only too eager tools in the "Boxers." Exclaims Dr. Pott: "She is the evil genius animating the whole movement. All that has been done has been in accord with her will and inspired by her spirit." Upon her, Prince Tuin, Kang Yi, Tung Fuh-siang and other "Boxers" leaders, the heaviest punishment should, in his opinion, fall. China "must be once for all thoroughly humiliated." Emperor Kwang Hsu, if alive, should be reinstated and supported by a strong foreign joint protectorate. China must be made to enter upon a course of reform. 124 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### STUDIES, SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIAL.

These volumes, by Alfred Russel Wallace, are made up of the author's fugitive writings of the past thirty-five years. They constitute a notable addition to the literature of popular science, and their eminent readability should insure them a wide reception. It is impossible even to enumerate the topics of interest. Inaccessible valleys are familiar to readers of romance. There are, according to Mr. Wallace, just three known—the Yosemite and two in New Zealand. These are simple erosive valleys, and not due to the "convulsion of nature," which fictional geology requires. Chapters on the "Ice Age" are most lucid and entertaining. Among the biological essays we note that on "The Disguises of Insects," that protective mimicry by which butterflies and other insects simulate the flowers and leaves among which they live. The essay on "English and American Flowers" will interest the practical botanist and the amateur of landscape. Of more serious import are the essays on the "Theory of Evolution" (of which, it will be remembered, Mr. Wallace was a joint

discoverer with Darwin), including a criticism of the Weismann theory of heredity. The second volume is made up of essays on social and religious subjects, all of strongly socialistic cast, all more or less stimulating, but far less valuable than the essays on science. 532, 535 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*N. Y. Post*.

#### THE LITERARY HISTORY OF AMERICA.

Professor Barrett Wendell's book attempts to define the ways in which the native character and thought of America have diverged from those of England. The seventeenth century is but briefly touched upon, Cotton Mather being chosen for special consideration; the eighteenth century is studied at greater length, while the nineteenth receives detailed treatment.

This survey does not include, except by way of passing mention, living authors. What is notable in the method is the constant reference to contemporary English history in the earlier portions of the study, and the attempt to determine just how the growth of a specifically American spirit proceeded; even more noticeable is the suppression of the minor figures, so that the book has the appearance of a series of essays on the greater writers and the important literary movements—a procedure which manifestly tends to readability. Individual characterizations are usually excellent, often felicitous, and there is throughout a wide-awakeness and sense horizon, rare in this kind of writing. How inevitable the description of Dr. Holmes as a Boston Voltaire appears, when once it is made. "Life puzzled Lowell, and in revenge Lowell amused himself by puzzling the people he talked to or wrote for," is not wholly exaggeration. Where the minor writers have been treated with cavalier brevity, each reader will have his especial grief. For ourselves, we could have craved a word more for Her-

mann Melville. Concluding in a word of forecast, Mr. Wendell says: "At this moment newspaper humor, the short stories of the magazines, and the popular stage seem the sources from which a characteristic American literature is to spring." This book should commend itself to readers who at once dislike the aridness of the manuals and balk at the fulness of Richardson or Tyler. 574 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Post*.

#### LITERARY FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCE.

Mr. William Dean Howells has written many books of several kinds which have entertained a great many people of all kinds, but no single book

of any kind in which his various talents appear to such advantage to themselves and enjoyment of their readers as in his "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," which, briefly described as a personal retrospect of American authorship, is in reality a series of portraits and miniatures of American men, women and, figuratively, in some cases, children of the pen, a gallery of literary likenesses, drawn from life, with a skillful but kindly pencil, and in the light that lingers like a halo around their lessening memories.

Mr. Howells divides his retrospects into eight parts, and being personal they are in a sense chronological—successive records of his autorial career, the steps of his journeys into the



LARCH WALK, WAYSIDE

Trees planted by Hawthorne between Alcott's House and Wayside

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From "Literary Friends and Acquaintance"



THE HOUSE IN WHICH LONGFELLOW  
WAS BORN

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers  
From "Literary Friends and Acquaintance"

domain of authorship, and his impressions of certain of their inhabitants, of their individualities—their work, or play, or whatever else seemed to distinguish them at the moment from the profane or vulgar, who did not write for fame, or scribble for bread. The headings of these parts, or chapters, are indications of these journeys, which were eastward, Mr. Howells' course of empire reversing that of Bishop Berkeley, which took its way westward, the first being entitled "My First Visit to New England," the second "First Impressions of Literary New York," the third and fourth "Roundabout to Boston" and "Literary Boston as I Knew It," and so on through separate personal chapters devoted to Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell, the last being a gathering-in of Mr. Howells' "Cambridge Neighbors."

If the headings of Mr. Howells' chapters are not, as one may say, directories of the celebrities therein, the

portraits and views with which his book is so profusely illustrated will serve for that purpose. There are some seventy of these, possibly more, and the majority are entirely trustworthy, accurate likenesses of their subjects, clad in their habits as they lived, when Mr. Howells knew them, which was years ago, remember, and of their dwellings before they descended to the dark abodes of death, where most of them now rest. They live again to us who knew them in life—Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne, Emerson, among the masters, and among the minors—but we will not discriminate, for they are all dear in memory to Mr. Howells, and he is more generous to some of them than we fear we have yet learned to be. We know most of the penmen whom he recalls in his second chapter, their homes and haunts, the papers for which they wrote—Fitz James O'Brien, Fitzhugh Ludlow, George Arnold, N. G. Shepherd—we name only the dead—and their moribund, forgotten writings in the *Round Table*, *Vanity Fair*, the *Citizen*, the *Saturday Press*, particularly the *Saturday Press*, and its editor, Henry Clapp, Jr., whose senior, if living at this time, must have entered on the second century of his earthly existence. 228 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### THE MANTLE OF ELIJAH.

In the management of certain fictional puppets the author of this novel, Israel Zangwill, is ingenious. His characters perform a variety of complicated movements, indulge in witty intellectual conversation with each other, advance, retreat, bow and smile in a way that is remarkably interesting and amusing. Moreover, each of them bears a noticeable resemblance to people we have met with in real life, though we do not remember to have run across any experience where a concentration of such cultivated beings

was so strongly marked. In the present instance Mr. Zangwill's company of comedians are mostly of a political hue, and their actions take place to an agreeable accompaniment of society chatter. It is chiefly in the characters themselves, however, that the reader will find interest rather than their actions, for plot is hardly the strong point of the

story, though of this there is quite sufficient to knit the portraiture pleasantly together. Probably the most engaging will be found to be Allegra Marshmont, who may in a way be entitled the heroine of the narrative, since her doings are always prominently in the foreground. She is one of the numerous daughters of a Cabinet



"AFTER MY DEATH"

Copyright, 1900, by Harper and Brothers.

From "The Mantle of Elijah"



"GOOD-NIGHT, ALLEGRA"

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From "The Mantle of Elijah"

Minister much under the dominion of a wife who will insist upon emphasizing the correct pronunciation of his name and the fact of his being of more aristocratic lineage than herself—by calling him Mar-jor-i-mont. Truth to tell, Mrs. Marshmont is a little bit of a nuisance with her over-exaggerated sympathy for the feelings of animals, which benefit by a corresponding disregard for the susceptibilities of human beings, and even the

vulgar outspoken Duchess of Dalesbury is welcome by comparison. The story is replete, however, with interesting personalities, and in smart pointed dialogue Mr. Zangwill has probably never done anything better. The title of the work is perhaps a little misleading, since it implies, taken in conjunction with the character of the author's previous works, that Jewish types are largely introduced, but this is not so. 458 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

## POMPEII.

The author of this book, Pierre Gusman, is a young French artist, who, during his first sojourn in Italy, in 1894, with a traveling pension from the "Ecole des Beaux Arts," fell under the spell of the buried city. His first artistic work there was a series of copies of Pompeiiian portraits, which were acquired by the "Ecole des Beaux Arts." In 1896 he returned to make another set of copies of some of the less well-known paintings for the archæological collection at the Sorbonne. Finally, in 1898, a third official mission gave him further opportunities for extending his knowledge of the city, and filling his portfolios with the store of sketches, drawings and copies of paintings, which he has turned to account in the illustration of this volume. His book is not merely an archæological study, but an artist's survey of ancient Pompeii, its surroundings and life. On the other hand, he has not neglected the technical aspects of his subject. As a guide to the student he does not compete with such a scholar as Professor Mau. But as a Cicerone who has been deeply imbued, not only with the spirit of an ancient civilization, but with the subtle charm of the landscape that lies under the menace of Vesuvius, he will appeal to a large public. 423 pp. Indexed. Folio.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

## MEMORIES OF THE TENNYSONS.

Rev. H. D. Rawnsley's volume is a book of frank reminiscence and appreciation by three good friends of the poet, Canon Rawnsley himself and his brother and father. Its interest lies chiefly in minute descriptions of the Somersby scenery, from which Tennyson gained his deepest and most lasting impressions of Nature. One may distrust the accuracy of this topographical survey, and yet its results are interesting. The line:

"Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire," gains a kind of documentary respectability when one learns that it is an instance of "accurate memory of the poet's old haunts," and that "it happens that from Bag-Enderby Manor House to the Spilsby Road, near Harrington, the main footpath runs along by a hedge in which grow a number of very large and aged laburnum trees," which "at the flowering time of the year must have been, when the Tennysons were lads, an almost unique feature in local scenery."

Of considerable interest are the reminiscences of the Tennysons collected from the Somersby villagers, who incidentally attest the truthfulness of "The Northern Farmer."

Tennyson's father, the vicar, was remembered as "fond of tobaccer, he was; and, as for his sermons i' church, they were ower good and ower short."

Canon Rawnsley's description of Tennyson's curious delivery of his own verse is very vivid. When he read:

"Bury the Great Duke with an Empire's lamentation,"

how he lengthened out the vowel *a* in the words "grëät" and "lamentätion," till the words seemed as if they had been spelt "greaat" and "lamentaatian," and how he rolled out and lengthened the open *o*'s in the words,

"To the nooise of the moourning of a mighty naation;"

nor shall I cease to remember the way in which, as he approached the end of the line,

"Warriors carry the warrior's pall,"

one felt as if the whole procession was in a kind of slow trot, or rather one seemed to see that curious up-and-down motion a great line of men makes on the march.

Of the poet's brother, Charles Tennyson Turner, we learn that, while he wrote in the morning the sonnets his greater brother admired, he subjected them to a severe post-prandial criticism. "If it runs and sounds well after dinner," he said, "I pass it."

The book is illustrated with portraits and some twenty half-tone scenes of the countryside in the neighborhood of Somersby, of the churches and farm houses and village scenes with which Tennyson's name is associated. 252 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Post*.

teems with personal anecdotes of such men as Max Müller, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Jowett, Lewis Carroll, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Arnold and others. 288 pp. 8vo.

### REMINISCENCES OF OXFORD.

This book gives a most interesting insight into Oxford "Varsity" life as it was from the early '30's to the '50's.

### ECCENTRICITIES OF GENIUS.

Major Pond evidently makes no effort to be literary, and does not pretend to have produced literature. But he has added delightfully to the fund of information, and thereby made no-



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From "Reminiscences of Oxford"

The author, the Rev. W. Tuckwell, during his career at the University, came in contact with some of the leading men of that time, and the work

table contributions to the public gayety. This book will be enjoyed, quoted and often referred to. It is not keyed to a high note, though there



are clever uses of the deeper stops to be found, but it is exactly in the main what it pretends to be—pure and simple personal reminiscences. But the author is possessed with a keen sense of humor and considerable powers of observation.

A notable proportion of "Eccentricities of Genius" has heretofore appeared in the more sketchy form of newspaper articles and papers for semi-literary periodicals. Examination shows, however, a careful revision and filling in until the book is practically made original. One of the valuable features, as to the leading personages talked about, such as Henry Ward Beecher, Henry M. Stanley, Dr. Watson, Edwin Arnold, Edgar A. Nye and others, is the presentation of a number of letters written by these famous clients of the Major, and which, it is presumed, he has been allowed to use in the present form. They have biographical and literary value, and Stanley's for example, have distinct historical importance. The extracts given from Beecher's latest diary pages and the copious quotations from the valuable daily journals the lecture agency business requires the keeping of by the author, are also of special value, for they enable the reader to get very near the persons described, and that is of especial value in this book.

He refers both keenly and cleverly to the change from didactic teaching and polemical oratory which characterized the first or "lyceum" period, to that growth in public taste which in the last thirty years has passed through the phases of mere entertainment by a wit, humorist, traveler or singer, to the present one of lectures which for the American public demands the presence and voice of those who oftentimes represent the best in our literary and scientific worlds, or have made the "strenuous life" the age demands vocal and vital by book and voice, recording and telling of great explorations, or the tales and deeds of "daring-do" which illumine even the

prosaic highways of traffic and make the by-paths of discovery into luminous trails of adventure, interest and knowledge. Major Pond's book will enable us to make personal and concrete the acts and character of many who have been and are still distinguished in all these directions. 564 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### THE TRANSIT OF CIVILIZATION FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

Edward Eggleston, author of "The Beginners of a Nation," has now produced an independent work, but which also may be studied second in the series upon which he has so long been engaged. His object is to show exactly what America owes to Europe, the basis of which obligations was laid in the seventeenth century. An idea may be given of Dr. Eggleston's scheme through the titles of the chapters: "Medical Outfit of the Early Colonists," "Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement," "Folks Each and Mother English," "Weights and Measures of Conduct," "The Tradition of Education," "Land Holding in the Early Colonies." "The Transit of Civilization" is not a history, as is usually understood by the word, but it is a series of historical pictures describing the many phases of American life at a certain period, and relating how these phases were made to prevail. Mr. Eggleston shows the religious ideas which the immigrants of the seventeenth century brought with them and the modification of these ideas by the strange environment and often appalling conditions which they encountered. In connection with this topic there is a striking study of superstition and belief in witchcraft. Mother English, folk-speech, folk-lore and literature are presented with an unequalled richness of knowledge.

The chapter relating to the early speech of the colonists, to their folk-

lore and literature, will particularly appeal to literary persons, especially those who care for the historical romance. To the same persons, also, will be interesting the pages which relate to the moral code and weights and measures of conduct, which are explained with an intimacy of knowledge which throws a new light upon the moral standards of the seventeenth century settlers in America. 344 pp.

Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

### THE GREAT BOER WAR.

Mr. A. Conan Doyle is practically the first to supply a detailed history of the war in its many operations, and he has done this in so interesting and enlightening a fashion that readers will be grateful for having the



BOER SHARPSHOOTERS ATTACKING AN ARMoured TRAIN NEAR CHIEVELEY  
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From "Fighting for the Empire"

events of history so clearly and yet concisely placed before them. One feature of the volume is that it favors no political faction or party, nor has Mr. Doyle intentionally set himself the task of vindicating the actions of any particular general or war-office official. He narrates the facts as he has found them, without fear or favor, and though further disclosures may give cause for a modification or withdrawal of some

out. Mr. Doyle then proceeds to a consideration of the cause of quarrel, and he enumerates the more serious of the Uitlanders' grievances. At the same time the Boer side of the question is by no means lost sight of, and the argument that the country was theirs and did not belong to the crowd of new comers in search of gold who clamored for a share in its government, is discussed at length. And so, after chapters re-



CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME

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From "Paris in Its Splendor"

of the opinions expressed, there can be no doubt that on our present knowledge Mr. Doyle's judgments and criticisms are amply justified.

The history opens with an able and lucid account of the Boer position, founded on their actions from the first days of the Dutch Settlement in South Africa up to the time of the signing of the Convention in 1884. Their hardy, virile, unconquerable nature is especially pointed

spectively devoted to the negotiations and the eve of battle, we come to the actual outbreak of hostilities. The remainder of the book is devoted to a description of the different strategic movements—the battles of Talana Hill, Elandslaagte and Rietfontein, Lombard's Kop and Nicholson's Nek, Lord Methuen's advance, the struggle at Magersfontein, Stormberg, Colenso, Ladysmith, Spion Kop, Vaalkranz, Bul

ler's final advance, the siege and relief of Kimberley, the effect of Roberts's march to Bloemfontein, the siege of Mafeking and so forth. All is related in a graphic and scholarly manner that adds dignity to the description. 476 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### THE SLAVERY OF OUR TIMES.

The opening chapters of this book of Tolstoy's deal particularly with labor conditions in Russia, and therefore are not of burning interest in this country.

Tolstoy has a genuine love for humanity, there is no doubt. He is sin-

cerely grieved when he reads statistics which show that in England the average length of life among the working classes is twenty-nine years, while among the "upper" classes it is fifty-five years. Such a condition as this he considers as a subject of burning interest—a wrong that ought to be not only talked about but righted.

But when he informs us that all governments exist by force, and gives explicit rules to the individual by which he may assist in the abolishment of governments, we hesitate to follow him as a leader, no matter how clearly and cogently he states his position. Governments, the author claims, are not necessary. The cause



"ONE OF THE WOLVES . . . HAD FASTENED HIS TEETH IN THE COLLAR"

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From "L'hasa at Last"

of slavery is legislation. Legislation rests on organized violence. "But organized violence is government, and how can we live without governments? Without governments there will be chaos, anarchy; all the achievements of civilization will perish, and people will revert to their primitive barbarism." The existing order of things is defended as a matter of course by those to whom it is profitable; it is also defended by those to whom it is not profitable, because they have become so accustomed to it that they think they cannot live without it.

Without the least help from government, and often in spite of the interference of government, people organize all sorts of social undertakings—workmen's unions, co-operative societies, railway companies and syndicates. From the above excerpts it will be seen that Tolstoy is a Nihilist. But as he does not believe in violence, we should perhaps discriminate by calling him a peaceful Nihilist. All attempts to abolish slavery by violence, he continues, are like attempting to extinguish fire with fire, stopping water with water, or filling up one hole by digging another. Under the heading, "What should each man do?" the author recommends:

"He should, first of all, neither willingly nor under compulsion take any part in government activity, and therefore should neither be a soldier nor a field marshal, nor a minister of state nor a tax collector, nor a witness, nor an alderman, nor a jurymen, nor a governor, nor a member of parliament, nor, in fact, hold any office connected with violence. Secondly, such a man should not voluntarily pay taxes to government, etc. Thirdly, he should not appeal to government violence for the protection of his own possessions, etc."

To those who have not the strength to go the full length, he advises a medium course. Such, for instance, as cannot renounce all their landed estates can diminish their extent. If all

men were as disinterested and philanthropic as he there would indeed be no need of governments. But governments and laws were not intended for such as he. 186 pp. 16mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Dr. J. C. Voigt, of the Cape Colony Volunteer Ambulance Service in the Transvaal in 1881, has written a formidable history of fifty years of the republic in South Africa. This work covers the period from 1795 to 1845, and is, therefore, free from any expression of views on the present crisis in South African affairs. Nevertheless, the history may be regarded as a most admirable preparation for a thorough understanding of the events which have recently taken place in the once Dark Continent.

This book is what its title promises that it shall be, a story of fifty years of development. It opens with a description of the geographical contour of the continent and the political divisions which have grown there. The author then proceeds to give a brief sketch of the early settlement under the Dutch East India Company. In this chapter one finds interesting tales of the early explorations northward, of the discovery of the great Karoo Plains, and matters of similar import. The account of the struggles with the Kaffirs is graphic and complete, and there is an abundance of information as to the racial characteristics and probable origin of the native tribes in South Africa. The author finds evidences of Oriental and Egyptian influence, and of Arab-Ethiopian origin.

Mr. Voigt brings out with remarkable clearness, and with an abundant array of historical facts, the bearing of the wars between the British and the Low Countries on the relations of England and the Dutch in South

Africa. This is a matter which has not been touched in the flood of recent works on the Transvaal, nearly all of which have been constructed to meet the wants of a public seeking for the immediate causes of the current war. The story teems with accounts of early fighting between British and Dutch in Africa, and in the history of the subjection of the frontier republic of Graaf Reinet to the British Crown there is food for thought. The author being a Dutchman, naturally studies the British methods in South Africa without fondness for them, yet he cannot be called unfair in his intentions.

In the final chapter of this important work the author deals with the policy of the British in treating the natives in South Africa. Perhaps this policy will surprise those who have not studied the methods of England in her other colonial lands. Two volumes. 350, 316 pp. Indexed. 8vo. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### COVENTRY PATMORE: HIS FAMILY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Basil Champneys has fulfilled so well a task of singular difficulty that no fault appears in his volumes, except, perhaps, the inclusion of some temporary and trivial letters for the sake of Tennyson's signature. That Coventry Patmore kept these amongst the letters of his friends was doubtless due to some regret for a friendship of the past; but he would have felt contempt and a little pain at the thought of publishing notes—not, indeed, dishonored, but so long ago honored that they had long been done with—as though to claim for the neglected poet the praise of the praised. Of such homage Patmore had his share. And yet, as one reads the letters of Emerson, Hawthorne, Carlyle and Newman, and Ruskin's notes in "Sesame and Lilies," his

eulogies in "Time and Tide" and "Elements of Drawing," and in the letter that defended Patmore against the attack of the *Critic* in 1855, one becomes convinced that there must have been a sequestered region of humility in the centre of Coventry Patmore's haughty soul.

Coventry Patmore's way of earning his bread was "to write for the reviews;" and his distaste for it says many things concerning the condition of this kind of literature in the middle of the century. Not only did the journeyman's labor of magazine padding renounce pretension to the name of art—nay, of skill—but the successes of the profession, the work that was not padding, were profoundly dishonored by the writers of such advice as that already cited addressed to a young poet—that he should abstain from poetry lest his friends might have "the cost of maintaining a lank-ribbed author and a bare-footed family."

During the first years of his marriage to his wife Emily, Coventry Patmore wrote "The Angel in the House. The poem dealt not with ancient princes nor with the modern poor, but with deans and their daughters, and those conditions of life which men who do not care to claim dignity for daily things hold to be no fit subject for poetry.

The death of Emily Patmore inspired, many years later, but with a living freshness, several of the odes of "The Unknown Eros." Coventry Patmore's reception into the Roman Catholic Church took place two years after he had lost her, and his second marriage a little later. He loved to call himself a theologian. To many of his friends such a description sounded as strange as the suggestion that his spirit had walked in "places infamous to tell," Where God wipes not the tears from any eyes.

The final impression we got from this book is that of a man strong willed, masterful, tender towards

his own, unbending towards his enemies, with a practical ability rare in modern poets, sensitive to offense, yet generous towards his friends, of an extraordinary intensity and concentration of nature, narrowing his life upon one great purpose—the exploration of the significance of love, in all its range from human to divine. And that, expressed in lofty poetry, and prose which few will read at first hand, was the life achievement of Coventry Patmore. 8vo.—*London Athenæum*.

#### LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS HUXLEY.

Some biographies trace for us the history of two or three generations of a family which shows at each step increasing mental distinction, till it culminates in one who is made the subject of the memoir. Not so here. In Huxley's own phrase, "that glorious firmness which one's enemies called obstinacy" that he received from his father, joined to a rapidity of thought which was of his mother's transmission, produced in a family of no unusual mental power one of the strongest characters and thinkers of his time. What he was, he was by inheritance; his education was most desultory, a state of things which we suspect to have been due to his own bent of mind; but from his earliest years he displayed that thirst to learn the "why" and "how" of things which to the outside public was his most prominent characteristic.

Hooker, Darwin and Huxley all began scientific life in the navy on foreign service. Huxley's first (and last) commission was to the *Rattlesnake*, a 28-gun frigate in the Surveying Service, detailed for investigation of the Great Barrier Reef, Torres Straits, New Guinea, etc.

Huxley was a member of the first London School Board; the City and Guilds Institute owes its present

shape to him; he was an examiner for various bodies; active in the working of London University. These represent the more important but by no means all the calls upon his time. Small wonder that his health broke down badly in 1871, and that in 1885 he was compelled gradually to disengage himself from his unceasing engagements, beginning with his government appointments and the presidency of the Royal Society. He had not only revolutionized biological teaching, he had secured a hearing for a great idea which, but for him, would probably be still the crotchet of a few professors rather than the key-note of new systems of philosophy and sociology; he had raised the scientific ideal and practice; he had educated the lay mind, even the government, to accept and encourage science.

The last ten years of his life, though spent in increasingly bad health, were far from fruitless, although devoted mainly to holding the same trenches against new attacks. But his interests in the old movements and the old thoughts were undimmed till the end. That his fame will last is unlikely, but assuredly his life has left a profound impression which posterity will unconsciously receive, and his work, both controversial and purely scientific, will suffer that absorption into the sum of human knowledge which he regarded as its euthanasia. Two vols. 539, 541 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*London Athenæum*.

A book is good company. It is full of conversation without loquacity. It comes to your longing with full instruction, but pursues you never.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

If a book comes from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts; all art and authorcraft are of small amount to that.—*Thomas Carlyle*.

# GREAT WRITERS *by* GREAT WRITERS

*Shakespeare, by Richard Grant White*



here is a stone over Shakespeare's grave on which there is this inscription:

Good frend for Jesus sake forbear  
To digg the dust enclosed here:  
Blest be ye man yt spares thes  
stones,  
And curst be he yt moves my  
bones.

These lines, which may embody a wish expressed by Shakespeare, but which are hardly of his writing, have prevented the removal of the remains of the greatest Englishman to Westminster Abbey. Against the wall of Stratford Church there is a monument to Shakespeare, with a laudatory inscription in Latin; but of far greater interest is the bust of the poet which forms part of the monument. It is coarse and rude of execution, but there is no reason for doubting that it gives at least a general idea of his personal appearance. According to this he was, at 53, a portly but not at all corpulent man, with a high forehead, a head somewhat bald, a small aquiline nose, and a well-formed mouth and chin. Aubrey, the antiquarian, who lived two generations after him, had heard that he was "a handsome, well-shapt man." An engraved portrait upon the title page of the first collected edition of his works, which Ben Jonson, in some verses almost as hard and expressionless as the engraving itself, assures us was a good likeness, has a general conformity in the features and the form of the head to the bust.

The latter was originally colored after life, and had hazel eyes and auburn hair and beard. These traits were afterward obliterated by a coat of white paint. The bust and the engraved portrait in the folio are the only portraits of Shakespeare which

are of undoubtable authenticity; but one known as the Chandos portrait has tradition of very respectable antiquity in its favor. There is a very slight and vague tradition that Shakespeare "died a Papist," but this is very improbable. His works favor no religious form, sect or dogma. There was also a tradition in Stratford fifty years after his death that he, Drayton and Ben Jonson had "a merie meeting, and, it seems, drank too hard for Shakespeare died of a feavour there contracted." This tradition has probably as little foundation as the other.

Although Shakespeare was acknowledged as the greatest dramatist of his time, his reputation rather diminished than increased during the century after his death. He had no followers or imitators; he established no school. Dramatic taste and dramatic writing steadily declined after the Elizabethan Age (about 1575 to 1625), and by the beginning of the eighteenth century Shakespeare was lightly thought of by literary critics, and much neglected by the actors. There had been among the reading public, however, a steady, although not a large, demand for his plays. The folio of 1623 was succeeded by another folio in 1632, and a third edition was called for and published in 1664. In the last "Pericles" and six spurious plays which had been published quarto in Shakespeare's lifetime, with his full name or his initials upon the title page, were included. A fourth edition, also in folio, appeared in 1685. Upon these four folios, and upon the existing old quarto edition of twenty of the plays, the readers of Shakespeare depended until Rowe's edition appeared in 1709. From the time of the appearance of this edition the fame of Shakespeare



steadily grew until about the beginning of the nineteenth century he was acknowledged to be the first of poets and of dramatists, the most creative mind, the greatest master of imagination and of language that the world has known. The number of Shakespeare's commentators has much exceeded that of his editors. His text was left in such a condition by the printers of the old quartos and folios, that although it may be read even in those impressions with pleasure and with a full comprehension of its general meaning, there is to its perfection need of more critical labor than is required by most old manuscripts; and of such there is none to consult, for of Shakespeare writing not a line has come down to us—not even a word, except his own signature. It is safe to say that more critical ability and learning has been displayed upon this subject than upon any other in the whole range of literature, the poems of Homer perhaps excepted. The works written upon Shakespeare form a library in themselves, and a complete bibliography (unfortunately there is none such in existence) would fill a good-sized volume.

Shakespeare, like so many other men of great eminence, left little trace of his personality behind him. His only son, Hamnet, died at the age of twelve years. His two married daughters left children, but the family, even on the female side, became extinct in the third generation. New Place, his residence, upon his retirement from a theatre, after passing through several hands, was in 1759 razed to the ground by its last owner, the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who was exasperated by a quarrel with the town authorities and by the persecution of prying visitors to the home of the great poet. John Shakespeare's house, which stands in Henley street, and in which it is probable that William was born, was a comfortable dwelling for that age. After falling into decay it was bought by an association and restored for preservation as a memorial of the

poet. More recently the grounds of New Place and the cottage at Shottery, in which Ann Hathaway is supposed to have lived before her marriage have been bought for the same purpose.

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## OBITUARY

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Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson, well known as a critic and dramatist, died on the December 5, at Rome, Italy. She was born in Massachusetts in 1837, and early entered upon literary work. All her life Mrs. Richardson was active in literary work, in lecturing, and as a dramatic composer and adapter. Among her best-known works were "Familiar Talks on English Literature," "Old Love Letters," "Stories from Old English Poetry," "The History of Our Country" and "Abelard and Heloise, a Mediæval Romance." She was the editor of "Songs from the Old Dramatists" and "Garnered Sheaves," the latter being a collection of the writings of Mr. Richardson.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

William Wirt Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry, and author of various historical works, died on December 5, at his home in Richmond, Va. Mr. Henry was born in Red Hill, Charlotte County, Va., February 14, 1831. His works include the "Life, Correspondence and Speeches of Patrick Henry," "Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of American Independence," "The Rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas," "The Truth Concerning George Rogers Clark," "A Defence of Captain John Smith's Narrative" and other historical papers.

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## ASKED AND ANSWERED

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W. L. asks where the speech of "Mark Twain" can be found, in which, in closing, he announced as his *maxim* of wisdom, "When in doubt, tell the truth."

M. M. asks: Who is the author of the following lines:—

"But a mightier power and stronger  
Man from his throne has hurled,  
And the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world."

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which have appeared in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. In all, there are here thirty-one brief chapters on the lighter side of "Sport," each taken and touched on its humorous side, with much close acquaintance with the work and the terminology of each, much perception of its ridiculous possibilities and its inevitable accidents. The range is wide. All the familiar sports of the day are included and such game as the eastern States afford. Illustrated by G. R. Brill. 226 pp. 16mo.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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## U S E F U L      A N D F I N E      A R T S

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**ART SOUVENIR OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, AN.** Held at Philadelphia June 19-22, 1900. To have collected about seven hundred photographs

of those who, coming from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the Gulf, assembled in our city in June last to name a ticket in the present campaign, and to have executed therefrom seven hundred half-tone copper plates, have involved an expense and labor that has been truly great, and this book will be appreciated, especially by those whose portraits appear in these pages, and incidentally by the great political party they represent and the public at large. Reference to the index will show that very few omissions have been made of those prominent in the Twelfth Republican National Convention, or those having the management of the campaign of 1900. 344 pp. 16mo. Oblong.

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**MAGAZINE OF ART, THE.** Illustrated. 576 pp. Folio.

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who already have some proficiency than to those who are beginning. 246 pp. 12mo.

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"RALPH CONNOR"



## R A L P H C O N N O R



he Canadian writer, Ralph Connor, whose books, "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot," have placed him in the front rank of Canadian idyllists, is the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, pastor of the Church of St. Stephens, in Winnipeg. In addition to "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot," he has written a little idyl, called "Beyond the Marshes."

Of him *The Critic* says: Ralph Connor came of solid Scottish stock, and was born in 1860. His father, the Rev. Daniel Gordon, was a Highlander who came to Canada in the early forties, settling for a time in a remote district peopled by emigrants from the north of Scotland and the islands lying to the West Coast. He removed later to the Highland settlement of Glengarry in the Indian Lands, where he remained twenty years, and where our author was born.

When Ralph Connor was eleven years old, his father removed to another congregation in Western Ontario, where there were better schools, and where he entered the high school

of a neighboring town, whence he was graduated to Toronto University. Like many a young Canadian of good family, he earned every dollar that paid for his education, working in the wheat fields till he was of an age to teach school. While in the university he took honors in classics and did something in the way of scholarships, but he sailed through his university course as on a summer's sea, for though gifted with an alert and comprehensive mind, Ralph Connor never bothered about studying. After a three years' course in theology at Knox College, where, in spite of indifferent health, he carried off prizes and an unusual number of scholarships, he spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent trying to establish health. His spiritual value as a writer of idyls cannot be overestimated, and much could be said about that spiritual touch, all his own, so rare, subtle, sure. His best book has yet to be written, and those who know him well, know that he has a tremendous literary power in reserve, not power which is being occasionally withheld, but which is lying latent.

S

P

Q

R



HE army, homeward turned, was moving on to Rome. For weeks they had marched by day and pitched their tents by night, beneath the deep blue Tuscan skies, amid the languorous beauty of the spring-time; through villages and hamlets, through vineyards trailing their lavish vines on sunny, sloping hill-sides, through olive-groves of sombre green.

The peaceful cattle grazed upon the hills in the slumberous country; the Apennines loomed purple in the distance; and beyond, upon her seven hills, stood Rome.

Casques and bucklers, greaves and lances glistened in the light, and shining coats of mail clinked, clinked, like to the sound of hail-stones upon rock.

With the army was a woman. The heavy chains of her captivity might have been but golden wristlets, she wore them with so proud an ease. There was satisfaction in the eyes of the legions when they looked upon her. She was the queen of some small province, too small to be of moment, save that it had held itself with dignity of greater, and made by the resistance of its fierce and warlike band a triumph of its contest.

She, the leader, had infused her followers by her strange beauty and indomitable will. Even as a girl, when, in scanty garments of skins, she had climbed the heights, her subjects, watching her, had said: "She has something of the gods within her veins." Her undaunted fearlessness, the power of the small band she led, made her a captive worthy of the Roman arms, albeit her estate was petty. But, were she not a tribute to their prowess, men are men, and senses hold their sway, and marches were not

often tempered by such beauty as she bore. Taller than those who guarded her, she walked as though she saw them not. Her skin, as smooth as polished marble, was as white as wool; her lips were scarlet as the passion-flower that grows in the fragrant south; her form was sinuous with grace; her eyes were as turbulent waters, dark and dangerous; stern Romans as they were, the guards who put the chains upon her wrists had lowered theirs before them.

In brooding silence, speaking seldom, but with unspoken protest in her every step, she was borne on toward Rome. There was but one outward act which showed her fierce disdain: when tents were pitched hers was beside the general's, in the place of honor. Each night she paused before she entered, lifted her head, and smiled scornfully at the pennon waving from above. Standing for a moment, she repeated, mockingly, the letters—the proud stamp of Rome—"S. P. Q. R." Then, with a bow of mock obeisance, she entered haughtily. What passed within her tent the gods alone could know.

And yet, despite her loftiness, so seemingly unseeing, her silent bearing, and her proud disdain, there was no motion of the conqueror—the general of the army—no order given, no action done, within the compass of her vision, which she did not note. To her, so used to giant men, this man had been a marvel from the first. The classic head, with close-cropped curls, and close-trimmed beard; the slight, short figure, more delicate and fine than any she had seen, had startled and aroused her into wondering. This man a conqueror—whom any subject of her own so far o'ertopped? And when, with stormy rage, she waited

insult and possessive force, and found, instead, a courteous grace, a recognition of her womanhood, the wonder warred with something in her heart as strange to her as bondage.

Ofttimes he paused and spoke with her; she looked into his eyes, which held her own, and then it was as though a restive horse had felt a lash. They held—those clear, keen eyes—admiration, reverence, albeit firm command.

Admiration she had often seen, but reverence was strange in eyes of man for woman; and command had never fronted her in anywise before. He bore himself with strong reserve; and she, who answered not centurion nor soldier, felt, though she knew it not herself, a keen pang of regret that he did not give her opportunities more frequent to defy him. Once he approached and asked her if there was aught that he could do to make the long march easier.

"Release me!"

"Nay, that I cannot do. I must render unto Caesar that is his. I conquered you for Caesar."

"Take off these chains!"

"Yea, even so I hope to do as my reward. But though you walk in chains, 'tis you are conqueror. The sole reward that I shall ask for battles won is your most priceless self."

"The royal wed but those of royal blood," she answered, haughtily.

He stood before her silent, and again she spoke:

"Release me!"

"Would to the gods I might. Fear not; it is not far to Rome," he answered her.

The captive lay within her tent, searching the darkness with wide-open eyes. Suddenly she was aware of an unwonted silence. She listened, wondered, and then knew she missed the measured pacing of the guards. The matchless discipline of those stern legions had in no minutest point escaped her; and now the silence filled

her with a prescient sense of something near at hand. And, behold! she saw a figure stand within the folding of her tent; and then, a voice:

"Wouldst thou be free?"

Free! The blood leaped fiercely in her veins with quickened flow.

It was the voice of a centurion whose eyes for many days had followed her with mingled worship and desire.

"Yea, I would set you free, and go with you to your own people," the centurion said, softly; "there, with my own hand and skill to lead them, they may once more take up arms, defying Rome."

Drawing near, he bent and loosed her from her chains. She rose and drew her mantle round about her.

"The guards?" she whispered.

"They supped at my command tonight right royally," he said; "and now they sleep."

Out from the sleeping camp they stole. O gods! What ecstasy! Her being was aglow with joy of liberty; her feet were shod with wings; her heart turned spur.

Swifter than arrow from the bow she flew through the deep-shadowed night; how hardly could the centurion keep pace with her! On and on, through lonely paths dense with dark midnight shadows, across vast open spaces lighted by a struggling moon, up lonely, briar-tangled hill-sides, and down mossy dells where sleeping violets grew; on and on, unstopping, unpausing, unheeding aught, in a delirium of liberty.

At last the moment came when nature must draw breath; and far enough from the great Roman camp for safety, they paused within a grove of olive-trees.

"You are a traitor—you have betrayed your trust."

These were her first words spoken as they paused.

"Yea, to set you free," he answered, coming nearer; "what is my trust,

when measured with delights of love with you?"

She looked upon him, and understood he was a craven before a ruthless master, that master who is lord of men—Desire.

Her proud lips curled.

"You are a slave," she said. She scorned a slave; all slaves were but as dust beneath her feet. Sudden, like current of live flame, swift through her veins and through her throbbing heart, ran memory of eyes that told of stern self-mastery. Coming now, they startled and surprised her thought. They held her; they subdued her; they were more controlling than the chains that had imprisoned her, for, mingled with their power, was a sweetness undefined. Ah! she must lave herself in memory a moment, without this craven creature, her confessed slave.

"Tarry! I would withdraw a while within this wood," she said, "and rest, apart."

Reluctant, he withdrew to await her pleasure. In an abandon of unfettered freedom she stretched her arms and lifted her eyes toward the silent sky; in her heart the new thought pierced, poignant:

"I shall not see him more!"

She had walked in chains unvanquished; unmanacled and free, she knew that she was conquered. She did not understand, she did not reason; she was a savage, but—she was a woman. In that moment she yielded up her will, as she had laid herself upon the altar of some deity. Her thoughts flew swiftly backward over all the march, and onward to the future. She saw, with prescient sense, the morning break; the general leave his tent at dawn before the camp was moving. She heard him give his early orders to the guards. She trembled—she who had never trembled—at the look she could foresee within his eyes when he should be made acquainted with her flight. She heard

the question put to him by Caesar, "What wilt thou as reward?" and heard the answer, "My reward has fled." She saw some other woman coming forth with wiles to lure him. Ah! Wait! Some other woman!

Now she was moved by a supreme resolve.

With one glad leap she started on her backward way, and ran to bondage, with swifter steps, if possible, than she had hurried to be free. She knew the way, for she had marked it with quick perception as she came—her habit since a child she scaled the heights where birds of prey had built their nests. Back, back, she fled, all thought, all purpose merged in the desire to gain the camp before the morning broke; she must be there before the dawn—the general rose at dawn and looked abroad. With quickening heart-beats she had heard, each morning as she lay within her tent, his voice in converse with his guards; for it had been her wont of late to wake at dawn—yea, to wake listening.

The moon had paled, the morning star had risen; the birds were stirring in their nests; the far-off mountains were outlining themselves against the sky. The breath of the night, chill with the coming dawn, struck cold upon her throbbing bosom as she ran. Her yellow hair was blown in riot curl from her long braids; her feet were bruised by stones. At last the camp! The guards still slept. Ah! merciful deities! There was the hush almost of death upon the way she trod; the tall white tent that held her captive heart was silent.

And there she threw herself, outside its folded door, her prostrate figure overswept by loosened hair, her proud face buried in her crossed white arms.

Listening, she lay—her savage soul a tumult of expectancy—and as she waited, lo! the crimson dawn flushed all the east, illumining the Apennines.



# WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

"Babylonia and Assyria," by Professor Robert William Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, puts the entire body of historical readers under obligation to its author. From Sargon to Cyrus, from about 4000 B. C. to 539 B. C., there stretches a trail of history in the Euphrates and Tigris valley about which more in detail has been laid bare in the past twenty-five years than was known, all put together, prior to that time. This historical material is as yet little more than annals. Before history in the full sense can be written, it still needs to be extended, elucidated, connected, related and explained. Such as it is, its knowledge has antiquated all previous historical discussion of this period, peoples and region. Rawlinson is to-day only a step less out-dated than Rollin. These records of 3500 years of the race or twice the Christian era lie scattered in hundreds of publications, a great library of deciphered inscriptions, not easily grasped even by professional students. Professor Rogers has done the inestimable service of collating this vast mass. His two valuable, laborious and exhaustive volumes first review the steps by which cuneiform inscriptions were deciphered and next describe the various expeditions by whose labors Assyria and Babylonia have been laid bare to the modern world. The long annals of the Tigris-Euphrates valley are then recited through all their long succession. Into the art and the religion, the language and the letters, the life and the social organization of this long period Professor Rogers does not enter. The time for this has not come. But in a

work to which for years to come the general reader and the student will turn, he has marshalled in order the succession of races, dynasties, kings and the events of their reigns. On vexed issues he is conservative, but leans to the view that the Sumerian inscriptions record an early and separate race, whose affinities are as yet undecided. The origin of the Semites he leaves uncertain; but he treats his history as the record of their stay on the world stage until in Cyrus the Indo-European appears. A constant and personal reference to original authorities marks all this work which places its author among the few who have made this vast field accessible to the general public. American scholarship has a new achievement of the first usefulness in these volumes.

\* \*

"Marpessa" assures the place of Mr. Stephen Phillips in the apostolic succession of English verse. This brief idyll of conjugal love which you can read aloud at a sitting and buy for 38 cents, while it is not evenly composed in all its parts, strikes a high lyric note at its close which sounds level with any of the greater utterances of the past. Poet and reader will be gone and this diction will take its antique place in the century change of the English tongue, but these lines will continue as to-day to solace and to express the deep and hid course of mutual love.

\* \*

Why art affects us "all breathing human passion for above" is a quarry now hunted on two trails, the psy-

chology of the individual and the psychology of the race, one unravelling the action of the mind in its unconscious working and the other the work of man in savage life, while still unconscious of his relation to nature. One or the other, perhaps both, will reveal the secret. Meanwhile, books like "The Origin of Art," by the Finnish professor, Yrjo Hirn, open little because enough is not yet known of either key or lock. The first step of the Helsingfors lecturer on aesthetic is that pleasure is due to a surplus of energy and pain to its lack. Out of the discharge of the surplus energy, emotional, intellectual or physical, comes calm. This also art gives. So does "play," like art, autotelic activity, a thing done for itself. Art fills the cup, because it gives the individual the sense of sharing, first, in the exercise of surplus power, more than the individual life has, and, next, leaves calm because surplus energy has been used. This is close thinking. It rests on the fact that all emotion, love itself included, rests on an individual overplus. Even the amoeba pairs when it is too big and sex rests on food supply. Half Mr. Hirn's book goes to the relation between art and surplus energy, real or stimulated. The other half discusses the concrete record this use of plus-activity makes in traditionary records, animal display, sexual selection, self-decoration, erotic stimulus, work, war and magic. These are less successful because authorities are mixed and blended so as to confuse and there is no firm grasp of the savage standpoint. Travellers' tales are the worst of scientific evidence, as Mr. Herbert Spencer sees too late. Darwin's analysis of sexual selection is resolved by Mr. Hirn in a clear though not original fashion into an aid to the prompt recognition of species. A good book for students and the informed, but not likely to lead the average reader far, though the first part will help clear one's mind of vague "art" theory.

"The Biography of a Baby," by Mrs. Millicent Washburn Shinn, is the kind of book which will give more ken of the roots of art than all the university lectures. Mrs. Shinn began by publishing a record of her own baby, concealing his own relation in her description of its early development. The pious artifice deceived no one and gave a chronicle of great and unique worth. Mrs. Shinn now embodies its minute data in a more general narrative which has suggestion on almost every page and a constant explanation of infant phenomena. Her work ought to lead to many like records of the child. Important as the child is to all we know or want to know, no complete scientific record of even one child had been published thirty years ago and all since can be counted on your fingers. Mrs. Shinn's is far superior to Perez' volume.

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No mere masculine reader has any business to stray between the pages of "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters." He is as much at a loss as he would be unpacking a stranger woman's trunk and making the acquaintance of lingerie never meant for the gaze of rude man. A publisher's cunningly devised fable seeks to throw an air of reality over the recital of a young woman who loves; loses and dies; but this will deceive no one. It is the too wise virgins nowadays who write these perfervid recitals on be-married or pre-married subjects. The only reason for doubting that the ingenious skill shown in this book is not from this source is that no name appears on the title page. The writing virgins do not let concealment prey on the cheek they turn toward the public. In these letters, with their brief run and sudden eclipse, a young woman pours out her inmost love in letters which end with rejection. No man could stand them. There is a bit of Italian art tucked into the middle and a rapid decline at the end. All marvellous well done, very

feminesque, very false, curiously well-sustained, but bearing the same relation to the true that falsetto does to soprano.

\* \*

Mr. Denton J. Snider is an original Western philosopher whose only fault is that he insists on wearing his thoughts outside instead of inside, so that each of his books makes the impression of trying to think in public. His note is always overstrained. For "The Life of Froebel" he has adapted the biographical method of Carlyle, one closely suited to a life of revolutionary struggle, like that of the founder of the kindergarten. A short life and innumerable sketches of Froebel have appeared; but there has been no biography which set Froebel in his relation to his time, his work and its future fruit. This, Mr. Snider has done and with enthusiasm and insight. He has not added, as Carlyle would have done, to minute knowledge by minute personal investigation; but he has much enlivened the current of his narrative by a perpetual comment on incidents which illuminate the kindergarten. Associated at its opening with the Chicago Kindergarten College, Mr. Snider has written a book of special value to any kindergarten teacher with the high aim and none could be higher, of making the most of her priceless opportunities.

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The short story, among other advantages, lays bare methods of technique more fully than the novel. All big pictures have to be painted more or less by rule, but it is true of "Stories by Boz," of George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life," and Thackeray's two or three that they bring you nearer method than the big three-deckers these launched to carry their pennant while this sea of English speech runs in multitudinous widening waves about the world. So in "Cupid's Garden," by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, you are a bit nearer the way she

mixes her paints and lays her palette than in the epigram and crowded canvas of "Concerning Isabel Carnaby." These stories are fuller of comment than of interpretation, Miss Fowler being indeed spectator rather than analyst. They are uneven, some mere trial sketches, but throughout there is that low-lidded, broad-viewed look at life visible in the face of the author.

\* \*

Mr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who passed from feeding Mr. Swing's recent flock in Chicago to preaching in Plymouth pulpit, Brooklyn, has the gift and the lack of the rhetorician. His "Influence of Christ in Modern Life" is the sincere attempt of an earnest man who believes in himself, his gifts and his phrases, particularly, his phrases, "to distinguish between the transient and permanent elements of religion." But for this one must know and Mr. Hillis does not know. His pages reek with small errors and half-digested information—a sort of "pigeon's milk" and not the sincere milk of the word, early prescribed. These addresses were many of them delivered at colleges and universities, and a preface says, as their reading shows, that they were often written to meet particular cases—"an intellectual battle in some youth for whom the pastor cherished a great affection." Good, they have doubtless done. These tides of emotion never rise without bearing some hearer higher; but why not be informed accurate and equipped on these momentous issues or avoid the perpetual infelicitous assertion of a warped, a partial or an incomplete statement often not needed for plea and used only for lavish illustration?

\* \*

When Francis Turner Palgrave forty years ago selected the "Golden Treasury" he sought only such supreme lyric verse as had been written in English. Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman in his "American Anthology" has sought the best American



verse—a very different proposal. To one volume the standard of all time was applied. The other has been filled by skimming the cream of our national milking. Compare it with Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and you will see our national advance. Compare it with Patmore's Anthology, the best since Meleager's Garland, and you know how colonial is still our contribution to the flood of British verse which

—to the open sea  
Of the world's praise, from dark antiquity,  
Hath flowed.

Measured by the average of English verse, our work is fair. Measured by its heights, it is small. Palgrave selected 187 lyrics, ending with Wordsworth. No man equipped for the task would to-day make the number of lyrics by as high a standard over about 220, and of these about a dozen would be American. But Mr. Stedman's different task of showing, not the best of poetry written by Americans, but the best American poetry, has been discharged with taste, with unwearied industry and with a catholic spirit. It is a very even vintage, but as Walt Whitman once said when one urged on him some average American verse, "Who wants a middling good egg?"

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In the "Oxford Book of English Verse," Mr. Arthur T. Quiller-Couch has attempted a wider task. He has sought to gather the lyrics of all English-speaking poets, including long poems like the Ancient Mariner and selections from poems yet more long—"In Memoriam" and Fitzgerald's "Omar." He begins with "Sumer is icumen in" that precious sheet, 1250, which holds the first poem and the first music for English words, and he ends with the Recessional. Of 883 poems by 270 poets, fourteen poems are by nine Americans. Nor has Mr. Quiller-Couch neglected his own cen-

tury, for 481 poems are by ninety-seven poets who have written in the past hundred years. For Mr. Quiller-Couch the half of English lyrics have therefore been written almost in the memory of men now living, which is nonsense. Of these only this beggarly proportion is American—Bliss Carman, Emerson, Bret Harte, Howells, Longfellow, John, Boyd (*sic*), O'Reilly, Poe, Whitman and Whittier are his selection. The exclusion of Lowell and Holmes writes its own verdict. Yet except for the inordinate number of contemporaries, the "Oxford Book of English Verse" is most useful, as its historical arrangement and a wider selection than is customary render it a continuous study of English lyric, on the whole the noblest monument of verse known to man, Greek not excepted and the rest nowhere.

\* \*

The Asiatic aspect of Russia is and always has been its dominant factor. By European standards, the Russian government is despotic and retrogressive. By Asiatic standards it is liberal and progressive. Asiatic lands gain light by its rule. European lands lose. The "Expansion of Russia," a reprint of articles in the *International Monthly* for October and November, 1900, by Mr. Alexander Rambaud, describes in ninety-five condensed pages the Asiatic march of Russia. It overestimates the efficiency of its annexations; but its recital of facts is lucid and illuminating.

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The opening month of the year brings those who write and teach to the recurrent need of books of annual reference. For its size and price, the "World Almanac" will answer more questions than any other one issue. More than one foreign friend has pronounced it the best almanac issued. "Whitaker's," which costs three times as much and is a half larger, leads it in

the completeness with which it gives the entire English system; but this is in part because our "Congressional Directory" gives these lists and is distributed by the score through Congressmen, a very useful book for "daily events classes." So is "Hazzell's," a single volume which covers more closely than any other the moving history of the year by subjects and countries. Nothing else is so helpful for the run of foreign news. Of equal value and better known is the "Statesman's Year-Book," which

gives national statistics and has a special section for this country. Election statistics are most full in the "Tribune" and "Chicago News Almanac," one for the East and the other for the West. For English financial, political and municipal affairs the "Financial and Reform Almanac" is needed. Nothing like it is issued here, though the "U. S. Statistical Abstract" gives much more of such matters than like issues abroad and can be bought, with difficulty, or more easily obtained from a Congressman.

### OUR TWO OPINIONS.

Us two wuz boys when we fell out,—  
Nigh to the age uv my youngest now;  
Don't rec'lect what 't wuz about,  
Some small deeff'ence, I'll allow.  
Lived next neighbors twenty years,  
A-hatin' each other, me 'nd Jim,—  
He havin' *his* opinyin uv me  
'Nd I havin' *my* opinyin uv him.

Grew up together 'nd wouldn't speak,  
Court'd sisters, 'nd marr'd 'em, too;  
'Tended same meetin'-house oncet a week,  
A-hatin' each other through 'nd through!  
But when Abe Linkern asked the West  
F'r soldiers, we answered,—me 'nd Jim,—  
He havin' *his* opinyin uv me,  
'Nd I havin' *my* opinyin uv him.

But down in Tennessee one night  
Ther' wuz sound uv firin' fur away,  
'Nd the sergeant allowed ther' d be a fight  
With the Johnnie Rebs some time nex'  
day;  
'Nd as I wuz thinkin' uv Lizzie 'nd home  
Jim stood afore me, long 'nd slim,—  
He havin' *his* opinyin uv me,  
'Nd I havin' *my* opinyin uv him.

Seemed like we knew there wuz goin' to be  
Serious trouble f'r me 'nd him;  
Us two shuck hands, did Jim 'nd me,  
But never a word from me or Jim!  
He went *his* way 'nd I went *mine*,  
'Nd into the battle's roar went we,—  
I havin' *my* opinyin uv Jim,  
'Nd he havin' *his* opinyin uv me.

Jim never come back from the war again,  
But I hain't forgot that last, last night  
When, waitin' f'r orders, us two men  
Made up 'nd shuck hands, afore the fight.  
'Nd, after it all, it's soothin' to know  
That here I be 'nd yonder's Jim,—  
He havin' *his* opinyin uv me,  
'Nd I havin' *my* opinyin uv him.

—Eugene Field.

### THE SNOW-STORM.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,  
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the  
fields,  
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air  
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the  
heaven,  
And veils the farm-house at the garden's  
end.  
The sled and traveller stopped, the courier's  
feet  
Delayed, all friends shut out, the house-  
mates sit  
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed  
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.  
Come see the north wind's masonry.  
Out of an unseen quarry evermore  
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer  
Curves his white bastions with projected  
roof  
Round every windward stake, or tree, or  
door.  
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild  
work  
So fanciful, so savage, naught cares he  
For number or proportion. Mockingly,  
On coop or kennel he hangs Parian  
wreaths;  
A swan-like form invests the hidden thorn;  
Fills up the farmer's lane from wall to wall,  
Maugre the farmer's sighs; and at the gate  
A tapering turret overtops the work.  
And when his hours are numbered, and the  
world  
Is all his own, retiring, as he were not,  
Leaves, when the sun appears, astonished  
Art  
To mimic in slow structures, stone by  
stone,  
Built in an age, the mad wind's night-  
work,  
The frolic architecture of the snow.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR for FEBRUARY

1. *Richard Whately*—1787, London.  
Elements of Logic—Elements of Rhetoric—Christian Evidences.
2. *Hannah More*—1745, England.  
Christian Morals—Practical Piety—Coelebs in Search of a Wife.
3. *Walter Bagehot*—1826, England.  
The English Constitution—Physics and Politics—Literary Studies.
4. *William H. Ainsworth*—1805, England.  
Tower of London—Rookwood—Jack Sheppard.
5. *Sir Daniel Wilson*—1816, Edinburgh.  
Prehistoric Man—Chatterton—Caliban, the Missing Link.
6. *Thomas M. Cooley*—1825, New York.  
Law of Taxation—Wrongs and Their Remedies—Principles of Constitutional Law.
7. *Julia Kavanagh*—1824, Ireland.  
Daisy Burns—Grace Lee—Queen Mab.
8. *Alfred R. Wallace*—1822, England.  
The Malay Archipelago—Tropical Nature—Island Life.
9. *Gilbert A. A' Becket*—1811, London.  
Comic History of England—Comic History of Rome—Comic Blackstone.
10. *Charles G. D. Roberts*—1860, Canada.  
In Divers Tones—A Sister to Evangeline—Forge in the Forest.
11. *Bayard Taylor*—1825, Pennsylvania.  
Hannah Thurston—At Home and Abroad—Story of Kennett.
12. *Francois E. J. Coppee*—1842, Paris.  
Le passant—La guerre de ceut ans—Les Jacobites.
13. *Mrs. Arthur Stannard, (John Strange Winter)*—1856, England.  
Bootle's Baby—Army Society—Beautiful Jim.
14. *Pierre Loti*—1850, France.  
Madame Chrysantheme—Roman d'un enfant—Le desert.
15. *Peter C. Asbjornsen*—1812, Norway.  
Fairy Tales from the Far North. Fairy World—Round the Yule Log.
16. *William R. Thayer*—1859, Boston.  
Confessions of Hermes—Heshu—Throne Makers.
17. *Charles B. Brown*—1771, Philadelphia.  
The Transformation—Ormond—Arthur Mervyn.
18. *Austin Dobson*—1840, England.  
Proverbs in Porcelain—Thomas Bewick—At the Sign of the Lyre.
19. *Augustine Birrell*—1850, England.  
Res Judicatae—Men, Women and Books—Obiter Dicta.
20. *Francis C. Baylor*—1848, Arkansas.  
On Both Sides—Juan and Juanita—Behind the Blue Ridge.
21. *Helen H. Gardener*—1858, Virginia.  
Men, Women and Gods—Facts and Fictions of Life—An Unofficial Patriot.
22. *George Gordon Byron*—1788, London.  
Don Juan—Childe Harold—Manfred.
23. *Marie Henri Beyle*—1783, France.  
Racine et Shakespeare—Armance—Le rouge et le noir.
24. *Robert Grant*—1852, Boston.  
An Average Man—The Knave of Hearts—Jack Hall.
25. *Robert Burns*—1759, Scotland.  
The Cotters Saturday Night—Two Dogs—Tam O'Shanter.
26. *Mary Mapes Dodge*—1838, New York.  
Hans Brinker—Donald and Dorothy—Along the Way.
27. *E. E. Viollet-le-duc*—1814, Paris.  
Histoire d'une maison—Description de Notre Dame de Paris—Histoire d'une forteresse.
28. *Mathew Carey*—1760, Ireland.  
Female Wages and Female Oppression—Essays on Political Economy—Letters on the Colonization Society.
29. *Alfred J. Church*—1829, London.  
Two Thousand Years Ago—Fall of Carthage—Stories from Homer.
30. *Walter Savage Landor*—1775, England.  
Gebir—The Pentameron—Pericles and Aspasia.
31. *Benjamin Willis Wells*—1856, New Hampshire.  
Modern French Literature—A Century of French Literature—French Literature.

## GREAT WRITERS by GREAT WRITERS

RALPH WALDO EMERSON by *Matthew Arnold*



DO not, then, place Emerson among the great poets. But I go further, and say that I do not place him among the great writers, the great men of letters. Who are the great men of letters! They are men like

Cicero, Plato, Bacon, Pascal, Swift, Voltaire—writers with, in the first place, a genius and instinct for style; writers whose prose is by a kind of native necessity true and sound. Now the style of Emerson, like the style of his transcendentalist friends, and of *The Dial*, so continually—the style of Emerson is capable of falling into a strain like this, which I take from the beginning of his essay on *Love*: “Every soul is a celestial being to every other soul. The heart has its sabbaths and jubilees, in which the world appears as a hymenaeal feast, and all the natural sounds and the circle of the seasons are erotic odes and dances.” Emerson altered this sentence in the later editions. Like Wordsworth, he was in later life fond of altering; and in general his later alterations, like those of Wordsworth, are not improvements. He softened the passage in question, however, though without really mending it. I quote it in its original and strongly marked form. . . .

Not with the Miltons and Grays, not with the Platos and Spinozas, not with the Swifts and Voltaires, not with the Montignes and Addisons, can we rank Emerson. His work of different kinds—when one compares it with the work done in the corresponding kind by these masters, fails to stand the comparison. No man could see this clearer than himself. It is hard not to feel despondency when

we contemplate our failures and shortcomings; and Emerson, the least self-flattering and most modest of men, saw so plainly what was lacking to him, that he had his moments of despondency. “Alas, my friend,” he writes in reply to Carlyle; who had exhorted him to creative work—“Alas, my friend, I can do no such gay thing as you say. I do not belong to the poets, but only to a low department of literature—the reporters . . . . When I see how much work is to be done, what room for a poet, for any spiritualist, in this great, intelligent, sensual, and avaricious America, I lament my fumbling fingers and stammering tongue . . . . But ‘the strong hours conquer us;’ and I am the victim of miscellany—miscellany of designs, vast debility, and procrastination.” . . . .

And now I think I have cleared up the ground. I have given to envious Time as much of Emerson as Time can fairly expect ever to obtain. We have not in Emerson a great poet, a great writer, a great philosophy-maker. His relation to us is not that of one of those personages; yet it is a relation of, I think, even superior importance. His relation to us is more like that of the Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius. Marcus Aurelius is not a great writer, a great philosophy-maker; he is the friend and the aider of those who would live in the spirit. All the points in thinking which are necessary for this purpose he takes; but he does not combine them into a system, or present them by a regular philosophy. Combined in a system by a man with the requisite talent for this kind of thing, they would be less useful than as Emerson gives them to us; and the

man with the talent so to systematize them would be less impressive than Emerson. They do very well as they now stand—like “boulders”—as he says—“in paragraphs incompressible, each sentence an infinitely repellent particle.” In such sentence his main points recur again and again, and become fixed in the memory. . . .

Happiness in labor, righteousness and veracity; in all the life of the spirit; happiness and eternal hope: that was Emerson's gospel. I hear it said that Emerson was too sanguine; that the actual generation in America is not turning out as well as he expected. Very likely he was too sanguine as to the near future. Very possibly the present generation may prove unworthy of his high hopes; even several generations succeeding this may prove unworthy of them. But by his conviction that in the life of the spirit is happiness, and by his hope that this life of the spirit will come more and more to be understood, and to prevail, and to work for happiness:—by this conviction and hope Emerson was great; and he will surely prove in the end to have been right in them. . . .

Many of your writers are over-sanguine, and on the wrong grounds. But you have two men who in what they have written show their sanguineness in a line where courage and hope are just, where they are also infinitely important, but where they are not easy. These two men are Franklin and Emerson. These two are, I think, the most distinctively and honorably American of your writers; they are the most original and the most valuable. Wise men everywhere know that we must keep up our courage and our hope. Franklin and Emerson maintained theirs with a convincing ease, an inspiring joy. Franklin's confidence in the happiness with which industry, honesty, and economy will crown the life of this work-day world is such that he runs over with felicity. With a like felicity does Emerson run over when he contemplates the happiness eternally attached to the true life of the spirit. You cannot prize him too much, nor heed him too diligently. He has lessons for both branches of our race. To us he shows for guidance his lucid freedom, his cheerfulness and hope, to you his dignity, delicacy, serenity, devotion.

## M A G A Z I N E S



Among the interesting stories in the *Century* are “At The Third Hand,” by William Dean Howells; “A Council of Six,” a tragic episode of the west, by Henry Holcomb Bennett, with illustrations by Frederic Remington; and “An Old World Woeing,” by Adeline M. Jenney. There is the fourth installment of “Her Mountain Lover,” and fresh installments of “The Helmet of Navarre.”

George L. Fowler describes “The Marvels of Mountain Railroading,” in *Munsey's*. “The Marvelous Boy,”

by Charles W. Russell, is the illustrated life history of Thomas Chatterton; “Making Air Work,” by A. A. Hill, tells how pneumatic transit seems destined to revolutionize the transition of mails and merchandise. There are other interesting papers by Randolph C. Lewis, Erman J. Ridgway and S. M. Williams.

The beginning of the most notable of recent theatrical reminiscences gives interest to current *Scribner's*, when Mrs. Gilbert gives the first installment of her recollections of her long and busy career. Mr. Norman's series of papers on “Russia of To-day”

is continued by one on "Russia in Central Asia," and Mr. Horton's second and concluding paper on "Modern Athens," adds to this number another article entirely off conventional lines. The fiction this number contains is by Edith Wharton and E. W. Hornung.

In *Harper's* there are stories by W. W. Jacobs, Frederic Remington, and Grace King. Paul Maurice describes Victor Hugo as an artist, Sidney Whitman describes the method and work of Franz Von Leubach, and Brander Matthews has a striking paper concerning the attempts of certain self-appointed critics and teachers to lay down arbitrary rules governing the English language.

The *Cosmopolitan* opens with an illustrated paper on "The Miniator's Art," by Charles DeKay. Fritz Morris describes "Modern Manoeuvres in the French Army," John Brewster Dane writes of "Jerome Park Racing Days," and "Scientific Joys" is by Harry Thurston Peck. Of timely interest is an article by Millicent Olmsted on "The Festival of Love," which tells all about valentines, and there is the first installment of a new serial entitled "The Secret Orchard," by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

The complete story in *Lippincott's* is by Edward S. VanZile, entitled "A Novel Complication." Colonel Charles Pomeroy Button gives some personal reminiscences of "Lincoln as an Antagonist," Lilly Howard continues her talk with Chinese women; "Smith of Pennsylvania," by Francis Churchill Williams, is second in the series of college tales; and "A Bloodless Vendetta," by Henry Wilton Thomas, is a tale of Mulberry Bend.

Among the interesting papers in the *Puritan* are "The New Woman of Japan," by Anna Northend Benjamin; "Photographing Animals," by Walter E. Woodbury; "Key Collecting as a

Fad," by Marie Overton Corbin; and Abigail Powers describes "The George Junior Republic." The fiction of this number is by Gertrude F. Lynch, Anne O'Hagan and John Oxenham.

*McClure's* opens with an illustrated article by Josephine Dodge Daskam, entitled "The Heart of a Child." Clara Morris tells of her recollections of John Wilkes Booth; William Allen White writes of Richard Croker; Professor Ira Remsen has an interesting article on Chemistry, and the fiction of the number is contributed by Edwin Lefèvre and Sarah Orne Jewett.

In the *Junior Munsey* Isaac Taylor Headland describes "Heroes of the Peking Siege," telling of the courage and devotion displayed by the foreigners who were besieged. Maximilian Foster writes of the "Perils of the Pilots," Stewart C. Grant has an interesting paper on "The Husbands of Queens," and "The Hihoki Valley Survey" is written by J. Frederic Thorne.

"A Fight for a Franchise," by Grant Richardson, is the complete novel in the *Argosy*. The short stories are contributed by Cornelius VanBeuren, Warden Allen Curtis, Robert Stodart, and Charles Kendrick; new installments of the several serials, and poems by W. T. Barnard and Robert Kelley Weeks.

#### FAMILY.

The first of a series of stories by Carmen Sylva appears in the current number of the *Woman's Home Companion*. It is entitled "A Festival in Heaven," and is illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Onoto Watanabe has a paper on "Home and Social Life of the Japanese," and Lillian Bell's article deals with the dancing of the Tyrolese peasants and with the experience of herself and her party among these mountaineers.

Among the best and most practical features of the household magazines of the day is one carried out by *Table Talk*, which in giving menus for each day in the month adds full directions for carrying out of the same. The February issue contains many excellent articles, among them "Winter Luncheons," "The Art of Living Well," "Pandora's Box," "The Boquet Garni," and others. The regular popular departments of "Housekeepers' Inquiries" and "All Through the Year" are filled with useful information.

Theodosia Burr's life story is told by an admiring writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. The story of the famous hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and a close view of its author, are united in "A Woman to Whom Fame Came After Death." How we get and keep the correct time is explained in "The Clock by Which We Set All Our Watches"; and "The Buffaloes of Goodnight Ranch" is a record of the only herd of North American bison owned by a woman. Architecture, the fashions, culinary matters, and all themes interesting women are amply treated.

## MARGARET E. SANGSTER



MARGARET E. SANGSTER

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rs. M. E. Sangster was born in New Rochelle, N. Y. She has spent the larger part of her life in the neighborhood of New York, and has made her home for the last quarter century in Brooklyn. For ten years she was the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, resigning that position in June, 1899, since then she has been engaged in general literary work.

Her first communication to the public appeared after her marriage, while she was still in the early twenties, in the *Christian Intelligencer*. Almost her first poem was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. *The Independent*, *Hearth and Home* and the *Sunday School Times* used much of her earlier work. Mrs. Sangster has had uniform success. For several years she has, through the columns of *The Christian Herald*, addressed weekly a half million of people or more, and she is a regular contributor to the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

# BEST SELLING BOOKS



Novel-reading America has found a warm place in her heart for the sterling character of Eben Holden; yet a vastly different type of human nature, the "Eleanor" of Mrs. Humphry Ward, which appeals only to her intellectual and thoughtful moods, is finding almost as ready appreciation. In miscellaneous reading Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon" has been the book of the month—a just recognition of the authoritative quality of the work, for the author was thoroughly equipped to view and analyze from the standpoint of modern statesmanship the career and character of his subject as illustrated in his exile.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia:

## FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.  
 "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.  
 "With Both Armies in South Africa," by Richard Harding Davis.  
 "Odd Bits of Travel," by Charles M. Taylor, Jr.  
 "Memoirs of the Countess Potocka," edited by Casimer Stryiński.  
 "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske.

At Wanamaker's, New York:

## FICTION.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."  
 "A Solitary Summer."  
 "The Martyrdom of an Empress."  
 "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by Theodore Roosevelt.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia:

## FICTION.

"The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," by Thomas Nelson Page.  
 "Wanted. A Matchmaker," by Paul Leicester Ford.  
 "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.  
 "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.  
 "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by George Wharton James.  
 "The World of the Great Forest," by Paul Du Chaillu.  
 "Paola and Francesca," by Stephen Phillips.  
 "L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.

At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

## FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.  
 "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.  
 "Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.  
 "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.  
 "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Hidden Servants," by Francesca Alexander.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howell.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"Rulers of the South," by F. Marion Crawford.

"A Century of American Diplomacy," by John W. Foster.

"Literary History of America," by Barrett Wendell.

At DeWolfe, Fiske and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.:

# FICTION.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"The Cardinal's Snuffbox," by Henry Harland.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

"Americans," by Charles Dana Gibson.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"Stage Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle.

"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," by John Burroughs.

# THE SONNET.

What is a sonnet? 'Tis a pearly shell  
That murmurs of the far-off murmuring  
sea;

A precious jewel carved most curiously;  
It is a little picture painted well.

What is a sonnet? 'Tis the tear that fell,  
From a great poet's hidden ecstasy;

A two-edged sword, a star, a song,—  
ah me!

Sometimes a heavy-tolling funeral bell.  
This was the flame that shook with  
Dante's breath,

The solemn organ whereon Milton played,  
And the clear glass where Shakespeare's  
shadow

A sea this is,—beware who ventureth!  
For like a fiord the narrow floor is laid  
Mid-ocean deep to the sheer mountain  
walls.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

# TWILIGHT AT SEA.

The twilight hours like birds flew by,

As lightly and as free;

Ten thousand stars were in the sky,

Ten thousand on the sea;

For every wave with dimpled face,

That leaped upon the air,

Had caught a star in its embrace,

And held it trembling there.

—Amelia Coppuck Welby.

# LITERARY PRESCRIPTIONS.

For clearness read Macaulay.

For logic read Burke and Bacon.

For action read Homer and Scott.

For conciseness read Bacon and Pope.

For sublimity of conception read Milton.

For vivacity read Stevenson and Kipling.

For imagination read Shakespeare and  
Job.

For elegance read Virgil, Milton and  
Arnold.

For common sense read Benjamin  
Franklin.

For simplicity read Burns, Whittier,  
Bunyan.

For smoothness read Addison and Haw-  
thorne.

For interest in common things read Jane  
Austen.

For humor read Chaucer, Cervantes and  
Mark Twain.

For choice of individual words read  
Keats, Tennyson, Emerson.

For the study of human nature read  
Shakespeare and George Eliot.

For loving and patient observation of  
nature read Thoreau and Walton.

—Longmans, Green and Company  
will publish a new novel by Lady Rid-  
ley, entitled "Anne Mainwaring."  
Lady Ridley, as Mrs. Edward Ridley,  
wrote about five years ago a clever  
tale entitled "The Story of Aline,"  
which is now out of print.

# VALENTINES *from the* GREAT POETS

## THE PASSIONATE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE.

Come live with me and be my Love,  
And we will all the pleasures prove  
That hills and valleys, dale and field  
And all the craggy mountains yield.

There will we sit upon the rocks  
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,  
By shallow rivers, to whose falls  
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

There will I make thee bed of roses  
And a thousand fragrant posies,  
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle  
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle.

A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull,  
Fair lined slippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold.

A belt of straw and ivy buds  
With coral clasps and amber studs:  
And if these pleasures make thee move,  
Come live with me and be my Love.

Thy silver dishes for thy meat,  
As precious as the gods do eat,  
Shall on an ivory table be  
Prepared each day for thee and me.

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing  
For thy delight each May-morning:  
If these delights thy mind may move,  
Then live with me and be my Love.

—C. Marlowe.

## SONNET.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome day,  
With night we banish sorrow;  
Sweet air blow soft, mount larks aloft  
To give my Love good-morrow!  
Wings from the wind to please her mind  
Notes from the lark I'll borrow;  
Bird, prune thy wing, nightingale sing,  
To give my Love good-morrow;  
To give my Love good-morrow  
Notes from them both I'll borrow.

Wake from thy nest, Robin red-breast,  
Sing, birds, in every furrow;  
And from each hill, let music shrill  
Give my fair Love good-morrow  
Blackbird and thrush in every bush,  
Stare, linnet, and cock-sparrow  
You pretty elves, amongst yourselves  
Sing my fair Love good-morrow;  
To give my Love good-morrow  
Sing, birds, in every furrow.

—T. Heywood.

## A DITTY.

My true-love hath my heart, and I have  
his,  
By just exchange one for another given:  
I hold his dear, and mine he cannot miss.  
There never was a better bargain driven:  
My true love hath my heart, and I have  
his.

His heart in me keeps him and me in one,  
My heart in him his thoughts and senses  
guides:

He loves my heart, for once it was his  
own,

I cherish his because in me it bides:

My true love hath my heart, and I have  
his.

—Sir P. Sidney.

## TO HIS LOVE.

When in the chronicle of wasted time  
I see descriptions of the fairest wights,  
And beauty making beautiful old rhyme  
In praise of ladies dead, and lovely knights;

Then in the blazon of sweet beauty's best  
Of hand, of foot, of lip, of eye, of brow,  
I see their antique pen would have exprest  
Ev'n such a beauty as you master now.

So all their praises are but prophecies  
Of this our time; all, you prefiguring;  
And for they look'd but with divining eyes,  
They had not skill enough your worth to  
sing!

For we, which now behold these present  
days,  
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues  
to praise.

—W. Shakespeare.

## LOVE'S PHILOSOPHY.

The fountains mingle with the river  
And the rivers with the ocean,  
The winds of heaven mix for ever  
With a sweet emotion;  
Nothing in the world is single,  
All things by a law divine  
In one another's being mingle—  
Why not I with thine?

See the mountains kiss high heaven  
And the waves clasp one another;  
No sister-flower would be forgiven  
If it disdain'd its brother:  
And the sunlight clasps the earth  
And the moonbeams kiss the sea—  
What are all these kissings worth,  
If thou kiss not me?

—P. B. Shelley.



### THE BARONESS DE BODE.

The subject of this memoir, Mary Kynnersley, was the daughter of a Straffordshire squire of good and ancient family, related to various noble houses. "In the ordinary course," we are told by William S. Childe-Pemberton, her biographer, "she might, like her sisters, have wedded some neighboring squire," had she not chanced to go abroad with her friend, Lady Ferrers, and encountered Charles Auguste Louis Frederick, Baron de Bode, with whom she promptly fell in love. Meeting with just sufficient opposition from her relatives to add romance to the situation, and not so much as to be inseparable, she married the husband of her choice on October 21, 1775, at Marylebone Church and the French Embassy.

After a few months in England the young pair proceeded to Lille, where the Baron's regiment was quartered; later they crossed the frontier into Austria to visit various of his relations. The invitation from this quarter was somewhat delayed in arriving, for the family pride would not allow of the reception of the bride till her pedigree had been properly inquired into.

Madame de Bode was a person of tireless energy. Despairing of bettering their fortunes in France, she took her oldest son, made her way to Russia and into the good graces of the Empress Catherine, and from her obtained a "fief" of value in the Crimea. On this the family resided for some years, until the death of the Baron made its solitude unendurable. Madame de Bode died at Moscow in 1812, spared by a few months only the pain of seeing her adopted home destroyed by Napoleon the Great.

The contrast between the two portraits of her given in this volume is curious and instructive. One, taken in her youth, has a frank, brilliant face, full of candor and good sense; the other painted in old age, is shrewd, cunning, untrustworthy to an almost ludicrous degree! Madame de Bode had unusual and admirable qualities, but her chief talent consisted in the art of address, of making herself acceptable to those from whom much can be got, and this art cannot be practiced without deterioration, physical, mental, and moral.

The period described in this volume is one of the most interesting in history, and Mme. de Bode's recitals are not only vividly picturesque, but are full of suggestion and information for the student of the social life of the old régime and of the ways of the French Revolutionists. 296 pp. 8vo. —*Literary World*.

GLIMPSES OF THREE  
NATIONS.

The "Glimpses" contained in this volume consist of a selection from the letters contributed by Mr. G. W. Steevens to the columns of the *Daily Mail*, the "Three Nations" being represented by his impressions of what he saw and felt in their three capitals—London, by the first thirteen of the series, Paris, of the day when they were written, by the next ten, and Berlin by the last fifteen. To say that any one of these thirty-eight lively, offhand journalistic epistles is better than another, or any of the others, would be to indicate English, French, or German preference, which we do not feel in the case of Mr. Steevens, his observation of the characteristics of each is so close, so amusing, and so just, but at a venture, which may be a weak one, what have most struck us in his London letters are the three on "Wine," "The Unstable Poor," and "The Unstable Rich;" in the Paris letters, those on "The Day and the Dead" and "In the Cafe," and in the Berlin letters, those on "William II," and "How to be a German." There is a quality in Mr. Steevens's London letters which reminds us of Dickens when he was least of the caricaturist, to which he occasionally retrograded, and most of the ripe, rare, exquisite humorist that we love ever at his best. It has not been given to many since the death of Dickens to suggest the possibility of his having had a worthy successor. 295 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

SYLVANA'S LETTERS TO AN  
UNKNOWN FRIEND.

These Letters of Sylvana make a series of garden chronicles from April to November. Some are addressed from "Home," some from a house in Aberdeenshire, others from a fishing lodge not, we gather, so far north. They breathe the true garden spirit—

love of quietness, patience, delight in color and form, the delicious sadness born of fading loveliness, the joyful appreciation of the glory of the year's prime. The heart of a wise dreamer is in them, interpreting, suggesting, consoling. The style fits the subject as neatly as an acorn fits into its cup. Even the so-often-ugly botanical nomenclature slips from the pen with grace, and takes some share in the music of the easy sentences. There is imagination, too, of peculiar sweetness, which perhaps is at its best in a letter devoted to Dream Houses—beautiful semblances that never were. And here is a bit of pretty observation which may be quoted as typical:

The cottage, with its smooth belt of dewy lawn, reminds me of a singular appearance sometimes visible before the dew is off the grass. The morning sun must be shining steadfastly behind you as you walk across the dew, and it may happen that a sainted shadow goes on before; that in some such lustrous hour your shadow's head may be encircled by a rainbow-tinted, radiant, nimbus. Yet be not too proud, Amaryllis! It does not mean that nature herself crowns you for a poet-priestess. . .

Of such books as this we cannot have too many, but it is obvious that the many must be few. 190 pp. 12mo.—*London Academy*.

WOOINGS AND WEDDINGS IN  
MANY CLIMES.

An extensive traveler, Mrs. Miln has had opportunities to study the marriage superstitions, traditions, and customs of many countries, and the result of her investigation is a most interesting collection of quaint, and, in some cases, remarkable proceedings. Marriage celebration among the better classes of the civilized countries has become more or less of a conventional function, but among the peasants of the Old World superstition still plays a prominent part in the celebrations; while among the dusky inhabitants of far-off islands, and the communities of the Eastern Hemi-

sphere, the barbaric element is often uppermost in the ceremony.

In the primeval days when the world began, prehistoric man seized his bride by force, but as civilization began to make its stealthy progress the marriage by capture gave place to that of purchase, and the fair bride was sold to the highest bidder. This

by step from various developments of marriage.

Marriage by capture, however, still prevails in all its barbaric simplicity among the Eskimos, where the fire of love burns sluggishly in cold breasts. Here propriety permits a gentleman, after deciding what damsel he wishes to make his bride, to



THE NORMAN CHURCH OF ST. LAURENT

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From "Falaise"

custom still prevails in many countries, indeed even in our own land, it has been said;—but we must not grow skeptical nor doubt the entire establishment of that latest phase of matrimony—marriage by "fascination" or for love. Many of the customs and ceremonies of modern marriages are traditions handed down step

watch near her door, or—if he is not himself energetic enough for the escapade—to appoint a deputy to seize the maiden as she leaves her house bound on some errand, and, dragging her by the hair to his hut, she becomes his wife by virtue of his superior force.

A Chinese bride never sees her husband before her marriage, but, arrayed in sacred red, she is carried in state to his home, and there solemnly received by him. Chinese women are judged according to their virtues—not the least of which is silence. Indeed, one of the most serious grounds for a Chinese divorce is undue talkativeness in the wife.

It would be interesting to relate at greater length and detail all the strange customs and ideas of these many lands, some of surpassing cruelty, some of poetic beauty, and some that appear to us to be almost ridiculous; how the dark-skinned Turk courts his bride, or the Russians celebrate with solemn feasting and rejoicing their stately nuptials; how the Spanish, the Italian, the French peasants plight their troth; or the Indian maiden is wooed, how the soft-eyed Japanese girls, like bright-hued butterflies, flutter into the arms of their husbands, or the wicked Australasian, whose bride is espoused to him at her birth, sometimes eats where he cannot love the maiden given him; or how the Burmese wife with infinite tact maintains peace with her husband: "though she bends him, she obeys him; though she beckons, yet she follows." In spite of the differences that breeding and environment make, love is love the world over, and though its manifestations vary in different countries, its theme is ever the same.

The book is illustrated with photographs that lend much interest to the text and the information is given in a pleasing and genial manner. 317 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### SHARPS AND FLATS.

"Sharps and Flats," the famous column which was contributed daily to the "Chicago Record" by Eugene Field, furnished the material for several of his earlier volumes of prose and verse. The matter which has been thus reprinted, however, constitutes only a

very small part of that which he gave to the public in the more ephemeral form of newspaper paragraphs, poems, and short stories; and it has been deemed best to save from oblivion some of the contributions which he himself did not select for publication in book form. This selection is made by Slason Thompson.

It is a pot-pourri of prose and verse, anecdote, comment, burlesque, dainty poems, parodies, and topical verse of every kind. Every line of it expresses the personality of the writer, and coming as it does, long after his death, it will be doubly appreciated by those who delight in his writings.

There is in the prose a good deal of that thing known as "guying." Some of the anecdotes should be taken with a grain of salt, and all are permeated with that irreverent and audacious jollity which would have made Field address the Sphinx in confidential tones if he had ever happened to meet her. For example, here we have him soberly discoursing on the baleful influence which Howells has had upon Hamlin Garland and giving the younger author good advice in the third person:

We can well understand how so young and so impressionable a person as Garland is should fall an easy prey to Howells, for we have met Howells, and he is indeed a charming gentleman. So conscious were we of the superhuman power of his fascinations that all the time we were with him we kept repeating paternosters lest we, too, should fall a victim to his sugared and persuasive heterodoxy; and even then, after being with him an hour or two, we felt strangely tempted to throw away our collar and let our victuals drop all over our shirt front.

There is a story of a London mince pie over which people who have been abroad are likely to laugh, and also some discourse on English customs and dialects which will appeal to them. Among the verses are some lyrics on the proceedings attending the marriage of President Cleveland which would probably cause Mr. Field to languish in jail if he had been a Ger-

man and written them about the Kaiser. They are distinctly open to the charge of lese majeste.

In short, this book is thoroughly characteristic of Field, and when that is said the nature of it is as nearly defined as it can be. Two vols. 254, 290 pp. 12mo.—*Washington Times*.

### HANNAH MORE. JOHN KNOX.

These two volumes have been added to the series of "Literary Hearstons," over which Marion Harland presides as housewife, and for which she has already, in her monographs on Charlotte Brontë and William Cowper, provided ample and healthy fare. We need not know much about, or care much for, this grim old Scotch worthy and this young English gentlewoman to be interested in the story of their lives as related by Mrs. Terhune, and her estimate of their personality and the literary nature of their various writings. Of the two,

most of us will probably be most interested in Hannah More, if not entirely for her own sake, for the sake of the many famous people whom she knew, and whose names are inseparably connected with hers, Johnson, Garrick, Walpole, Wilberforce, in her early days in the last century, and the Macaulays, and other notably serious people in this century, particularly young Thomas Babington Macaulay, whom she "dry-nursed" in polite reading, at Bath, Barley Wood and elsewhere. She had a sprightly, vivacious mind, a talent for versatile writing—poems, plays and didactic stories, and, measured by what her sisterhood were expected to do in her day, was a celebrity, and, at her best, is better worth reading now than many, if not most, living writers of her sex. busy pen-women whose high-spiced fictions run up into the scores, the fifties and possibly the hundreds.

She was an engaging person as depicted by Mrs. Terhune, who has not neglected her portraits and those of her friends, Garrick, Wilberforce, and



BARLEY WOOD, SOMERSETSHIRE

As it was during Hannah More's residence there

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From "Hannah More"



BED OF CHARLES I. IN QUEEN MARY'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER, HOLYROOD  
Copyright, 1900, by G. P. Putnam's Sons From "John Knox"

views of her favorite homes and haunts. A graver interest attaches to John Knox and his career, his ecclesiastical influence, and his historic relation to the stormy times in which he lived, and their moving spirits, of whom we have portraits, George Wishart, Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Darnley, Regent Moray, and their residences, lay and secular, the whole forming a tumultuous sixteenth century chronicle of church and state. 238, 270 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### BENJAMIN WEST: HIS LIFE AND WORK.

This book is a monograph, by the Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and is introduced by a fac-simile letter of Henry VanDyke. The sources for the life of the Father of American Art are too meagre, but all that are available have been drawn upon to bring the leading facts of his life within a small compass and give a brief popular estimate

of his work. This volume treats of the birth of the fine arts in America, West's early life in his wilderness home, his choice of painting as a vocation, his love romance and life in Italy and in England, his relation to America, his portrait painting and religious pictures, his lesser and greater historical scenes, and closes with an allegory, which the author calls "Mrs. Browning's Defence of Benjamin West."

West's loyalty to the country of his birth, although having left it for England before our Revolution, he was always a British subject, must endear his name to all true Americans. Few, if any, men have ever lived who have done so much for art of whom so little has been written. The virtual founder of the Royal Academy, and its second President, deserves greater attention than he has ever yet received at the hands of his countrymen. The citizens of Swarthmore, which was the place of his birth, are laudably endeavoring to correct this seeming oversight. The house in which he



was born, partially destroyed by fire in 1872, has been carefully restored to its exact original form, and the room in which he was born was saved from the touch of fire. During the past few months a West Memorial Committee has been appointed by the citizens of Swarthmore for the purpose of promoting the erection of a monument to the memory of West in a suitable place adjacent to the house of his birth upon the grounds of Swarthmore College. This volume has been prepared under the auspices of this committee, and its general style and reproduction of a number of West's paintings, including his own portrait of himself, form a most attractive volume, the entire proceeds from the sale of which are to be devoted to the erection of a bronze statue of heroic size. 155 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

#### A HISTORY OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

The sources for the history of the Babylonians and Assyrians are grouped in this work under four main heads, to wit: The monumental remains of the Assyrians and Babylonians themselves, the Egyptian hieroglyphic texts, the Old Testament, the Greek and Latin writers. Of these four the monumental remains of the Babylonians and Assyrians are by far the most important in every particular. From the mounds that cover the ancient cities of those peoples has come a huge store of tablets, which now number certainly not less than 160,000 in the various museums of the world. These tablets have preserved a literature as varied in form and contents as it is vast in extent. The whole of it may be considered as sources for history. Every business tablet is dated, and from these dates much may be learned for chronology, while in the tablets themselves there is matter relating to the daily life of the people, all of which must be ulti-

mately valuable for the reconstruction of their social history. The two most interesting chapters of this work are the tenth and eleventh, in which Dr. Rogers describes the lands and the peoples of Babylonia and Assyria.

The civilization of Assyria and Babylonia was not the product of a single race. Men of several different stocks contributed to the result. At the earliest period to which monumental records go back, we find in Babylonia a people who are called by us Babylonians. The language in which their records are made is in part a Semitic tongue, closely related in forms and vocabulary to the Hebrew and Aramaic. Many of the earliest records, however, are bi-lingual; that is to say, side by side with the Semitic Babylonian is found another language. This other language appears in the form of two dialects, one called "the language of the land of Accad," and the other, "the language of the land of Sumer." As the latter contains the older forms, it is now called the Sumerian language, and the other is regarded as a dialect of it, spoken in the northern part of the great valley. In this Sumerian language, written though it be in part at least by Semitic Babylonians, lies the proof of the existence of a Sumerian people. The author has sought to tell the whole story of Babylonia and Assyria as scholars now generally understand it, being rather disposed to yield to the consensus of students of the subject when any such agreement of opinion exists than eager to set forth novel personal views. In parts of the field, nevertheless, he may claim to be an independent investigator, and to have made additions to our knowledge of the theme.

The Sumerians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians and the Chaldeans—these are the peoples whose annals are set forth in Prof. Rogers' volumes. For the details of their history we must refer the reader to the book itself. Two vols. 429, 418 pp. 8vo. —*M. W. H. in N. Y. Sun*.

THE PILGRIM SHORE.

Mr. Edmund H. Garrett has not wandered to Avon and Thames for his historic inspiration. He has remained at home, and traveled, we think, to better purpose. He is not a new pilgrim; his example was set long ago in his "Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast," and is now emphasized by this book, which does for the south side of Massachusetts Bay what his earlier book did, and does, for its north shore. The two volumes together reach along the historic coast from Cape Ann to Plymouth, Boston being in each the point of departure, to the north in the one book, to the

south in the other. Both describe the beauty of the country, the present aspect of its towns and villages, and recall by the way its traditions and historical associations.

Squantum, reminiscent of the Indian friend of the Pilgrims, Quincy, with its memories of the Adamses and Dorothy Q., the houses in which John and John Quincy Adams were born, both places cared for by the Quincy Historical Society; Cohasset, Scituate, with its "Old Oaken Bucket" homestead and its memories of King Philip's War; Marshfield, the home of the Winslows; Duxbury, with the John Alden House and the grave of



"JUST AS THE PILGRIMS FOUND IT"

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From "The Pilgrim Shore"



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WAS BORN HERE  
Copyright, 1900, by Little, Brown and Company

From "The Pilgrim Shore"

Miles Standish; and, finally, Plymouth, the sacred spot of American history, are consecutively visited by Mr. Garrett, with many a more modest place between them, of interest historically, or on account of its natural beauty.

The book is a slight one—designed to arouse a desire to see and know, as well as to supply, sights and knowledge. Its illustrations are charming, and will do much to help it on its mission, which is a laudable one. To those who, wishing to be pilgrims, are condemned to stay at home, it should be particularly welcome. 234 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### HEROD.

Mr. Stephen Phillips tells in his latest composition the story of an Oriental monarch who gained great earthly power only to discover that without the love he craved his glories were but as dust and ashes, writes the *N. Y. Tribune*. Herod, King of Judea, dotes upon Mariamne, his queen. Salome, his sister, is stung by "her arrogance, her stillness and her stare." Mariamne has begun to sow trouble by persuading the king to make her young brother, Aristobulus, high priest. This young man is already well liked by the people. In the midst of the court rejoicings over his anointing, messengers enter with news of Antony's death. This takes Herod off on the instant to negotiate with Caesar and make his own dominion sure. As he is leaving, the Jewish ruler is made to suspect that the man

"How to Study the Life of Christ," a hand-book for teachers and other Bible students, by Rev. Alford A. Butler, will be published immediately by Mr. Thomas Whittaker.

he has honored may be placed upon the throne in his absence. The tiger in Herod is aroused, and he secretly orders the murder of Aristobulus. The queen is not long in discovering the author of the tragedy, and Herod, returning triumphant, finds an impregnable barrier erected between himself and the woman he adores. The fury excited in him by her stony contempt is fed by Cypros and Salome, who reappear with demands for Mariamne's blood. Ingeniously they contrive to fix a false charge upon her of attempting to poison the king. Herod would try her, offering her the

importance on their first entrance. The relation of their private grudge to the public conditions of which they would like to take advantage is weakly handled. A more skillful dramatist would make the two women either more conspicuous or less so. There is something dubious, too, about Herod's madness. Would a man of his stamp have lost his reason because a woman scorned him, even though he worshipped her? Mr. Phillips might answer that Herod's collapse symbolizes the retribution that overtakes evil, but in these matters symbolism must be left to take care of itself, the first



THE GRAVE OF MILES STANDISH

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From "The Pilgrim Shore"

cup, but when she willingly takes it his love surges up in an involuntary protest, and he dashes the drink from her hand. Crazed between jealousy and regret for the love he has lost, Herod gives the death warrant. Again a messenger enters, this time to tell him his kingdom is enlarged, but this last touch of worldly pomp, on which the second act closes, is only a prelude to disaster. In the third and last act Herod goes mad, refusing to believe that Mariamne is dead.

There are one or two points in the dramatic fabric, considered as such, which are somewhat disconcerting. Salome and Cypros assume a specious

duty of the dramatist is to make his personage's character, deeds and punishment seem human, natural, and in this respect the author of "Herod" completely fails us. Accordingly the play, as a play, leaves the reader a trifle bewildered. What impresses us most about "Herod," reading it with memories of those immortals in our mind, is the infinite distance by which it is separated from great poetry. It is ingenious, polished, clever; but it is no contradiction to say that it is also essentially commonplace, a work lacking in inspiration, in poetic fire, where the theme demands both in generous measure. 126 pp. 12mo.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR  
FREDERICK.

The value of this work as showing the part the late Emperor took in political matters is very great. It also throws increased light on his powerful military capacity. Mr. Whitman, in his task of selecting from the German original such portions as seemed most likely to interest English readers, and in eliminating as far as possible all second-hand comment and appreciation, has displayed both discretion and skill, and his volume should attract a large number of readers. Commencing with the childhood and early education of the Emperor, the author traces his career during a life of much honorable ambition and activity. The Prince's student days at Bonn University, his engagement and subsequent wedding, the accession and coronation of King William I., and the appointment of the Bismarck ministry, the influence of the Crown Prince as constitutionalist, his home life, part played in the Austrian War, Franco-German campaign, etc., are described in language that never savors of exaggeration or partiality. The writer in short recounts clearly and simply the chief events of the Emperor's life, and is content to allow the reader, alone and unaided, to form his judgment from these.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE-  
LETTERS.

The authenticity of the letters presented in this volume has been a subject of much discussion in England. To our thinking this discussion was quite unnecessary. Fascinating, if troublesome, their impetuous young writer might well be in actual life, and one would like to believe in her as a realization of the poetic heroine, the Juliet of all ages. But in truth we can't but feel that her name was Harris, and we "don't believe there was

no such a person." A Marie Bashkirtseff might have written these outpourings of the heart, perhaps, except that the Bashkirtseff conceit and self-consciousness inseparable from that sort of youthful temperament could never have been so skilfully concealed. It must be admitted that the letters are remarkably veracious in effect—the trouble is that they are a little too clever. Real letters, we believe, would have told the story less clearly, adroitly and forcibly. The writer is made to appear a girl of genius, but it is to be doubted that even a genius is ever so artistically, consistently literary in the expression of its own romantic love.

The story revealed is one of woe. The heroine falls in love with a handsome youth who, after a time, during which she has successfully concealed her feeling, returns her love. The letters penned after their mutual pledges are given are a shout of joyous ardor. The strain of discord comes with a visit to the prospective bride by the hero's widowed mother. She is a grim old woman, she likes neither the girl nor the match, and she makes her aversion constant and emphatic. Still the affair goes on, with Romeo apparently responsive, until—the girl's world crashes about her ears. Her lover writes her briefly that they must part, that there is no fault in her, that she remains for him the dearest and best of women, but that for her good and his the only right thing is to say goodbye without further meeting. Her heartbroken protest he does not answer—then she writes a few more letters filled with unaltered adoration and touching sorrow, and miserably dies at twenty-one. These last letters are found among her belongings after her death, and only then reach their destination. An ingenious preface gives us to understand that the man is no more in fault than the maid, that both are the victims of untoward Circumstance.

These epistles are, in a way, brilliant—not only poetically ardent, but

sometimes witty and shrewd, and generally expressive of a singularly cultivated mind. One failure in their artistic construction, indeed, is that they are often a little too old for a girl—a mature and clever woman is apparent in them. Accepting the mysterious motive that puts an end to so much fiery love and joy, it must be said that the hero might not unnaturally have tired of such lavish, almost wild devotion. It is that of a slave, of a dog; it is far more than the traditional unselfish love which mankind demands—and demands nevertheless with ill concealed hankering for the partial withdrawal that awakens interest and invites pursuit. The *New Woman* may say that this is not greatly to mankind's credit; but it happens to be a fact in human nature.

As a piece of writing, then, a tour de force of its kind, the book is decidedly worth reading. 322 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### THE MEN WHO MADE THE NATION.

The stimulus given to the study of the history of the United States during the past few years has not been confined to schools and colleges. A realization that the nation has reached its majority and surmounted the most serious obstacles to unification has stimulated a desire to read the story of its past. A school text-book is burdened with too many details; a comprehensive history presupposes too much knowledge or is too intensive to be interesting. Men are of more interest to the general reader than measures. With this personal element in mind, Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the University of Chicago, has prepared an outline of the history of the United States under the title, "The Men Who Made the Nation." These are not biographical sketches, but form a recital of the chief events of the past century and a half, involved in making the American people what they are today.

The making of the nation from crude material by the slow process of evolution is described under the leadership of twelve men who have been prominent at different periods. The leaders studied in the making of this country are Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley and Lincoln. Intermingled with these men are many minor characters necessary to make a complete story from temporary colonial rule to permanent constitutional government. The personality of these nation-makers is preserved in the familiar treatment given. 415 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

#### MILITARY REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Shortly before his death, the late Jacob Dolson Cox, A. M., LL. D., formerly Major-General commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps in the war for the Union, completed the manuscript of his "Military Reminiscences of the Civil War," which is published in two volumes, and amply provided with the chief equipment that doubles the usefulness of works of this kind—an excellent index, the work of Mr. William C. Cochran, who, after Gen. Cox's death, completed the proofreading, and rendered further service in such matters as the verification of references and quotations. Gen. Cox took an active part in the war from its beginning to its very end. During his long military service he was brought into contact with many prominent officers and civilians, from Lincoln and Grant downward, not only in their official capacities, but also in their private lives. His book thus becomes a military history of the war, as seen by one of its commanders, who saw also what others did, and

heard what they said; an autobiography, and a collection of anecdote and sidelights on events and men of the period.

The author begins his reminiscences with an account of the session of the Senate of Ohio on April 12, 1861, and the effect produced upon it by the announcement of the bombarding of Fort Sumter. Cox, who had been a brigadier in the Ohio militia, received his commission as brigadier-general in the quota of volunteers furnished by the State on April 23. He devotes many pages to the utter unpreparedness for war of these troops, and of their lack of equipment. George B. McClellan, then a retired captain of the Engineer Corps of the regular army, was at Columbus for a few days, by invitation of the Governor of the State, with the prospect of being made major-general of the Ohio troops. Cox found him "rather under the medium height, but muscularly formed, with broad shoulders and a well-poised head, active and graceful in motion."

The author draws this graphic sketch of Grant's character and behavior in the opening pages of his second volume:

"Grant was always disposed to work with the tools he had, and through his whole military career showed himself averse from meddling much with the organization of his army. He had strong likes and dislikes, but was very reticent of his expression of them. He would quietly take advantage of vacancies or of circumstances to put men where he wanted them, but rarely made sweeping reorganization. If any one crossed him, or became antagonistic without open insubordination, he would bear with it till an opportunity came to get rid of the offender.

"He sometimes enjoyed with a spice of real humor the mistaken assumption of fluent men that reticent ones lack brain. I will venture to illustrate it by an anecdote of a date subsequent to the war. One day, during his presidency, he came into the room where his Cabinet was assembling,



THE FAMOUS WALL OF THE TARTAR CITY, PEKING, WITH ONE OF THE GATE-TOWERS  
Copyright, 1900, by McClure, Phillips and Company From "An American Engineer in China"



PASSENGERS GETTING ON A TRAIN IN CHINA

Copyright, 1900, by McClure, Phillips and Company

From "An American Engineer in China"

quietly laughing to himself. "I have just read," said he, "one of the best anecdotes I have ever met. It was that John Adams, after he had been President, was one day taking a party out to dinner, at his home in Quincy, when one of his guests noticed a portrait over the door, and said. 'You have a fine portrait of Washington there, Mr. Adams!' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and that old wooden head made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut;'" and Grant laughed again with uncommon enjoyment."

The book is chiefly devoted to the record of interesting facts which General Cox alone was competent to narrate; but there are also much important comment and characterization. 549, 596 pp. Indexed. 8 vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN CHINA.

In 1898 and 1899 the author, William Barclay Parsons, was in China, under retainer of an American syndicate to examine, survey, and report on an extensive railway enterprise,

and the duties connected with his professional work placed him in an exceptional position to study and observe this interesting country and its people from quite a different point of view from that taken by other writers. The journey was chiefly through Hunan, a little-known province of China. He gives his impressions of the people and the country from the standpoint of industrial development as it exists at present and along the lines it is likely to follow in the future. 321 pp. Indexed. 12 mo. — *Publishers' Weekly*.

—F. M. Lupton Publishing Company will issue at an early date "Gwynett of Thornhaugh," a romance by Frederick W. Hayes, author of "A Kent Squire," to which this book forms a sequel.

—D. Appleton and Company will publish early this month a book by Alfred Ayres entitled "Some Ill-Used Words," and will treat in the author's characteristic manner of words commonly misused, giving numerous examples, with advice how mistakes may be avoided.



## THE CLERGY IN AMERICAN LIFE AND LETTERS.

This book is the third volume in the series of "National Studies in American Letters," edited by Professor George Edward Woodberry of Columbia University. In the arrangement of Mr. Addison's matter of its ten chapters the first four are of a general character and the last six deal with Dr. Channing, Henry Ward Beecher and Phillips Brooks. The first of the introductory chapters is devoted, as its title indicates, to "The Clergy in American Life." The activity of the clergy in American colonial politics is recognized with due admiration. Treating of our American hymn writers, Mr. Addison seems to me to do less than justice to that element in them which transcends sectarian divisions. Is it not also true that they have had more appreciation in England than here at home? One of them, Samuel Johnson, was so intimately associated with Samuel Longfellow that it must have cost Mr. Addison an effort to mention the one and omit the other. Passing over the chapter "Denominational Literature," which is much more denominational than literary, we come to Mr. Addison's six chapters on Timothy Dwight and others. Coming to closer quarters in these than in his chapters of generalization, he is much more interesting, as we should expect him to be. Timothy Dwight entirely justifies the liberal attention he receives. It is no discredit to his generation that his "Greenfield Hill" was popular with it. It probably reflects the New England of its day as accurately as Whittier's "Snow Bound." But Dwight's "Travels in New England and New York," the least literary of his works in its intention, is the most serviceable memoir proceeding from his tireless hand. The chapters on Channing and Parker could not be more sympathetic if Mr. Addison were of their household of faith. The pellucid clar-

ity of Channing's style has less than justice done it, especially as compared with the New England pulpit style to which he succeeded. The suggestion that he is now but little read is without warrant of the facts. We read of Parker that "he was asked to withdraw from the Boston Ministerial Association." Never by the association as such. The date of his first preaching in Music Hall should be November 21, 1852, not March 21. That "after a time theology became only incidental" to his preaching is a statement with little or no warrant. Nor is it a just distinction that his later poems were more religious than the earlier. The opposite opinion would be quite as true. Naturally, the excellent sketch of Bushnell suffers with one's recollections of Dr. Munger's recent life of that deep-thoughted man. Beecher's memory has been so inadequately cherished that Mr. Addison's sympathetic sketch of him is thrice welcome. That of Phillips Brooks is written with completer understanding than any other, and there could be no happier application than that to him of Lowell's representation of himself as an "incurable child." It is inevitable that in a book treating so large a theme the reader should miss this and that which he holds in fond remembrance but he must not imagine that these things bear any considerable proportion to those which Mr. Addison has set in order and touched with the graces of a frank and pleasant style. 400 pp., 12mo.—*John White Chadwick in N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

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=Robert Herrick, who wrote "The Web of Life," has a new book which The Macmillan Company will shortly publish. It is entitled "Jock O'Dreams," and has for its heroine the daughter of an Ohio manufacturer. The underlying idea is that the world does not exist except from the individual's point of view.

## EMMA MARSHALL.

The generation of English girlhood and boyhood—now fairly mature, by the way—which was brought up on Mrs. Marshall's books may be attracted to her daughter's biography by the curiosity that is pardonably felt about a well-known writer. It will be held there, however, by a much stronger feeling—admiration for an indomitable woman who struggled under various misfortunes to support a numerous family, and never quailed, even when the outlook was blackest. Her daughter deserves the utmost credit for the skill with which she has told just enough of domestic tragedy, and yet refrained from harrowing her readers' feelings by over-private details. This book, apart from its genuine literary talent, is a model of dignified filial piety.

Mrs. Marshall was a Miss Martin, and a member of the once powerful Quaker confederacy in Norfolk. On her father's death the family migrated to Clifton, where they were received into the Church of England, and where she was married.

She reckoned Prof. Nichol among her numerous friends, and her daughter gives a vigorous little sketch of him:—

"Prof. Nichol was a masterly raconteur, and his stock of good stories inexhaustible. We children rejoiced when he came to give a second course of lectures, not because of the lectures themselves, but because he was our special favorite, with his leonine head and great flashing gray eyes, which he rolled at us so good-humoredly. We sat enchanted at the luncheon-table, as he arranged, according to a funny habit of his, the salt-cellars, table-spoons, and wine-glasses in a circle round his plate, and discharged one anecdote after another over the barricade in a Scotch accent, with absolute gravity, till he reached the point of his story, when his frame shook with guffaws so infectious that even the youngest of us laughed till we cried without quite understanding the joke."

It remains to mention Mrs. Marshall's admirable relations with her publisher, Mr. Seeley, who seems to have been the most judicious of crit-

ics, and to quote one of several passages in which she expressed her views of the tendency of modern fiction. As may be imagined, the "other woman" sort of novel did not appeal to her:—

"I feel a little out of it when I read of the tremendous successes scored by volumes of sketchy tales which take the public fancy. I have been trying to read 'Doreen,' but have stuck in it, and I wonder if people do that with my books. One such pure, simple story as the first in 'Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush' is worth cartloads of current fiction, with its unpleasantness and misery and suicide brought about by illegal *love* (so called). There surely is a very degenerate taste abroad."

But though she complained of her sales compared with those of more sensational writers, she had a following. There is a delightful letter—not altogether above the suspicion of a governess's dictation, however—in which a party of schoolgirls press for a sequel, and a gushing outpouring of gratitude from the Countess Chéremétieff, curiously illustrative of that Russian Anglomania which has drawn away so many English instructors of both sexes into households in the Tsar's dominions. 342 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

## LIFE AND LETTERS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The career of Phillips Brooks was not diversified by the incidents which, ordinarily, account for the expansion of a biography into a form as imposing as that which Professor Allen has given to his life of the great preacher. He entered the ministry at an early age, and at the time of his consecration to the Bishopric of Massachusetts, in 1891, scarcely more than a year before his death, he had held only three pastorates. To the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia, he went, fresh from the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, in 1859. Two years later he accepted a call from Holy

Trinity in the same city. In October, 1869, he began the work at Trinity Church, in Boston, which he did not relinquish until he became Bishop.

The volumes before us, if not filled with important facts, are at all events brimming over with personality, the personality of a man who interests us not simply because of what he did, but because of what he was. The task of writing them, begun by the Rev. Arthur Brooks and interrupted by his death in 1895, has been carried on by Professor Allen in a spirit of devotion which, though winning in itself, leads to some violation of the laws of proportion.

Phillips Brooks made frequent voyages to Europe, where he gradually increased the number of his friends until they seemed to make for him literally another public, a congregation supplementary to that vast one which he swayed in this country while nominally addressing only the parishioners of Trinity Church in Boston. And each trip yielded experiences, thoughts, impressions, which make the correspondence Professor Allen gives us nearly always worth reading.

One of his later chapters Professor Allen begins with the observation that "Phillips Brooks was now walking the high tableland of human renown." The words are legitimate, no doubt. But the impression left by this biography as a whole is one in which there seems no place for thought of mere renown. In his hard thinking about Scriptural truths as in his joyous friendships with children; in his associations with the great ones of England and the Continent as in his ministrations among the poor of Boston; in his sermons, his addresses, his letters and his familiar talk one feels simply the bravery, the generous fellowship, the grave tenderness, of a man who threw himself with passionate devotion into the life and work nearest him, and kept himself unspotted from the world. Renown is his, but better

still is the quiet love of the thousands who heard him speak or who have read his sermons, and cherish his memory in their thankful hearts. Two vols., 650-956 pp., 8vo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

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## OBITUARY

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Professor Moses Coit Tyler, head of the department of American history of Cornell University, died at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., December 28. Professor Tyler was born in Griswold, Conn., August 2, 1835. He was graduated from Yale College in 1857, after which he studied theology. Later he studied four years in England, and on his return delivered lectures which attracted attention, and he was called to the professorship of English literature in the University of Michigan. He was literary editor of *The Christian Union* from 1873-1874, and contributed frequently to reviews and magazines. Among his published works are: "History of American Literature during the Colonial Period, 1606-1765;" "The Literary History of the American Revolution;" "The Brawnville Papers;" "Life of Patrick Henry;" "Three Men of Letters;" "Manual of English Literature;" and "Glimpses of England."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

Ignatius Donnelly, who has been prominent for many years in politics and literature, died at Minneapolis, Minn., January 1. He was born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1831. His first published work was entitled "Atlantis, the Ante-Diluvian World," which attracted considerable attention. This was followed by "Ragnarök," in which he tried to show that the deposits of clay and gravel on the earth were the result of a collision. His book, "The Great Cryptogram," in which he attempted to prove that the Shakespeare's plays had been written by Bacon, made him known as well in Europe as in this country. His other more important works are "Caesar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," "The Golden Bottle," and "The American People's Money." For five years he published *The Anti-Monopolist*, a weekly newspaper advocating the greenback policy. Up to the time of his death he edited *The Representative*, a reform journal published at Minneapolis.

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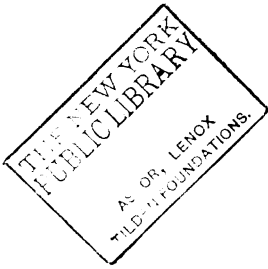
## NEW BOOKS of the MONTH

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*G. H. L.*



# E . H O U G H



r. E. Hough was born in 1857 in Newton, Ia., which was then backwoods. His parents were Virginians, who had migrated to Iowa in 1854. The first of the family in America was John Hough, who came over from England in the "Friendship" in 1683. Mr. Hough graduated from the Ohio State University in 1880; read law and was admitted to the bar in Newton, and then struck out for the wider West—fetching up in the little mining-camp of White Oaks, in the county of Lincoln, New Mexico.

But the practice of law was not so lively as that of the six-shooter, and having edited the little camp weekly and tried other energies, and the mines being tied up with law suits, Mr. Hough presently walked out of White Oaks. He drifted back to Iowa, to Ohio, to Chicago; and then for four

years overran Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, etc. In 1889 he took charge of the "Chicago and the West" department of that standard outdoor journal *Forest and Stream*, and has held it ever since, with a roving commission. His first book was "The Story of the Cowboy," and he has also written "The Girl at the Half-Way House." A hunter and angler, he has killed all sorts of Western game and fish and has written of both most admirably. He has wandered up and down the outdoor West, and loved it and understood it—its mighty distances, its trend, its people—its frontiersmen, cowboys, Indians.

He is now Chicago representative of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Despite these duties, he manages now and then to turn a magazine story; and he is now writing a book which has to do with the beginning of the West.

# GEORGE HORTON



George Horton, author of "Like Another Helen," was born in Fairville, Wayne County, N. Y., in the year 1859. While he was a small boy his parents emigrated to Michigan, where his father bought a farm. Young Horton was educated at the district school and the Marshall High School. Then he was sent to Ann Arbor, where he graduated at the High School, and afterwards at the University of Michigan, in the classical course. After graduating he taught school for a while and then entered upon newspaper work in Chicago. In 1893 he was sent to Athens as Consul by President Cleveland. He remained in Greece five years and a half, during which time he made a careful study of the language and people. Since his return he has devoted himself to literary work, and contributing to various periodicals. His publications are "Songs of the Lowly," Poems, 1892; "In Unknown



GEORGE HORTON

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Seas," Poems, 1895; "Aphroessa," Poems, 1897; "Constantine," 1897, was originally written in modern Greek by the author, and ran as a serial in the *Athens Asty*, "A Fair Brigand," 1900, "Like Another Helen," 1901.

# EDWIN ERLE SPARKS



EDWIN ERLE SPARKS

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Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, who has recently brought out two works in American History, is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago. He was born in 1860, in Ohio, of a branch of the Sparks family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a branch of the Erles of Virginia, which met in the western migration of American families. Entering upon a college course at the Ohio State University, he supported himself by newspaper reporting and such employment as could be found in the city of Columbus. During his junior college year, a tutorship in American History for a preparatory class was given to him and opened the way for the

line of work to which he has since devoted himself.

Making a special study of this subject at Harvard and elsewhere, and teaching in the Pennsylvania State College, Professor Sparks was called to the University of Chicago soon after its opening. In addition to his classroom work in American History, he is

in frequent demand for popular lectures on various topics connected with that subject. Besides contributions to magazines, Dr. Sparks has recently published an outline sketch of American History under the title, "The Men Who Made the Nation," and "The Expansion of the American People."

## DAVID DWIGHT WELLS



David Dwight Wells, who died at Norwich, Connecticut, June 15th, is lamented by a wide circle of friends on both sides of the Atlantic. During the last winter and spring he took an extended

yachting trip through the Nile, and he intended to write a novel with its scene laid in Egypt. He had veins of keen observation and weird fancy, which, had he lived, would have led him to write novels of more serious import and rare power even than those which he has left us. His first literary ventures were society plays. Later he essayed the lecture platform, and his descriptions of the Queen's Drawing-Room proved a most successful venture. His pictures were freshly drawn from his own experiences as Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at the Court of St. James. Mr. Wells' first novel was "Her Ladyship's Elephant," a most delightful farce. This was followed by a companion piece, "His Lordship's Leopard." His last, and by far most important story, is a novel of modern diplomacy, "Parlous Times." This is a posthumous novel and was finished only a month before his sudden death.

Full of characteristic touches, "Parlous Times" is much stronger and a better book than the two earlier novels. It is a more serious effort, and written as a comedy rather than a farce.



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## FORTHCOMING BOOKS



curious potter has been made as to the authorship of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," which had already attracted an enormous amount of attention. Messrs. M. F. Mansfield and Company make an announcement which is calculated to give a fresh stimulus to curiosity. They publish immediately, in connection with the Unicorn Press, of London, a sequence of letters, which will be found to fit rather curiously into the letters composing the recently published and much-talked-of volume. The work will be issued under the title of "An Englishman's Love Letters." As in the case of its forerunner, the author's name is not disclosed, but must for a time at least remain unstated, and those of the literary world who are "in the know" will keep a dignified silence for the present.

The well-known artist Mortimer Menpes has a book in the press which will contain one hundred illustrations, some seventy-five of which will be reproduced in color by a process hitherto unattempted. The Macmillan Company will bring the book out and its title will be "War Impressions; Being a Record in Color." It makes no attempt to be a history of the war or of South Africa, but is just a record of a man amongst men. The combination of portraits from his brush, and his written impressions will give perhaps more of the personality of the leading men in South Africa, both civil and military, than can be gleaned from any other book yet written. The reproduction in color of the artist-author's paintings and drawings bring us face to face with a process which it is said will revolutionize the illustration of books. The method gives the appearance of water color.

Beulah Marie Dix, author of "Hugh Gwyth" and "Soldier Rigdale," has written another novel—this time of the Massachusetts of John Endicott's time. It will be called "The Making of Christopher Ferringham." The hero is a young fellow with a comely face and a winning manner, and a firm determination to go his own way. His breeding he got in the Cavalier camp, and his way is not the way of the Puritan household in which he finds himself a member. For a twelve-month Christopher, with his oaths and his gay clothes, his dice and his ready fists, diverts himself with the scandalized town of Meadowcreek; then, one hot spring day, Meadowcreek diverts itself with Christopher, laid fast by the heels in the town stocks, with the prospect of ten months' forced labor looking him in the face. How he works out his redemption, and what part in it is played by the girl whom he loves, and by the men who have a liking for him, may be read in the plot.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce "The Toltec Savior," a historical romance of ancient Mexico, by Mrs. John Ellsworth Graham. The authoress is a relative of the late Alice and Phoebe Carey and sojourned in Mexico about nine years collecting tradition and historical events relative to this book.

The W. A. Wilde Company announce for early publication the following new books by well-known writers: "The Young Consul," a story of the State Department, and the second volume in the U. S. Government series, by William Drysdale. In the "Great Admiral Series," by James Otis, appears the third volume, "With Porter in the Essex," which gives a vivid picture of the famous voyage made by the daring commander while cruising in Southern waters during the

War of 1812. A volume which will be warmly welcomed is a book of short stories, by Mollie Elliot Seawell, including, as it does, many upon those subjects which have made her name famous.

The "Popular Biblical Library," formerly published by E. R. Herrick and Company, will be published by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. The following volumes of the series are nearly ready, i. e., Farrar's "The Herods," Horton's "Women of the Old Testament," and Pullan's "History of Early Christianity." These will be followed immediately by Adeney's "Women of the New Testament," and Sayce's "Early Israel and Surrounding Nations."

P. Blakiston's Sons and Company announce for early publication, "Selected Methods in Food Analysis," by Henry Leffmann, M. D. Dr. Leffmann has devoted much time to work of this character. His books on the "Analysis of Milk and Milk Products" and on "The Examination of Water for Sanitary and Technical Purposes" are considered standard authorities.

Mr. Harrison Robertson, who came into literary prominence a few years ago as the author of a magazine story entitled "How the Derby was Won," has a new novel, "The Inlander," in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. "The Inlander," like its two predecessors, which gave the author his reputation as a novelist, "If I Were a Man," and "Red and Blue," is a love story, the scene of which is laid in Kentucky. Mr. Robertson may justly be regarded as holding a high place in the list of Southern writers.

The A. Wessels Company announce for early publication "The Rise of the Book Plate," by W. G. Bowdoin. The volume will contain reproductions of representative and rare bookplates, particularly examples of American bookplate designers and two Japan paper insets of two plates of Mr. E. D. French, never before reproduced, these being printed direct

from the original plates specially for this work. Henry Blackwell has written an introduction, and many bookplates from his well-known collection will appear in reproduction in the book which will appeal directly to collectors of these "dead leaves."

An interesting narrative of ten months' experience as a prisoner in Luzon is promised for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is entitled "Ten months a Captive Among the Filipinos" and the author is Albert Sonnichsen, who went out on the second expedition to Manila as quartermaster of the transport *Zealandia*. Upon his arrival in Manila he joined the Utah battery as a private, and while on a visit to Malolos with a friend was arrested as a spy a week before the outbreak of hostilities. He was held a prisoner for ten months as the insurgent army retreated from town to town into the interior, and has given a graphic description of conditions in the insurgent army during 1899, as well as an interesting portrayal of Filipino character.

H. S. Stone and Company will publish at an early date "Chapters from Illinois History," by the late Edward G. Mason, who made this subject his life study. Later they will bring out "Three Plays for Puritans," by G. Bernard Shaw, who needs no introduction. The volume contains "The Devil's Disciple," which has been made famous by Richard Mansfield, "Cæsar and Cleopatra," and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

A. C. McClurg and Company will shortly publish "A Daughter of the Fields," by Katharine Tynan, (Mrs. Hinkson,) which abounds in delightful pen pictures of country life in Ireland, the life of the peasant and the small farmer as well as of the resident aristocracy.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's latest book is a series of entertaining reminiscences of his life at the Naval Academy at Annapolis and his expe-

riences as chaplain of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war with Spain. It is to be published shortly by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title "Tops'ls and Tents." Mr. Brady is specially at home in reminiscences of this kind, as was evi-

denced by his "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West." Humorous, pathetic, dramatic and tragic, the experiences narrated in "Tops'ls and Tents" are of rare interest and of no little historical value as well.

## HERBERT D. WARD



H. D. WARD

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Herbert D. Ward was born in Waltham, Massachusetts, June 30, 1861; his father is Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the *New York Independent*. He was in school in Germany and France up to his fifteenth year; graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1880; took his degree at Amherst College in 1884. He was married October 20, 1888, to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the author.

Although Mr. Ward had been educated as a teacher, he abandoned this career upon marriage, and began writing. He has published stories and

articles in all the leading magazines. His first attempts were in collaboration with his wife when they wrote "The Master of the Magicians" and "Come Forth." He has himself published "The New Senior at Andover" and "The Captain of the Kittiwink," both books for boys, and "A Republic Without a President;" also "A Dash to the Pole" and "The White Crown," both volumes of short stories. He has also published "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," a sequel to his wife's "Old Maids and Burglars in Paradise." His latest volume is "The Light of the World."



## WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By Talcott Williams, LL. D.

Mr. Albert G. Robinson was the correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* in Manila from July, 1899, to February, 1900. His letters during this period were the best from the islands since the American occupation, the fullest, the most consecutive and the best informed. With excisions and eliminations they have been gathered into a single volume. Mr. Robinson tends to the belief that the Republic organized by Aguinaldo at Malolos should have been allowed to carry on the work of governing the islands without interference from this country, though he nowhere directly asserts this and his volume closes with the declaration that "complete withdrawal" is now impossible and that nothing remains but to use "such powers and possibilities as these people do possess" for the government of the islands. Much has necessarily been elided and omitted and the book creates a more favorable opinion of the capacity of the Tagals and other tribes for joint self-government than did some of his letters. This is natural, because in editing a consistent argument naturally appears and in the letters there was much on both sides. Whatever one's personal view may be on this issue, these letters constitute the most adequate record furnished by any journalist in the islands. In spite of their somewhat disjointed character, no serious student of this problem can afford to leave them unread.

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Miss Mae Ruth Norcross has woven the simpler facts of botany into an easy and agreeable narrative which

forms a series of reading lessons, "Spring-time Flowers." This little first book is a shade simpler than those that have preceded, less formal, more story-telling and sympathetic, short and nicely calculated to the very beginnings of reading and of plant study. The flowers are all familiar and accessible and the modest little book has the touch of experience on every page.

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The general co-ordination between personal religion and the chief periods of physical and mental growth, which Professor George A. Coe makes the major discovery in his survey of psychological research applied to conversion, was earlier noted by the author of the last chapter of "Ecclesiastes." "The Spiritual Life" is the first of many books which will follow seeking to unravel the religious tendency and development of men. As with all such new trenching on an old field with strange tools, many doubts will be set on foot, but in the end the problem of the ultimate force at work will be left where it is now. The present state of the problem is that the examination of a few hundred cases shows that "conversion" comes with adolescence. It is also most frequent at thirteen and seventeen, the beginning and end of a physical change, and really constitutes part of the orienting to morals and social responsibilities of a nature newly awakened to self-consciousness and self-direction. Missed then, this change is usually missed forever. The collated evidence is still fragmentary, but Professor Coe, like most practical observers,



sees how much wiser is the normal than the cataclysmic view of this change. His book will soon be outdated, but a great many sensitive parents would be saved a great many heart-aches by reading and learning from this very radical and very instructive manual. New it is not; but the book puts in form, makes visible and correlates much which will guide a parent, particularly one charged with a boy's nurture.

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The smallest debating society, club or what-not has always some man or woman with the precious gifts of order, record, routine and self-effacement which keep the machine running. For our Revolutionary Congress, Charles Thomson was this man. From the September day in 1774 when he rode in to Philadelphia from the Northern Liberties, on a visit, found he was elected Secretary of Congress and took his seat until April, 1789, when he brought President Washington to his inauguration, he minuted, briefed, pigeon-holed and preserved papers with an amazing fidelity. Thanks to him ours is the only Revolutionary Government whose files are whole. Professor Lewis R. Harley has written his life in an agreeable volume, not too long. Successive chapters cast in the form of essay and extract describe the various episodes of his life in Indian negotiations, the Revolution, as Secretary, in science and as the first American translator of the Septuagint. Patient, methodical, even-tempered, industrious, he was forgotten as such men are when success and honors came under the new Government. His life has been needed, and its record here—with some slips in phrasing and occasional discontinuity—is adequate.

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Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) has the vital advantage in all his work of a clear scheme of thought. On his theory of his universe of spirit and matter he has the clear close grip

of the trained thinker. This saves his sentiment from mush. But he knows life and this saves his creed from being sapless. "The Doctrines of Grace" is an attempt to show the sweet reasonableness of the Calvinists' creed. This may seem hard. So is life. The real crux in Calvinism is not in the explanation but in the facts. Dr. Watson has written a most persuasive book, taking each doctrine and setting it forth in modern terms and analogy. It is uneven. Future punishment is dodged because it is not frankly accepted as a necessary complement to development. So the vicarious sacrifice is left in some mist. But delicate compensatory problems like faith and works are touched with great skill. Religion is really an attempt to explain existence so as to aid men in the good life through a will brought in harmony with the ultimate facts of existence. All such explanations call for periodic restatement. To those called to exposition, particularly laymen, facing these problems in Sunday-school and Bible Class work, Dr. Watson's book will be a help.

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Rubens has been added to "Renaissance Masters" by Mr. George B. Rose, a book first issued in 1898. It is a collection of essays which will aid many to the right adjective for their admiration. There is a certain stage in which we all care most to find the "scientific name" for plant or flower and the right adjective for our artistic emotions.

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The Episcopal and Lutheran Churches both use the same Gospel Lesson through the year, or to be more accurate, pericope, a selection from the Gospels. Professor Nebe issued some years ago three volumes of sixteen hundred closely printed pages, giving copious citations from the early fathers, from later commentaries, minute textural discussion, homiletic outlines, all collecting a great

store of information and suggestion on each of these brief passages which girdle the Christian year with a continuous account of Christ's life from Advent to the last Sunday after Trinity. This great work has been condensed by Professor Edmund Jacob Wolf, D. D., Professor of New Testament Exegesis and Church History in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, the author of "Commentary on the Pastoral Epistles and Hebrews," and "Lutherans in America." It is published by the Lutheran Publication Society and issued under the title, "An Exposition of the Gospels of the Church Year on the Basis of Nebe." In all there are here nine hundred and seven pages, an average of about eighteen pages to a Sunday, which gives everything that could be gathered from a large library without the advantage that comes from contact with a number of books, but with a great saving of time. The standpoint is evangelical, but German evangelical, not Calvinist. The theology shows the effect of the loosening which Schleiermach applied to German theological thought a century ago. The divinity, like the commentaries, are German, and the book to some men will be useless. To others it will be a method of avoiding work, and for a few it will start that precise ferment in the brain which comes from contact with manifold minds in a man who does his own thinking.

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"Among the Berbers in Algeria," by Mr. Anthony Wilkin, is one of those useful but limited books which add to information, but in which the author is perpetually falling off the boundaries of his own knowledge. A very little more acquaintance with the subject would have made the book of the utmost value. French official publications and various transactions cover the Berbers of Algeria, that unexplained white race with red hair which lingers along the line of the

Atlas from Wad Sus to Barca. English accounts are few. Mr. Wilkins gives a traveler's account—with much detail as to breakfast—of a trip in Algeria to Biskra and wandering through the Aures and Djurdjura mountains, two knots of the central Atlas. There are good photographs and every few pages a flash of most important information. Roman ruins are well described but with apparent ignorance of the "Corpus of Latin inscription." As with most English books of travel, the man chats and sometimes chatters. Tattooing is not, as remarked, forbidden by the Koran. A tradition in the Mishkatu-al-Masibih forbids idolatrous tattoo-marks. Most Dervish orders, all Arab female lines and many shrines have tattoo-marks in Islam.

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Professor Maxwell Sommerville, that acute observer and indefatigable traveler has in "Sands of the Sahara" given a rapid but suggestive narrative of a trip in Algeria across Kabylia; passing Mount Belloua, visiting El Arba, the Roman towns Lambessa and Tingod and the desert beyond Biskra. Nearly every page has some detail which sheds light on the region, the photographs are most admirably reproduced and the superstitions of the region, as reflected in talismans, have a most valuable record as the list of objects collected and in the University Museum abundantly shows.

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The western system of the Taurus, which fills with its plateau and its scarped side towards the Ægean the region back of Smyrna, has been known longer to civilized and writing men than our Rockies, and yet oddly enough, partly because of brigands, its game is less known. Of the chapters in Mr. Frederick Courtney Selous' "Sport and Travel, East and West," those on Anasolia are more novel than

those on Wyoming. The big one-horned goat of the Maimun Dagh and the great red-deer of the mountains farther to the east,—Ak Dagh and Musa Dagh,—are both most infrequent animals, while Mr. Selous gives photographs and has recorded many highly interesting details on the Yuruks, a mountain race in Asia Minor of whose past and present the least possible is known, though their study would probably go far to decide a question still unanswered: Was Asia Minor first settled by wanderers from the Asian steppes or the movement west of the early round-headed Mediterranean race? Mr. Selous' Wyoming chapters are familiar.

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"The American Negro," by a negro, Mr. William Hannibal Thomas, records the final reaction which has come after thirty-five years of emancipation. For ten years past it has been apparent that while the negro makes steady progress in his accumulations and his land-owning at the South, he has lost in public sympathy support and countenance, and in the North, if not worse off than he was, seems worse off. His indictment, industrial, moral, social, criminal and political, has been gathering count by count in this book which sums it with unsparing vigor. No race and no body of men has had worse said of it. But an indictment calls for proof. This book, which draws the blackest of black pictures, has no proof. Where its author turns to figures, he shows an infantile logic and calculation. No man can know what the writer of "The American Negro" pretends to know. But this book has the advantage of summing the worst that can be said against the negro. It will be widely read. It will cause a general discussion. Harm and good will both be worked by it; but its appearance and its unconscious position at least shows that the excusing, exculpating, apologetic stage is over for the negro. As he is, he must face

the general judgment of the day. Statutes of limitation are done for him. He stands in the open with the full responsibility of his deeds on his head.

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Mr. Owen Wister has written for the "Beacon Biographies" series a Plutarch life of General U. S. Grant. The mingling of anecdote and moral, the continuous narrative, the even flow and the sense of vital personality suffuse the book and make it one. Its level is not always sustained. There are inconsequent phrases and remarks, but these are rare and but trifles. Grant has had no good life—no one book brief, compact, accurate, which told his story and showed the man. Here it is in brief, but complete and teaching, so that those who read learn more than facts and see the man, his work, his pith and his faults.

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A more indigenous characteristic life is not to be had in this country than in the North Carolina mountains. It is not a mere question of dialect, but of isolated life and an original mountain stock from the Old World to begin with. It has had many essays in fiction. None quite satisfactory. Miss Mary Nelson Carter in "North Carolina Sketches" is accurate. Incident and accident are both caught in this small volume of tales told in the first person. Something is lacking in skill, atmosphere the living quality.

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—A good book is the precious life-blood of a masterspirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.—*Milton*.

—No furniture so charming as books, even if you never open them or read a single word.—*Sydney Smith*.

—Books are sepulchres of thought.—*Longfellow*.

## M A G A Z I N E S

*Scribner's* contains as an opening article Richard Harding Davis' graphic description of a recent trip 'Along the East Coast of Africa.' Henry Norman continues his valuable papers on "Russia of To-day;" Mrs. Gilbert's *Reminiscences* reach the Daly Company, and give her impressions of Mr. Daly and many of his chief associates in their palmy days. The stories in this number include another of E. W. Hornung's *Amateur Cracksman Stories*, entitled "The Fate of Faustina."

The *Century* for March contains the first chapters of a new novel by the author of "Eben Holden," entitled "D'ri and I." Other articles are the second installment of John Bach McMaster's study of Daniel Webster; Bishop Potter's "Impressions of Japan," "Personal Reminiscences of Johannes Brahms," by George Henschel; and a story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward entitled "Fée."

"Scientific Child Study," by Edward Marshall, is the opening article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. There is the first installment of a serial by Samuel Merwin, entitled "The Road to Frontenac;" Alan Cunningham writes of "Matthew Stanley Quay;" "The Wrecking Trains" are described by Percival Ridsdale, and the short stories are written by prominent authors.

*McClure's* opens with an illustrated article of timely interest on "Edward the Seventh," by George M. Smalley. Ida M. Tarbell writes on "Disbanding the Union Army;" Theodore Roosevelt has a paper on "Reform Through Social Work;" and there is a fine collection of life portraits of Queen Victoria. Mary M. Mears has a humorous story entitled "The

Ubiquitous Mollie," and there are other stories by well-known authors.

*Harper's* contains the opening chapters of Mary E. Wilkins' novel, "The Portion of Labor," with illustrations by Jay Hambidge. There is the third installment of "Colonies and Nation," by Woodrow Wilson; John C. Merriam describes "The John Day Fossil Fields," and there are six short stories by prominent writers. The Editor's Drawer is conducted by Hayden Carruth, and contains contributions from Frederick Veeder, C. T. Budd, Albert Levering and others.

"Rosalynde's Lovers," by Maurice Thompson, author of "Alice of Old Vincennes," is the complete novel in *Lippincott's*. Other features are "The Code of the Corps," a West Point "College Tale," by General Charles King; Leaves from "A Book of Remembrance," by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie; "On Making a Garden," by Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt; "Liza," a Spanish-American episode, and other stories and poems.

The *Chautauquan* has as frontispiece the portrait of the late Queen Victoria. Isabel F. Hapgood writes of "Russian Women;" there is an article on "Trusts and Internationalism," by T. N. Carver; Charles W. E. Chapin tells of "Development of the Study of Greek and French in American Colleges," and there are other interesting papers by well-known writers.

Among the interesting papers in the *Junior Munsey* are "Cotton Still is King," by G. B. Waldron; "A Seductive Gambling Game," by Wilson R. Henry; "Uncle Sam's Great Industry," by Samuel G. Blythe; and

"Some Famous Fires," by Hemmingway Brereton. There are fresh installments of the serials, and short stories by well-known authors.

The *Puritan* has an interesting paper on "The Hope of France," by Stephen F. Whitman, describing an incident in the life of the true Aiglon; Josephine Westbridge tells "How I Became a Housekeeper;" "A Game of Patience" is written by Mary Louise Graham; and there are short stories by Katherine L. Mead, Eugene Wood, Alice Prescott Smith and others.

The opening article in *Munsey's* is by Charles E. Fay, entitled "Alpine Climbing in America," and illustrates the American mountain regions that equal any in Europe or Asia. Other illustrated papers are "Moving the World's Freight," by Cy Warman; "Luncheon for a Million," by Granthorpe Sudley; and "Our Navy and Germany's," by W. S. Meriwether. The stories are by W. O. Inglis, W. B. MacHarg, Guy Somerville, Edith M. Haverly, H. T. George and Marguerite Tracy.

The frontispiece of *Ainslee's* is by Jack London, and illustrates "Siwash," by W. V. Cahill. Other illustrated articles are "Yellow Journals," by Allen Sangree; "Uruguay's Progressive Ruler," by Douglas White; and "Some After-Dinner Humorists," by George Barry Mallon. Short stories and poems complete the number.

The complete novel in the *Argosy* is by Paul C. Shaffer, entitled "The Serpent Stone," and is a tale of curious adventure in India and Ceylon. "Five Minutes to Play," is a story of how two old chums lived over an exciting episode of their college days; "A Wild Race With Death" tells how a night operator who slept at his post redeemed himself, and "The Vase of the Prophet," by Seward W.

Hopkins, is the story of a contest of wits between a wily Turk and a Yankee.

#### JUVENILE.

Among the contents of *St. Nicholas* are "The Pets of Noted People," by Berry Irwin Dasent; "Ahnighito," by Josephine D. Peary; and "How Armies Talk to Each Other," by Capt. Charles D. Rhodes. The departments of Nature and Science, *St. Nicholas League*, and the *Riddle-Box* are full of interesting information.

#### FAMILY.

The *Woman's Home Companion* contains a short story by Bret Harte, "The Goddess of Excelsior." In it Mr. Harte has put all the freshness and vigor of his old-time work—the charm of rugged character. The reproductions of great paintings in this number are interesting to lovers of modern art. Lord Leighton, Alma Tadema and Frank Calderon are among the artists represented.

"The Only American Girl Who Ever Married a King," "The Loveliest of All Kentucky Girls," "The Anecdotal Side of Theodore Roosevelt," and "The Author's Reading at Bixby Centre," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, have a wide reading in the *March Ladies' Home Journal*. Edward Bok's editorials and Helen Watterson Moody's "Girls Who 'Go In' for Something" are helpful in counsel, and will be profitably read. "The Story of a Young Man" is completed in this number, and "The Successors of Mary the First" presents new and extremely funny complications and vexations. A good share of space is devoted to Easter fashions in feminine attire, and there are articles on cooking, china painting, a page picture showing "The Old Stage and the Turnpike," of W. L. Taylor's "The Last Hundred Years in New England" series, and "Through Picturesque America"—two pages of photographs of views in Cuba and Porto Rico.

# BEST SELLING BOOKS



he chief interest of lovers of fiction in the past month appears to have centered in the "Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay," a story with humor, creative imagination, and a rich style to commend it, and which gives some striking studies of historical characters. Unabated interest was likewise shown in those other striking personages on the literary stage, Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," and "Alice of Old Vincennes." In miscellany, "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters" naturally took foremost place, while the strong claims of biography were well attested by the calls for the "Life of Huxley" and for the Napoleonic works.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.
- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.
- "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," by Thomas Nelson Page.
- "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.
- "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."
- "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.
- "Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son.
- "April Baby's Book of Tunes," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.

At Wanamaker's, New York :

## FICTION.

- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.
- "Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.
- "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.
- "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.
- "The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.
- "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters,"
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- "The Solitary Summer."
- "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.
- "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "The Infidel," by M. E. Braddon.
- "The Sticket Minister's Wooing," by S. R. Crockett.
- "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," by Henry Harland.
- "The Girl at the Halfway House," by E. Hough.
- "The Dishonor of Frank Scott," by M. Hamilton.
- "The Princess of Arcady," by Arthur Henry.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.
- "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.
- "The American Slave Trade," by John R. Spears.
- "Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries," by W. A. Fraser.
- "Conversations with Prince Bismarck," collected by Heinrich von Poschinger.
- "Italian Cities," by Edwin Howland Blashfield.

At Little, Brown and Company's,  
Boston, Mass. :

## FICTION.

"Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

"In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"Dream of a Throne," by Charles Embree.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

"Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son.

"Herod," by Stephen Phillips.

"In and Around the Grand Canyon," by George Wharton James.

"Life of Francis Parkman," by Charles Haight Farnham.

"Literary History of America," by Barrett Wendell.

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.:

## FICTION.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

"Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.

"The Individual," by Nathaniel S. Shaler.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.



THE RICHARD MANSFIELD  
ACTING VERSION OF  
KING HENRY V

A History in Five Acts  
by

Wm Shakespeare

Which version was for the first time  
presented by MR RICH<sup>d</sup> MANSFIELD  
& his Company of Players  
on the STAGE of the  
GARDEN THEATRE  
October 31<sup>st</sup>  
M C M



NEW YORK.  
M'CLURE, PHILLIPS & CO  
M. C. M. & I.



### THE ENGLISH UTILITARIANS.

The rise, progress, and decline of the Utilitarian school of thought form indisputably one of the leading features of English life in the nineteenth century. The results wholly or partly attributable to the labors of the school have been immense. On our political principles, our legislation, our economic doctrine, our social and ethical theory, it has exercised a profound influence. It has done much, although not, perhaps, so much as was expected, to mould our educational aims and methods.

The spectacle of so much fruitful activity proceeding from a group of men sincerely anxious to better the human lot, and pervading the main channels of the national life for nearly a hundred years, provides Mr. Stephen with an admirable theme. The adherents of the Utilitarian creed, modified or not by the philosophy of evolution, will be strengthened in their faith by finding so accomplished a philosopher on their side, while the doubters will derive from the perusal of some of his pages that occasional stimulus to disagreement which makes good readers. But Mr. Stephen's conception of his task does not leave much room for mere apology, nor is

he primarily, scarcely even secondarily, engaged in the business of vindication. He deals with beliefs which actually flourished under the general name of Utilitarianism, and he is concerned to know why they flourished and how far they prevailed because they were wholly or partly true.

A work written in pursuance of this method must be as much biography as history, and more criticism than either. Only a writer of unusual knowledge and attainments could expect to cope successfully with the materials which a study of such depth and range involves, and Mr. Stephen has here found an appropriate field for the exercise of his rare acquaintance with the history of literature and philosophy, his practiced skill in the art of biography, and his remarkable power of keen analysis. To the extent and complexity of the materials, and to the desire to make due mention of every influence, must be attributed a certain tendency to what may be described as the pematic style. This is chiefly discoverable in the portions of the work devoted to minor writers, and is reminiscent of a great literary undertaking with which Mr. Stephen has been associated.

There is plenty of food for thought and much felicitous criticism in each of the three volumes to which the



work extends, but the first has a value above the others. In treating of the origins of Utilitarianism in general, and of Bentham in particular, Mr. Stephen enjoys the advantage of complete detachment. Not only is this advantage apparent in the estimate formed of Bentham's whole achievement, in the description of his limitations, and in the criticism of details, but it secures a wide and ample survey of those conditions of his time which framed the problems to be considered, and in a measure determined the way in which they were to be solved. It also serves to lessen the need for individual analysis of every argument.

Few better things are to be found in any part of the book than the sketch of the political and social conditions prevailing at the time when Bentham began to think and write, prefaced by some very frank remarks on the extent to which environment and individuality of intellectual horizon form opinion. The sketch serves as an admirable background to the figure of the philosophic reformer, sensitive, retiring, and amiable, who dreamt of great schemes for the propagation of principles which, as he confidently thought, would sensibly expedite mankind's progress towards the millennium with the lapse of every century. It was not on his projects of penal legislation and prison reform that his influence came to depend, but on the development of the famous principle of the "felicific calculus." That the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the measure of right and wrong appeared to him and his followers to be of the nature of an axiom, a truth which was self-evident, and required only to be proclaimed to meet with general assent. This principle became the platform of a political party and in its application achieved great results, but the difficulty of reconciling the happiness of the individual unit with the happiness of society at large, and the determination of the actual nature of that society and the relation between it and the

individual, involved problems which, as Mr. Stephen well shows, were beyond Bentham's grasp and were necessarily left to his successors. Three volumes. 8vo.—*London Athenæum*.

#### THE SACRED FOUNT.

When Mr. Henry James published "The Turn of the Screw" he must have inspired in many a breast the wish that he would trust himself again to the train of speculation so powerfully exploited in that eerie narrative. It carried him, for the moment, away from the trivialities which have too often engrossed him, and enabled him to breathe the spiritual airs of creative imagination. In the following summer came "The Awkward Age," an anti-climax, if ever there was one. "The Soft Side," a book of short stories, suggested that the impulse which gave us "The Turn of the Screw" had had its day, had been sacrificed to the author's predilection for things of sublime inconsequence. But Mr. James has all the time been turning over in his mind the thoughts which had yielded such good fruits in the masterpiece mentioned above, and in "The Sacred Fount" he returns to the treatment of them with renewed interest. He deals, as he dealt then, with conditions bordering on the supernatural. Where he thrilled us in "The Turn of the Screw" with a convincing sense of an unreal presence he now clothes his vampires in evening dress; he puts them, with their victims, through the decorous paces suited to an English drawing room, and where he might have made them shapes of dread he leaves them figures of fun.

His vampires are a man and a woman, the latter married, the former a bachelor. She is somewhere in the forties, if not further up the hill, and she was born 'plain.' He is a handsome man, still in his prime; he was born stupid. Grace Brissenden, the woman, marries a man much younger

than herself, and by some subtle process unloads her years and disabilities upon him. The sacred fount is—but what is it? When you have identified the victims of the two vampires you have, so to say, given a local habitation and a name to each unholy incubus. Guy Brissenden, sacrificing himself that his wife may be aggrandized, stands forth as an image of goodness, weakness, generosity, helplessness, what you will. May Server may be called, like him, a martyr. But here we are only on the outskirts of the situation. How do they do it? Why do they do it? For it is significant that there is no thought in this book of the malignant and obscene vampire of the ancient bestiaries, but a deliberate borrowing, a deliberate lending. It is a compact. A definite game of give and take goes forward. Nothing is held back. The gift is as of a whole intelligence, it involves almost a complete exchange of personalities.

The author's problem is one simply of flat, flagrant, and even somewhat vulgar curiosity about trifles. Then why, we are inclined to ask, call this book "The Sacred Fount," as though the fount were the thing which had caused the book to be written?

At a pause in the analysis, when everything promises to develop in accordance with his original hypothesis, the teller of the story remembers how, in a childhood haunted with fairy tales, he "moved in a world in which the strange 'came true.'" It was the "coming true," he adds, "that was the proof of the enchantment, which, moreover, was naturally never so great as when such coming was, to such a degree and by the most romantic stroke of all, the fruit of one's own wizardry." But we feel too clearly the presence of his own wizardry. Life does not live itself out in these pages. There is nothing but the falling into place of the figures in a pattern which the author has known all along how to put together, but has kept on juggling with in order to

make us think him clever. There is nothing angelic about Mr. James. Impish is the better word. Nor does he deal in luminosity, but rather in "the palpable obscure." 319 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### MRS. CLYDE.

In this novel Julien Gorden (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger) has evidently sought to satirize a phase of modern society life in New York and Boston particularly, the story telling of the rise to social power of a young woman from an obscure New England village, whose marriage to an elderly but rather commonplace man of business gives her the financial means of furthering her social aspirations. That the heroine remains an attractive personality throughout her long and successful social career is a tribute to her native good sense, and in this she shines out in pleasing contrast from many of the other characters in the book. The story covers a long period of time, dating from just before the Civil War to the present day, and the heroine is pictured in all the stages of her progress, from early youth to old age. It is difficult, even after a rather careful perusal of the book, to learn what is sought to be portrayed in the sale. At various stages the upper-tendency of Boston, New York, and even of some of the European capitals, is held up to criticism and almost scathing denunciation, but the story covers so great a length of time and the characters introduced are so many that the reader may be pardoned for asking the motive of the book. As a romance purely the tale has but little interest, the plot, if any particular one exists, having so attenuated a nature that its thread of interest is decidedly weak. There are some fairly interesting sidelights thrown upon life in the so-called "high society," however, and the volume will serve to mildly entertain its readers. 363 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

## GWYNETT OF THORNHAUGH.

This book is a sequel to "A Kent 'Squire," by Frederick W. Hayes, and has a distinct flavor of the strong historical romance which marked his earlier effort. The pro-

logue opens in the autumn of the year 1711, when negotiations were pending between the Governments of Queen Anne and Louis XIV. to terminate the nine years' war of the Spanish Succession. Ambrose Gwynett, a young Jacobite gentleman



AT THE CONVENT

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From "Gwynett of Thornhaugh"



"YOU HEAR THAT, MADEMOISELLE "

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From "Gwynett of Thornhaugh "

of Kent, reached Calais in his brig, the *Fleur de Lys*, with £1,000,000 sterling sent by Philippe V. to Louis XIV. to enable the latter to buy off the Duke of Marlborough (generalissimo of the allies) from any further hostile action against France. The deal is effected, but the brig and its treasure

were reported to Marlborough as being sunk in a storm at sea.

The tale proper of "Gwynett of Thornhaugh" opens in the year 1715, when that worthy, a soldier of fortune and a courtier involved in the many intrigues of the time, both in England and in France, was presumed, by his

friends and enemies alike, to be dead. But he is safely in hiding from his enemies, who have a temporary advantage over him.

Louis XIV. of France is dying and Book I deals with the intrigues in the French Court over the succession to the throne. An animated picture of the time is given, there being enough of historical fact in the narrative to give the requisite added touch of interest. Book II again brings Gwynnett, now become a wealthy and influential man, to the fore, and a pretty love romance is interwoven in the continued tale of intrigue, plots and counter-plots both in England and in France. The concluding pages bring the tangled threads of the story to a happy unwinding, the epilogue depicting the death of Gwynnett's most determined enemy, the Duke of Marlborough. There are adventures and exciting incidents and the book will appeal strongly to the lover of historical romance. 442 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Record*.

#### THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

To those who have begun to see a ray of hope in the resolute and practical endeavors of Mr. Booker T. Washington to raise the negro by giving him back the manual skill that made him valuable in the days of slavery, this work by a member of the race, will come as a shock. It presents views often expressed by Southern whites in private conversation, not so much by the whites of Southern towns, as by those dwelling on plantations, among multitudes of negroes untouched by education, or even the ambition to imitate outward appearances, which, according to Mr. Thomas, is about all the race can accomplish in its adoption of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

In writing of the negro, Mr. Thomas does not refer to his color, but to his racial mental characteristics. There are some negroids, he says, who are almost white physically, but exhibit

all the characteristic traits of the negro race, while, on the other hand, he has found unmistakable blacks in whom the negro idiosyncrasies were but feebly developed. He proclaims the inferiority of the negro to the white race as due, since his liberation, not to oppression, but to his own indolence, cowardice, indifference, and incapacity.

Mr. Thomas pays tribute to the men and women who, in adverse surroundings, maintain the dignity and purity of their lives, and cease not from struggling, but they, he says, are exceptions that prove the rule. He foresees criticism from others of his own race for this expression of his opinions, and warns them that "so long as the general average of race capacity is of an admittedly low order" the required proofs to the contrary will not be furnished by bringing forward exceptional cases of individual development.

Since Mr. Thomas denies to the white man a true understanding of the negro, because he never is allowed to see him as he really is, we refrain from expressing at length our faith in the ultimate reclaiming of the race, however great its increase, by the example and work of such men as Booker T. Washington, who is, of course, the one member of the race to answer the argument of this book. Mr. Thomas himself does not despair of the ultimate salvation of the negro, but he considers nearly all the efforts made thus far as ill-directed and barren of truly hopeful results, while, on the other hand, he fears that a conflict between the two races in the South becomes daily more imminent. His book is a complete survey of the whole question, past, present and future, of the ethnological, moral, criminal, mental, social and political status of the negro, with a chapter on the utter impossibility of expatriation to Africa, and a conclusion on "Feasible Regeneration," and a speculation on the results of "national assimilation."

Of the negro's mental equipment, Mr. Thomas has this to say: He has

all the physical endowments of intellect, but he has a mind that never thinks in complex terms; he is largely devoid of imagination in all that relates to purely intellectual exercises, though he has fairly vivid conceptions of such physical objects as appeal to the passions or appetite; he sees as much with his eyes as others do, but for lack of attention to details the mental images formed by external impressions become vague and indistinct; he appears incapable of understanding the difference between evidence and assertion, proof and surmise; he believes, when he acquires the terminology of things that he is endowed with a knowledge of the subject-matter represented thereby, and so gets credit from the unthinking classes for a knowledge which he does not possess.

This is a gloomy book to read for the members of the race who work so hard to raise it to a higher level. It is a gloomy book, also, for the whites of these United States, for its tendency is to show that, after thirty-eight years, the negro is still their ward, unable to raise himself without assistance. 440 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### WILLIAM HERSCHEL AND HIS WORK.

Mr. James Sime here tells us the story of a lad with every material disadvantage against him, overcoming them all and giving to the world what almost amounted to a new knowledge of its place in the universe, of which it had theretofore been virtually a blind member. Before the time of Herschel astronomy was merely the science of determining the varying distances between stars, or between those planets and the earth. The remainder of the scientist's time was devoted to seeking hypotheses to explain their motions.

In reading even the briefest life of this man one is struck with the tre-

mendous force of his personality. Nearly all his waking hours, it would seem, were spent in the pursuit of his chosen subject, his eye to the telescope or his hand to the grinding tools. Indeed, his sister had actually to put the food to his mouth, so enraptured was he of his work. His present biographer, however, is rather of the "mealy-mouthed" school to which Carlyle so strenuously objected. Mr. Sime says the astronomer was sprung of "sturdy Protestant stock." In the "her" of the name one critic has recognized the Old High German for "superior," and so, finding that the names Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were common to the family, concludes that their origin was Semitic. At any rate, they became Protestants in Moravia and migrated to Saxony. The father was a poor Capellmeister in the Royal Hanoverian Guards and the mother a Hanoverian peasant girl, unable even to write. Yet this father, Isaac, would talk Leibniz and Euler to Frederick Wilhelm into the small hours of the morning, and was a born musician, a gift which he transmitted to all save one of his children.

The astronomer himself was a clever composer as well as something of a literary man, as one may easily find by reference to his writings. He had a faculty for languages, was perfect in French, English, Latin and Italian, although without schooling, and, although like even Plato himself, he had the scientist's distrust of the veracity of poetry, poets were always fond of him, and the very notes which he would call out in dictation to his sister within, as he stood at his telescope with the thermometer toward zero, and his person brought as near as possible to the temperature of the atmosphere, have, as Prof. Holden has pointed out, a certain poetical form.

Mr. Sime's account is rather confused and far inferior to the biography of Herschel published some twenty years ago. Appreciation, literary judgment and scientific knowledge all

seem lacking. It is a pity that Herschel has not yet had a great biographer. No man ever better deserved one. The mere catalogue of his work speaks for itself. It was he who first compared the spectra of the different stars and made definite observations of a vast number of them. He first made a great telescope and, having made it, showed to what strange uses it could be put. He led in the observation for the discovery of the galactic cluster. He first noticed the relation of our climate's variation to the frequency of the sun spots. The survey begun by him and completed by his son resulted in accurate descriptions of the major part of all the nebulae we now know anything about, and finally it was he who was first to undertake a thorough systematic survey of the whole heavens. So great, in fact, was his enormous work that it was only during the

last third of the past century that men at large came to an adequate admiration of it, and astronomers in particular to a recognition of its vast importance.—*R. W. K., in Philadelphia Press.*

#### A HISTORY OF CHINESE LITERATURE.

This is the latest volume in a series of books on the great literatures of the world, and is fully up to the standard set by its predecessors. The author, Herbert A. Giles, M. A., is professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, and was at one time the English Consul at Ningpo.

The task of dealing with the literature of a country so remote from our own in habits of thought, and possessing a language all but impossible for a foreigner to acquire, is naturally one of the most difficult which can confront any author; and it is the more toilsome from the fact that the Chinese scholars themselves have not covered this field or even entered it. Other volumes of this series of literary histories have been written by natives of the countries with whose books they deal; this must of necessity be the work of a foreigner, and though Mr. Giles does not pretend to have produced a history which would be complete in the eyes of a Chinese scholar, he has certainly covered his ground successfully, so far as the needs of the foreign public are concerned. A considerable part of the book is devoted to translations, so that the Chinese author speaks for himself.

The history is divided into eight parts, the first dealing with the feudal period—from the earliest stages of civilization to about 200 B. C.—the second with the literature of the Han dynasty, including the next four hundred years; the third with minor dynasties, comprising another four hundred years; the fourth with the T'ang dynasty, continuing till about 900 A. D.; the fifth with the Sung dynasty, 900-1200 A. D.; the sixth taking



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From "When Blades are Out and Love's Afield"

in the Mongol dynasty, up to the year 1368; the seventh the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, and the eighth, the Manchu dynasty, from 1644 to the present day. The absolute unfamiliarity of the Occidental mind with the very names of most of these dynasties and epochs is significant as showing how little attention has until recently been paid to any Oriental history.

Chinese history begins with a semi-mythical Emperor, 2,800 years before the Christian era. Authentic records, however, are not to be found much before the eighth century B. C., and the author begins his study of Chinese literature with a period some two centuries later, when China was a small group of feudal States ruled by nobles, owing allegiance to a central State, and inhabited by people who lived in houses, dressed in silk or homespun, wore shoes, carried umbrellas, and had chairs, tables, chariots, boats, and pottery; also a written language. The story is that previous to the invention of this language the inhabitants used notched sticks and knotted cords—the "string-talk" still in use in India among vagrants—to convey messages.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that on the novel; and the plots of several of these romances are given. They are much more grotesque and incomprehensible to Western minds than any of the poetry. In the discussion of a drama which belongs in the period of the Ming dynasty there is a sententious remark which will appeal to modern playwrights. An editor of this play, admitting a weak point in the plot, says that it has been suggested that this should be cut out, but that when a stork's neck is too long you can't very well remedy the defect by taking a piece out.

The last chapter of the book is by no means the least interesting. It deals with writings which the Chinese do not regard as literature—wall writings, which take the place of newspapers, proverbs, jokes, and other colloquial literary specimens. Some of the prov-



SHE STOOPED OVER ME

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From "A Cabinet Secret"

erbs are fairly good examples of the Chinese sense of humor. Among them are these:

A man thinks he knows, but a woman knows better.

Nature is better than a middling doctor.

It is easier to catch a tiger than to ask a favor.

One kind word will keep you warm for three winters.

One dog barks at something, and the rest bark at him.

It is not the wine which makes a man drunk; it is the man himself.

Altogether, this cannot fail to be an interesting book to all who who delight in the study of new things. 448 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*Washington Times*.

#### MARCH.

The earth seems like a desolate mother,—

Betrayed like the princess of old,  
The ermine stripped from her shoulders,  
And her bosom all naked and cold.

But a joy looks out from her sadness,  
For she feels with a glad unrest  
The throb of the unborn summer  
Under her bare, brown breast.

—Charles Henry Webb.



### COMMERCIAL FEDERATION AND COLONIAL TRADE POLICY.

The historical part of this volume by Dr. John Davidson has already appeared in the *Political Science Quarterly*, but the greater part of the book is new, and the chapters which discuss the future trade relations within the Empire, especially so far as Canada is concerned, are valuable. The author points out that the ancient preference to British goods in the colonies was in great part nominal, while the burden to us of the preference we gave to colonial goods was "very real." He reminds us that it was not till 1860 that the last preference to colonial goods in our duties was removed; and with regard to attempts to revive that preference he states that "the whole history of the preferential duties is one long warning against all attempt to give an artificial direction to industry." At the same time, very rigid Free Traders would perhaps think from other passages that the author has been somewhat influenced by colonial feeling, and is not quite sound. Compared, however, with most Canadians, he is a good Free Trader, and examines with skill the nostrums by which it is now attempted to reverse the policy of Lord Grey, and, in his words, "to divert capital and industry to other than their natural channels."

The author in the political portion of his book is a little wild for one who is so intelligent an observer of the economic situation. He writes at length with regard to the enormous effect produced in Canada by President Cleveland's message as to Venezuela; but he somewhat suggests that we came out of the discussion with flying colors, and no one would gather from his pages that in fact we yielded to the pretension for the first time set up by the United States. Dr. Davidson, in pointing out at how high a price the French buy such colonial trade as they possess, does not swell the figures as they should be increased, by the cost of

the army in Algeria. In his final chapter, on "Trade and the Flag," he does not make the use which we should have expected of our trade with the Argentina. The enormously high proportion per head of British goods which we send to that country is not explained by any of the reasons which Dr. Davidson gives for the specially great character of our trade with certain parts of the world. He seems to think that, although trade cannot be shown to follow the flag, it does "follow the citizen." But the foreign element in Argentina is rather Italian and German than British. He himself says that "there has been a great deal of emigration from Germany to Southern Brazil and the La Plate Republics; and as a consequence the trade of Southern Brazil is almost entirely in German hands." The curious fact is that we have a gigantic trade with Latin America as a whole and especially with certain portions of it in which the British population is extremely small. If, as Dr. Davidson says in another passage, labor follows prosperity and trade follows the flag—if the flag means capital and labor—while capital is "inclined to keep within national boundaries," then Latin America is a curious exception to his rules. 155 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

### THE LAWS OF SCIENTIFIC HAND READING.

William G. Benham has undertaken to draw out a thoroughly considered practical treatise on the art commonly known as palmistry. This is issued in a volume of over six hundred pages, and with some three hundred photographic presentations of different palms, showing exactly their lines, outlines and crosslines, which those who have patiently mastered the art and mystery of it can read like any other book.

The author may be mistaken in some of his claims, but he is plainly no trickster, nor any crank. An enthusiast he clearly has been in his

long sustained pursuit of his chosen science.

The author's special interest in the hand began, he says, at thirteen years of age, when he chanced to fall in with an old gypsy, who taught him what she knew of chiromancy. Fully persuaded that it had a scientific foundation, he set out to discover it.

To this end he studied medicine, so that he might be familiar with the entire anatomical construction of the body. He also visited hospitals and institutions for the imbecile, insane, blind, deaf, the almshouses, jails and penitentiaries, using the inmates of these institutions as object lessons. He consulted palmists of every nationality, taking of whatever of fragmentary knowledge they may have had. He made a study of separate classes and professions of men and women. He examined the most prominent doctors, lawyers, ministers, speakers, actors, singers, musicians, literary people, hypnotists, spiritualists, murderers, forgers and so on.

As for the illustrations here given, they are made, it is stated, from the hands of people living in all parts of the United States—hands of the most famous men and women of the age; leaders of every profession and walk in life, politics, war, business, art, society, letters or crime. Their value, it is asserted, lies in the fact that they represent typical lives of typical people, with typical hands.

His science, if it be a science, is of course the result of a comparative study of a very wide range of objects, with a constant view to the discovery of some unifying and interpretive clew to their national and natural explanation. With the aid of the photographed palms the reader may pursue his own investigations and draw his own deductions. 8vo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

—E. P. Dutton and Company have just ready a work on "The Painters of Florence," by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Ady).

## GIORGIONE.

There are three paintings which are accepted by the critics, without reservation, as by Giorgione. The first and greatest of these is the altar-piece at Castelfranco. The second is the "Adrastus and Hypsipyle"—to give it its latest name—in the collection of Prince Giovanelli, at Venice. The third is the "Æneas, Evander and Pallas," at Vienna. After these come the ten or twelve pictures which are ascribed to him with fair probability that the ascription is correct, but about which some critics have held doubtful opinions. Mr. Cook cheerfully adds to this list. He rightly believes that Giorgione, like every great master, had his less felicitous moments, and he has sought not so much for indubitable triumphs as for works revealing the painter's peculiarities of style.

The quest has yielded much interesting material, and while some of Mr. Cook's attributions invite skeptical analysis he is really not so venturesome as he seems. In fact it is refreshing to find him writing about Giorgione with candor, waxing enthusiastic over his best things, but not dismissing works of moderate brilliancy as necessarily the products of other brushes. The painter of the Castelfranco Madonna was a master of design, a great colorist, a man of feeling and of ideas. Above all he had originality. His work and the early work of Titian have points of contact which dig pitfalls for the unwary. But, as Mr. Cook shows, there are elements in most of the pictures he gives to Giorgione which only that master could have put there. It may be said in brief that he has made an uncommonly suggestive and enlightening contribution to the series so well edited by Mr. Williamson. The usual apparatus of documents, lists, etc., is included and there is a collection of first-rate illustrations. 145 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## IN THE NAME OF A WOMAN.

Mr. Marchmont is one of the successful "minor" novelists of adventure—that is to say, his books are widely read, because he has a luxuriant imagination, though he lacks all the equipment for the writing of really good stories, from the artistic point of view. He is a story-teller, not a

novelist, for plot alone is not enough to make a novel. Of character-drawing there is little in his books—practically nothing at all, but the people who crave the kind of story he writes will remain faithful to him, because he never disappoints them.

This novel wears a deceptive air of being historical. Its scenes are laid in Bulgaria in the troublesome days



"SHE FIRED TWO SHOTS IN RAPID SUCCESSION"

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From "In the Name of a Woman"



"I RAN MY SWORD THROUGH HIS NECK"

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From "In the Name of a Woman"

of the enforced abdication of Prince Alexander of Battenberg; its plot treats of that romantic historical personage, who was, after all, only a historical incident, as a negligible quantity among a host of imaginary people, the creatures of Mr. Marchmont's melodramatic fancy. There is a princess here who never existed in

Bulgarian history, and a countess, the friend, if not the "bonne amie," of the Prince, who, between them, have a ladies' battle in which the Russians win the prize, and a British secret diplomatic agent, the woman. There is a villainous Russian general, whose prototype's name in the shaping of the events of that recent, but already

forgotten, episode of near Eastern history has already escaped our memory, and a brutal Russian duke, presumably a Grand duke, though the author carefully refrains from saying so, who loses the prize of a throne and a princess.

The story is quite entertaining, though its note is a little forced. It has been written with neat appreciation of the British popular conception of Russian diplomatic deviousness, and with telling appeal to British Russophobic sentiment. The filtering of current political and military events through the minds of imaginative novelists would furnish material for an excellent paper. The Russian just now holds, and will continue to hold, the first place in the English romancer's attention.

Mr. Marchmont's secret emissary of the British Government is not a prudent man, for he gets mixed up in affairs that he has been sent merely to fathom and to thwart; and for love of a woman he forgets his mission. The hero fails in his 'diplomatic mission, but personally scores again and again over the Russian agent and the Russian duke, succeeding in his final dash for safety with the princess, when all else has been lost. "In the Name of a Woman" and the popularity of its author prove that there are many minds of many people who read fiction. The book will not particularly interest any but his own particular audience, which is, happily for him, a large one, and which will not fail to find in his latest story exactly the kind of entertainment it craves. 363 pp. 12mo. *A. S. v. W.* in *N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### EASTOVER COURT HOUSE.

This story of life in the Virginia of to-day, by Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown, is the tale chosen by Harper and Brothers to inaugurate the series of American novels by American authors. One novel is to be issued each month, and the announced purpose of the series is to foster American

literature and encourage the younger writers who are anxious to secure a hearing.

While the action takes place in the present day, and even a reference is made to the Philippines to give color to the modernization process, the tale is essentially one of Old Virginia, says the *Philadelphia Record*. The romance itself, while interesting, is quite secondary in importance to the dainty little sketches which picture this forgotten community and which give such colorful characterizations to the personages introduced. "Eastover Court House" is, in truth, a Virginia slumber land in which modern conditions, political, economic and social, have no place. The wealth and might of the old regime has passed away, it is true, leaving only the traces of former greatness, but the hearts of these warm-blooded folk are scarcely touched by the wave of modernization and the old-time spirit of courtesy and hospitality remains unbroken and undefiled by the latter-day rush of commercialism.

The plot proper deals with the curious love affair of a youth for the young wife of an elderly politician, whose early training in the old school has been beaten down by the baneful side of latter-day craving for notoriety and power. The wife is held true to her troth by the pride of ancestry rather than by any inherent purity of soul, and what appears at first to be a low-life intrigue in high circles, becomes a study in hearts. Honor and right triumph in the end for the man, at least, even if the woman is not found to be so wholly admirable; and a genuine love, which has not arisen merely because of propinquity and other trifling stimulants to the gentle passion, but is based on something higher and truer, wins.

The race-horse episodes—no story of the Virginia of the good old times is complete without reference to the blooded stock—are delightfully written, while the character drawings—particularly those of the relics of

former days—are graphically and picturesquely done. The negro element, too, is brought in with a discriminating taste and a trueness to life which is admirable.

But it is only fair that certain weaknesses should receive mention. There is a laxness in connecting the various episodes and incidents which constitute the tale. There is not always a due appreciation of the relation of cause and effect; characters which are foreign to the general trend of the story are brought in without reason or necessity. But there is promise in the book, not only for the remainder of the series yet to come, but for the future efforts of the authors—either singly or in collaboration—and it may truly be said to be a readable tale well worth the time spent in its perusal. 318 pp. 12mo.

#### SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

Dr. Gross has rendered a service to all students of English history by this book, which will be henceforth an indispensable aid to the study. It contains over 3,000 numbers of books and articles relating to British history up to the end of the Middle Ages, and, with the subsidiary items included in the notes, the sum total cannot be much less than 5,000. Dr. Gross has added to the value of his work by short characterizations of the chief sources, and this is perhaps the most valuable feature in his book. Dr. Gross has had the courage of his opinion, and in almost every case indicates the kind of help which the student may expect. This book contains a systematic survey of the printed materials relating to the political, constitutional, legal, social, and economic history of England, Wales, and Ireland to 1485. Scotland has been omitted, because in the Middle Ages her government and institutions were foreign to those of England; but as far as Scotland influenced the current of English history she has received

consideration. The book includes local as well as general history, and ranges over the whole field of national life, the early history of English law in particular being very fully bibliographed, if we may use the term. Nor does it confine itself to works produced in England alone, but is quite as thorough upon German and French treatises dealing directly with England or with analogous states of constitutional and legal history. Altogether it is difficult to see how the work could be improved upon, and both Dr. Gross and Harvard University are to be congratulated on this very thorough account of the *Quellen* of English history. 618 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### NORTON'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF HAVANA AND CUBA.

This book contains, according to its title page, "full information for the tourist and investor and settler; also an account of the American military occupation." Mr. Norton, the author, visited Havana as recently as February of 1900, and the present volume is the result of observations and studies made at that time. It is divided into two parts. Part one is devoted to a detailed account of Havana and its many objects of interest, together with much historical matter pertaining to the city. The general plan of Havana, its streets, parks, hills and other physical features are described at considerable length. A brief description of its harbor is also given. A visit to one of the great markets follows. An excursion to Mariano, General Lee's headquarters, seven miles from Havana, gives an opportunity for a description of many objects of interest and of the beautiful country about Havana.

A long chapter on Morro Castle and Cabana fortress presents by far the most detailed account ever published of their moats, dungeons, secret passages, dead line and other gruesome

subjects connected with these celebrated fortifications. The following chapter is devoted to a description of the eighteen other fortifications of Havana. A chapter is devoted to the so-called "one act" theatre, Spanish style, the play being of the character known as "La zar Zuela," somewhat like high class vaudeville. The theatres of Havana follow, with a very full description of the great Tacon Theatre. The garrote is fully de-

scribed, as well as several celebrated executions by that instrument. A long chapter on "Life in Havana and in Cuba" enables the author to give many interesting facts as to the social life and curious customs of the city and of the island, the strange street scenes, the hotel life, etc., of the city, and includes some account of the Cuban people and their feelings toward Americans. 324 pp. Indexed. 12mo.  
—*Chicago Times-Herald*.



La Fuerza, Opposite Plaza de Armas. Oldest Structure in Havana.  
Built in 1538.

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From "Norton's Hand-Book of Havana and Cuba"

MADAME.  
A LIFE OF HENRIETTA,  
DAUGHTER OF CHARLES  
I. AND THE DUCHESS  
OF ORLEANS.

Henrietta, the youngest child of King Charles I. and his French wife, joined in her winsome nature the most attractive traits of the two races. The historians and letter writers of her time unite in praise of her great and just soul, her brilliant intellect, her gentleness, sweetness and simplicity, and of her charm—that imperial gift that must always be felt, but can never be analyzed. To her brother Charles II. his “Dearest Minette” was the most steadfast, loving and beloved of friends. Their correspondence was incessant and confidential, and all of it that survives shows unbroken affection and loyalty.

The Princess Henrietta’s youth was a sad one. She was born at Exeter, where the Queen mother had for a moment stayed her flight from the Parliamentary forces, the King being then with the army near Oxford. Essex advanced against Exeter, and fearing lest her husband might fall into greater dangers if he came to her, the Queen left the baby with Lady Dalkeith, and with great difficulty managed to escape to France. After the Restoration Henrietta paid a hasty visit or two to her brother in England, but her home was in France. Her childhood was in many respects a hard one. Her mother’s funds were exhausted, and during the wars of the Fronde the royal family of France had little with which to relieve her.

It was in these days of exile that Charles made a pet and plaything of the little sister whose strong attachment was afterward to mean something very precious to the fickle Stuart King. Naturally quick and clever, she was fond of study and of reading, cared deeply for poetry and for music, and danced like “a wave o’ the sea.”

Fortune returned to the Stuarts, and Charles II. came to his father’s throne. Who then so happy as the

adoring young sister, to whom, in the midst of his busiest days, he found time to write many an affectionate note. The attitude of the courtiers toward the two Henriettas suddenly changed. They found new beauties and graces in the beautiful and graceful girl; and the King’s only brother, Philippe, known as Monsieur, came forward as a suitor for her hand. The youth of twenty had long had a fancy for her, a feeling as emphatic as his weak nature could compass. The Queen, his mother, and the all powerful Mazarin approved and the marriage took place when Henrietta was sixteen. She was thenceforth to be known to France and to succeeding generations as Madame.

In the ten years that elapsed between her marriage and her death Madame was the chief feminine figure at Court, the stiff Spanish Queen having few social graces. The young English-woman’s fine tastes and clever conversation brought a new element into that artificial life. Her real love for literature found expression in many directions. Molière, Racine, La Fontaine, Boileau were among her friends. Racine she helped in the beginning of his career, defending his first works against the prejudices of the old school; the weary and disappointed Molière brought her his plays to read and was comforted by her sympathy.

Madame’s death was sudden and so painful that she believed she was poisoned, and this belief was widely shared. It was thought it was managed by the Chevalier de Lorraine, her husband’s favorite, who had been banished from Court largely on account of his intrigues against her; but she had been in failing health for a long time, and her passing may justly be attributed to natural ills and the boundless ignorance of her doctors. The funeral oration, which the great Bossuet preached above her tomb in St. Denis, is famous still.

Mrs. Ady has shown much taste, skill and industry in the preparation of this volume. She has had a



delightful task, for she has necessarily followed the gentle figure of Madame through all the fascinating memoirs and correspondence of the Sun King's reign. The story thus drawn from countless sources is as entertaining as it is workmanlike, and the portraits which illustrate it are admirable accompaniments. Second edition. 406 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

It is significant of the situation that the possible reader of a book about any of our new possessions wants now, before starting in, to know the attitude of the author and on which side of the politics involved he takes his stand. This seems to be realized by Albert G. Robinson, who tells us in the first page of "The Philippines: The War and the People," that his sympathies are rather with the Filipinos and that his book is largely made up of letters which he had sent to the *New York Post* as staff correspondent from July, 1899, to 1900. As an argument Mr. Robinson's book is very strong, made up as it is largely from recorded and now undisputed facts and instances. It is valuable, too, as a gathering together in a viewable form of much of this record that has in the light of subsequent events been forgotten. Such questions as how much we promised Aguinaldo before the taking of Manila and what Aguinaldo's understanding of it was are thoroughly gone into and treated with impartiality, as are innumerable lesser questions that have since come up. There is some new matter on the quarrel over the censorship resulting in the correspondents' round robin, and some interesting description of the people of the country and their ideals.

In this narrative of his interesting personal experience and observation, with discriminating and sympathetic touch, Mr. Robinson brings before his reader the real Filipino—the man, his character, his manner of life, his necessities, his hopes. 407 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times*.

### CONCERNING NAMES OF BOOKS.

It is generally agreed that a hopelessly bad title may ruin a book's chances for success, but, on the other hand, a good title will not sell a bad book, though an attractive name will unquestionably hasten the sale of a good story.

Simple titles like "David Harum" and "Janice Meredith" are always safe. They recall "David Copperfield" and "Pendennis." While Thackeray was content, as a rule, with naming his books after their leading characters, he gave to his masterpiece, "Vanity Fair," a title that has probably never been equaled in appropriateness and attractiveness. Quotations are amazingly popular, and often most effective as titles. "The Quick or the Dead," "Ships That Pass in the Night," "The Wages of Sin," and "Near a Whole City Full" are illustrations. The last is given to a collection of stories of New York life, and it is particularly happy.

Bizarre titles are not uncommon. Take "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickensham" and "Dionysius the Weaver's Heart's Dearest," for instances. Of late years many books bear titles that are wholly incomprehensible. They are affectations, for the most part, lacking sense or reason, and meant to befuddle rather than to pique the curiosity legitimately.

Even after reading "Red Pottage," "Unleavened Bread," "The Greater Inclination," and a dozen other, the title is still a mystery. Miss Cholmondeley has explained that she took the name of her book from an unknown author who wrote "After the red pottage comes the bitter cry." Perhaps she invented this quotation, as did Mrs. Atherton, when she wished to account for "The Doomsdancer."

But when it comes to selecting names for stories, that eminent Brooklyn novelist, Laura Jean Libbey, has no superiors. She doesn't wrap them

in obscurity. What could be more attractive than "Wilful Wilfred," "He Loved But Was Lured Away," "Parted At the Altar," and "When Lovely Woman Stoops to Folly"? Indeed, all her titles suggest the stories with a poetic simplicity that no other genius, from Gowanus to the Golden Gate, can equal.—*Munsey's Magazine*.

#### SONG IN MARCH.

Now are the winds about us in their glee,  
Tossing the slender tree;  
Whirling the sands about his furious car,  
March cometh from afar;  
Breaks the sealed magic of old Winter's  
dreams,  
And rends his glassy streams;  
Chafing with potent airs, he fiercely takes  
Their fetters from the lakes,  
And, with a power by queenly Spring sup-  
plied,  
Wakens the slumbering tides.  
With a wild love he seeks young Summer's  
charms,  
And clasps her to his arms;  
Lifting his shield between, he drives away  
Old Winter from his prey;—  
The ancient tyrant whom he boldly braves,  
Goes howling to his caves;  
And, to his northern realm compelled to fly,  
Yields up the victory;  
Melted are all his bands, o'erthrown his  
towers,  
And March comes bringing flowers.

—William Gilmore Simms.

## OBITUARY

The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, D. D., Bishop of London, died in London, January 14. He was born in Carlisle in 1843, and was educated at Durham Grammar School and Merton College, Oxford. Dr. Creighton's historical studies made him a figure of importance in the literary world. He also delivered lectures on the life and character of Queen Elizabeth and on the claims of the Church in Wales. He was the author of the following historical works: "Primer of Roman History," 1875; "The Age of Elizabeth," 1876; "The Life of Simon de Montfort," 1877; "Primer of English History," 1877; "Cardinal Wolsey," in the series of English Statesmen, 1888; "Carlisle," in "Historic Towns," 1889; a "History of the Papacy During the Period of the Reformation," of which the first two volumes appeared in 1882, the third and fourth in 1887, and the fifth in 1894. He was founder and

first exhibitor of *The English Historical Review*, the first number of which came out in January, 1886.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis, prominent as a preacher, lecturer, and writer on music and art, died in London on January 29. He was born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, but before he took orders he had seen active service as a volunteer in Garibaldi's army. He was for a number of years editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, and published a number of books, among the better-known of which are "Music and Morals," "American Humorists," "Thoughts of the Times," "Musical Life," and "Travel and Talk." He also edited the series of classics known as *Routledge's World Library*.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

Maurice Thompson, the well-known author, died at Crawfordsville, Ind., February 15. Mr. Thompson began writing for publication in 1873. He had written before this, but he considered the publication of his poem, "At the Window," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, as his beginning. The "Witchery of Archery" was written in 1877, and his first novel, "A Tallahassee Girl," in 1881. His other works have been: "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," "Ethics of Literary Art," "Toxophilus in Arcadia," "His Second Campaign," "At Love's Extremes," "A Fortnight of Folly," "The Ocala Boy," "King of Honey Island," "Hoosier Mosaics," "Songs of Fair Weather," "Byways and Bards' Notes," "Sylvan Secrets," "The Story of Louisiana," "Lincoln's Grave" (poem), "My Winter Garden," which ran serially in the *Century Magazine* last year and has just been published in book form, and "Alice of Old Vincennes," recently issued by the Bowen-Merrill Company, and already one of the popular favorites of the year.—*Indianapolis News*.

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

M. M.—

William Ross Wallace is the author of the lines commencing "But a mightier power and stronger."

L. W. asks:—

Who is the author of the following quotation relating to George Washington; and where, when, and under what circumstances was it first used: Was the quotation the whole of it or only a part of other matter?

"First in Truth, First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his Countrymen."

In reply to K. R., November *Book News*, the correct version is stanza B.

## NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS

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**ABRAHAM LINCOLN: HIS BOOK.** With an explanatory note. By J. McCan Davis. This book consists of "a reproduction in exact facsimile of a small scrapbook compiled by the great President for use in the political campaign of 1858." The way the original volume happened to be put together has an historic interest. While Lincoln was contesting with Douglas for the Senatorship of Illinois, his opinions on the subject of emancipation and the equality of the negro were widely misrepresented. In order to set himself right with the public, Lincoln made a scrapbook of newspaper clippings of all his speeches relating to the negro, added some comments in his own handwriting, and gave the book to Captain James N. Brown, one of his most ardent supporters. Captain Brown kept it till his death in 1868; since that time his sons have preserved it. 32mo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**ARCHITECTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.** By R. Farquharson Sharp. A series of twenty-four biographical sketches of great writers, from Shakespeare to Tennyson, Emerson and Longfellow being the two American architects of a common literature selected for inclusion. The book is illustrated with facsimiles from autograph MSS. in the British Museum. 326 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

**EUDEMOM, SPIRITUAL AND RATIONAL.** The apology of a preacher for preaching. By David Newport, author of "The Pleasures of Home," etc. David Newport, a preacher of the Friends, descended from familiar family lines in Pennsylvania, wedded within the Meeting, who in his forty-ninth year felt it his "duty to speak in Meetings for worship," has here gathered sympathetic articles on many varied religious subjects which continue the long tradition of the theology of his communion. With portrait. 527 pp. 12mo.

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**FRAGMENTS.** Being a sketch of Dr. Alfred Stillé. By his wife, Katharine Blackiston Stillé. With a preface by Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D. This memorial to Alfred Stillé is wisely made up of extracts from letters and diaries, and gives an impression of a lofty and noble character. Written from the personal standpoint, it closes with a brief sketch of a life full of fruit, not without honors, though deprived of some of the honors which were its due. With portrait. 48 pp. 12mo.

**LIFE OF SISTER MARY GONZAGA GRACE, OF THE DAUGHTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1812-1897.** By Eleanor C. Donnelly. Illustrated 334 pp. 12mo.

**MADAME.** A life of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I. and the Duchess of Orleans. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady), author of "Sacharissa," etc. Second edition. With portrait. 406 pp. Indexed. 12mo. *See review.*

**MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND EPISCOPATE OF GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D.** By the Rev. H. W. Tucker, M. A., author of "Under His Banner," etc. With portrait. 386 pp. 12mo.

**PRIVATE LIFE OF KING EDWARD VII.** (Prince of Wales, 1841-1901), THE. By a member of the royal household. This book tells what the Prince used to wear, who were his friends, what were his recreations, what he ate and drank. Here you may learn how the Prince invented the dinner-coat, and what its original form was. One may also hear that American black bass have been introduced into Sandringham pond; with much more of the same import. The persistent suobishness of tone is too little aggressive to be either irritating or particularly amusing, and the general style of the work is Philistine without being positively vulgar. From these qualities and its

timeliness the book should have a considerable popular success, though it adds nothing to history and very little to good gossip. Illustrated. 306 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Post.*

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C L A S S I C S

RULE AND EXERCISES OF HOLY LIVING, THE. By Jeremy Taylor. This edition of a religious classic, first published in 1651 and which ran through twenty-one editions in the next half century, is published here in the "format" of the Temple Library, with a carefully printed half-tone in bistre of a portrait of the Bishop of Dromore and an engraving of his cathedral in the second volume. The Temple Classics. With portrait. Two vols. 263, 207 pp. Indexed. 32mo.



D R A M A

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E S S A Y S

EUGENE SCHUYLER. Selected essays. With a memoir. By Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. This book tells very simply the story of a life devoted to letters and to diplomatic service. Perhaps the most interesting part of the narrative is that which tells of Schuyler's notable service to humanity on the eve of the Turko-Russian war. It will be remembered that as Consul-General at Constantinople he undertook the perilous task of personally investigating the scenes of the Bulgarian massacres. It was his report to the State Department that started against Turkey the wave of indignation which culminated in the war. It was he who stopped the mouths of British apologists. This alone would have justified the writing of the book, but there is also in its pages much of a gentler interest about Schuyler's reading and literary associations. With portrait. 364 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Post.*

**ITALIAN INFLUENCE.** By Eugene Schuyler, LL. D. Essays on subjects connected with art and literary topics in Italy. Mr. Schuyler's long residence in Italy and his unusual equipment give distinction and value to this volume. 435 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

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## F I C T I O N

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*See review.*

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**WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA, THE.** A narrative of the Anglo-Boer war from the beginning of hostilities to the fall of Pretoria. By Captain A. T. Mahan, author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," etc. With an introduction by Sir John G. Bourinot, LL. D. This narrative covers the operations of the earlier days in Natal, the contest in the northern part of Cape Colony and the southern area of the Free State, and practically ends with the occupation of Bloemfontein by the British. The sieges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, and the battle of Paardeberg with the surrender of Cronje, are recounted in full and graphic detail. The subsequent movements, from May 2 onward, including the occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria, are dismissed in brief paragraphs upon the last page. The leading feature of the book is its illustrations. Of these there are some four hundred and fifty reproductions of sketches and photographs, thirty-four full-page in black and white, eighteen full-page, and sixteen of smaller size in color. These are made from original drawings by Klepper, Wenzell, Reuterdahl, and Herring. 208 pp. 8vo, oblong.—*N. Y. Post*.

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The most agreeable and effective remedy for relieving Languor and Exhaustion, so common in the spring and summer months. Its nutrient and tonic effects give tone and vigor to the entire system.

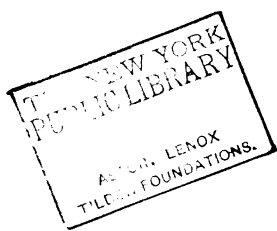
Taken before retiring it quiets the nerves and induces refreshing sleep.

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# NEW BOOKS of the MONTH

## W A N A M A K E R P R I C E S

- Abraham Lincoln. His Book. With an explanatory note. By J. McCan Davis. 90 cents; by mail, 93 cents.
- Ah, What Riddles These Women Be. By William Young. 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.
- American and Natural System of Palmistry, The. By Professor J. B. Hargett. New Discoveries in Palmistry. \$2.25; by mail, \$2.50.
- American History Told by Contemporaries. Volume Three. National Expansion. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, author of "Source Book," etc. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.68.
- American Negro, The. What he was, what he is, and what he may become. By William Hannibal Thomas. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.64.
- American Notes. A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. New Century Library. 75 cents; by mail, 84 cents.
- Art Crafts for Amateurs. By Fred. Miller, author of "The Training of a Craftsman," etc. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
- Babs the Impossible. By Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Brook Trout and The Determined Angler, The. By Charles Barker Bradford, author of "The Wild Fowls," etc. 45 cents; by mail, 50 cents.
- Cameos. By Cyril Davenport, F. S. A., author of "Royal English Bookbindings," etc. \$2.25; by mail, \$2.38.
- Chess Endings from Modern Master-Play. Edited with notes. By Jacques Muses. 45 cents; by mail, 50 cents.
- Commercial Federation and Colonial Trade Policy. By John Davidson, M. A. 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.
- Constitutional History of the United States, The. By Francis Newton Thrope. Three volumes. \$7.50.
- Chess Lessons for Beginners. Edited by Rev. E. E. Cunningham, M. A., author of "The Modern Chess Primer." 30 cents; by mail, 34 cents.
- Daunay's Tower. A novel. By Adeline Sergeant, author of "A Life Sentence," etc. 75 cents; by mail, 84 cents.
- Doomswoman, The. By Gertrude Atherton, author of "Senator North," etc. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
- Down by the Rio Grande. By H. S. Canfield, author of "A Maid of the West," etc. Paper. The Belford Series. 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- Eastover Court House. A novel. By Henry Burnham Boone and Kenneth Brown. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- English Utilitarians, The. By Leslie Stephen. Three volumes. \$9.00; by mail, \$9.50.
- Eudemon, Spiritual and Rational. By David Newport, author of "The Pleasures of Home," etc. \$2.25; by mail, \$2.42.
- Eugene Schuyler. Selected essays. By Evelyn Schuyler Schaeffer. \$2.50; by mail, \$2.67.
- Four Great Venetians. By Frank Preston Stearns; author of "Life of Tintoretto," etc. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
- Fragments. Being a sketch of Dr. Alfred Stillé. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.06.
- Girls' Christian Names. By Helena Swan. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.18.
- Gwynnett of Thornhaugh. A romance. By Frederick W. Hayes, A. R. A., author of "A Kent Squire." 90 cents; by mail, \$1.02.
- Harper's Official Golf Guide, 1901. 75 cents; by mail, 92 cents.
- "Here Lies." Compiled and edited by W. H. Howe. 57 cents; by mail, 65 cents.
- Hero in Homespun, A. A tale of the loyal South. By William E. Barton, author of "Pine Knot," etc. Appleton's Town and Country Library. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- History of Chinese Literature, A. By Herbert A. Giles, A. M. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.23.
- In Kings' Houses. By Julia C. R. Dorr. Fleur de Lis Library. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.







*Harry Thurston Peck*





# E A S T E R

**A**s Wasteneys returned home, absorbed in such self-examination, he was aroused by the ringing of church bells. It was Sunday. He had forgotten. There was, too, in the ringing an unusual joyfulness. Then he remembered that it was Easter morning. And, with the remembrance, he thought almost for the first time of an old friend to whom always on his rare visits home he hastened to pay his respects. Wasteneys came of an old Catholic family. For their loyalty to the old faith, his family had suffered much in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and because his ancestors had hidden priests in a certain ingenious chamber still shown to curious visitors, Wasteneys was a comparatively poor man to-day. But the family had remained faithful throughout all their trials, and no day of all

those years had passed without some hand placing flowers on the altar of the little chapel hidden away among the Elizabethan gables, which had proved a spiritual refuge, too, for the handful of peasantry who also adhered to the ancient way of faith. There had never been a time when there had been no chaplain at Wasteneys, and, though Pagan Wasteneys had long since abandoned the creed of his fathers, he still kept up that tradition: partly from reverence to the memory of his mother, who, after a long widowhood, had died six years before, partly because he felt a spiritual obligation not to deprive his dependents of their immemorial altar, and perhaps mainly for love of the old father, under whose eye his young mind had opened, and whose beautiful old face was as necessary in his thought of home as the old home itself.

During his mother's lifetime, Wasteney had concealed from her the intellectual change that early made it impossible for him to give more than an external adherence to the Christian faith; but on her death he had firmly confessed himself to Father Selden.

The old man knew his pupil better than Wasteney knew himself, and, with the tact of his church, he had refrained from interfering with what he regarded—with the sanction of long experience—as one of those processes in the wayward development of the human soul, which in certain natures are best left to work themselves out.

"My son," he had said as a conclusion to their talk, "I believe it is God's will that you should wander in this way. For some natures it is necessary that they should wander long in the wilderness, so that when at last they do come home, they know indeed that it is home. You may have far to go, my poor boy. It is better, perhaps, that you set out early upon your pilgrimage, that you may the sooner come back home. I shall pray for you quietly here, and wait your return. I do not fear for you. You belong to God. More than many you were born His child. You cannot escape His love."

These words had often come back to Wasteney during these last sad years. Year followed year, but the father's prophecy seemed further and further from fulfillment. Father Selden had not failed to note the later change in his pupil, a change far more serious than a mere intellectual change. Partly divining the reason, he knew that some emotional process was at work, and he welcomed it—fearing it at the same time. Religion has nothing, in the end, to fear from human reason. It has much more to fear or hope from human love. But Father Selden was more glad than fearful.

"If he loves a woman," he said to himself, "he must end by loving God." He never in all that time

revealed to Wasteney any sign of anxiety or impatience. Nor indeed was his anxiety great. The way might seem long, but the end was sure. In the security of his age, he often felt a divine pity for the young life struggling there in the maze of existence, turning hither and thither, breathless, bewildered, almost heart-broken, apparently with no clew to the way, no hint of the meaning of it all. But, while he pitied, the old man smiled, seeing with clear eyes from the hill of his vision that those very mistakes, those wrong turnings, seemingly so irremediable, were surely bringing him nearer and nearer to the one way out, the way of the spirit.

Meanwhile, he said little to Wasteney, beyond an occasional friendly exhortation, given with one of those lovely smiles which had made Wasteney as a little boy think of his face as the very gate of Heaven. Once when accidentally he had come upon Wasteney in a moment of deep sadness, he had put his hand on his shoulder.

"Is the way long, my son? Fear not, you are safe. You follow a light you cannot see. I can see it for you. Be brave. You will understand some day."

And Wasteney had bowed his head, and thanked him with a pressure of the hand.

All this came back to him with great force, as he hastened home. Father Selden would be in the chapel at this moment, with the tiny band of the country faithful around him. Wasteney determined to slip in and take his place in a small gallery at the back of the chapel, where he could remain unseen. As he entered, the exquisite little organ, one of the oldest in England, was singing like many nightingales the resurrection of Christ; and his heart gave a strange bound of joy as the beautiful old words fell upon his ear:

"Dic, nobis, Maria, quid vidisti in via?  
Sepulcrum Christi viventis et gloriam vidi  
resurgentis."

The chapel was filled with the breath of spring flowers, but it was not the music and the perfume that most touched his heart. They were not so sweet or so pure as the old man's face at the altar, and from these simple hearts about him there was rising an incense of adoring faith which made him sigh and bury his face in his hands.

For all these Christ had risen. For him only He still slept on in the unopening tomb.

In a dream he listened to the chapter which to all present but himself was the veritable history of a divine event. In a dream the hymn filled the little chapel:

"O Filii et Filiae,  
Rex celestis, Rex gloriæ!  
Morte surrexit hodie,  
Alleluia."

And presently he heard the reproof of Thomas:

"Vide, Thoma, vida latus,  
Vide pedes, vide manus;  
Noli esse incredulus.  
Alleluia."

Something deeper, something nobler, than reason rose up against his brains. Why did he still doubt? Why did he refuse this revelation to which the innermost soul of him mysteriously responded? "Noli esse incredulus."

Reason!

Reason? Was it the life of the reason that he had been living these last five years? Was it at the dictate of reason that he had thrown aside all the serious purpose of his life? What part had reason in such a possession as that to which, from the first moment of *revelation*, he had given unquestioning assent and service? The world was full of beautiful faces, full of noble women; why among all should he fix his choice upon one face, one woman, that could never be his, and reject all the rest? Was this reason? Reason had, over and over again, spoken to him in vain. For something had told him that here he knew better than reason, that this passion was subject to a higher, more

mysterious, sanction. And the instinct which bade him hold to his dream of human love in spite of reason, was the same instinct that was appealing to him this morning in the name of the Divine Love. He had accepted the lesser revelation, in spite of reason. Could he reject the greater on a pretense which had been unequal to dismissing the lesser? Even reason itself protested against the anomaly.

Ah, could he but see the face of God as clearly as he could see that face which was with him night and day, the face which rose up in the music, and in the breath of the flowers. Could it be that it was this face that hid from him the face of God?

Father Selden was secretly very happy at Wasteneys' coming home in this way and at this season. Accustomed, too, to read the visible signs of the soul in the face, he saw something in Wasteneys' face which seemed to tell him that his prophecy was slowly fulfilling itself. But of this he said nothing to his pupil. Perhaps he was a thought more tender to him, indefinitely infusing into his smile and his hand-grasp an unobtrusive sympathy too subtle to claim a conscious recognition. No more than that. Father Selden was too wise a fisher of men.

"The soul," he used to say, "is like a little frightened bird that hops and hops in sight of the heavenly food, then suddenly flies away; and then as suddenly comes and hops and hops again a little nearer. Some would encourage it with friendly calls, but those only alarm it, and the more we call it the further off it stands, for the soul is very shy. Best to pretend not to notice. Sooner or later, if we leave it alone, it will gain heart and carry off one crumb of the bread of life, and then another."

So it seemed to Father Selden that the soul of Pagan Wasteneys—*anima*, *vagula*, *blandula*, was coming nearer and nearer to the heavenly bread, like a timid, long-wandering bird.

# THEODORE F. WOLFE



Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, the author of a number of volumes upon literary homes and haunts, was born in New Jersey, a little more than fifty years ago. His school education was followed by a course in the Medical Department of Columbia University; and he immediately took up with the practice of medicine. Dr. Wolfe takes his readers on what might be called a personally conducted tour. His "Literary Haunts and Homes" is an excellent example of this method. He goes on an extended trip through Manhattan Island, pausing to record an impression on a landmark, or to recall the association which binds it with some literary endeavor of the past. In one chapter we are thus reminded of Irving, Poe, Willis and various early American writers; as well as Richard Harding Davis, Frank R. Stockton, and contemporary figures.

Dr. Wolfe keeps in touch with the fiction of the present, but he prefers to spend the major portion of his reading hours with the old favorites, who built for eternity, or, at least, for a very long time. The labor connected with the gathering of the material for his books has been large, but the intense interest the subjects have for him has lightened his toil. His writing has not been done for a livelihood, but



THEODORE F. WOLFE

has been exceedingly profitable notwithstanding, thirteen editions of one of his works already having been sold, and a large number of each of the others.

Dr. Wolfe lives most of the year with his little daughter in a pretty cottage in the historic town of Succasunna, New Jersey. Here, with abundant leisure at his command, he reads and writes, and upon this point starts upon his rambles. His books bear titles: "Literary Shrines," "A Literary Pilgrimage," "Literary Haunts and Homes," and the new volume "Literary Rambles." — *Ward Macauley*.

## E A S T E R H Y M N

Eternal Father! at whose word  
Creation flashed to instant birth,  
Thy will, which gave this body life,  
Bids it return to lifeless earth.

But Thou didst send that risen Lord,  
Who once in Joseph's garden lay,  
Burst from the night of transient death,  
And called us to immortal day.

In His dear name we ask thy help,  
By faith in Him to live and die;  
That when our bodies sleep in dust,  
We may with Him ascend on high.

Eternal Father! by Thy word  
Raise us from sin and death's dark night,  
That we may even now with Christ  
Dwell in the realms of heavenly light.  
— *Thomas Hill*.

# THE FOUNDATION OF A BOOK THE PAPER



to the reader to whom a book comes finished and who has never given a thought to its making, except carelessly to pass upon its final effectiveness, the amount of care such preparation involves would seem surprising if fully known. A well-known English bibliographer has said that next in importance after writing or editing a volume comes its typographical production. It is only necessary to glance over any collection of books to see how widely different are the results of this portion of a book's evolution.

Of course, the first step is the selection of the type. There are many variations of each style, but generally speaking the best types for book work may be roughly divided into three classes—the old-faced types of the last century, in which the use of the old-fashioned long “s” is quite optional; modern-faced types, in which the choice is almost unlimited, ranging, too, from good to very bad, and a third class, “the revived old style,” which was called into being by the worst phases of the second class. This latter style of types is best suited to most good book work. Mr. De Vinne once read a paper on what he called “The Sex of Types”; dividing them into two classes, the masculine, which comprised the bold-faced, well-inked, and more readable types; while the lighter-faced, fantastic, and more sparingly inked, or even grayly printed, types, he called feminine.

After the selection of the style of the type comes the choice of its size, which is governed not only by the length of the book, but by its subject

or class; after which comes the decision as to the size of the book, its proportion of margins and the leading of its pages, not only the amount of white space between its lines, but as to lateral spacing. William Morris said of the latter that just white enough should be used to cut the words off clearly from each other, a too free use of leads in the setting of lines tending not only to make an ugly page, but, what is perhaps even more important, a less legible one, while the use of too great spacing or leading between lines takes from the dignity and effectiveness of a page, making it look what one of our leading English printers, Mr. Jacobi of the Chiswick Press, calls “gappy.”

Yet all these details arranged, if the paper selected is poor, the true effectiveness of the book may yet be spoiled by this one detail. A handmade paper is, of course, the best in every way, both as to appearance, flexibility of binding, and the book's durability; but its expense makes it necessary to confine its use to high-priced books, or to those of limited issue. The paper selected should be in keeping with the character of the type in which the book is to be printed.

Too highly calendered papers are not only unpleasant to the touch and to the eye, but make a volume heavy out of all proportion, and, while their use is inevitable in books where process blocks supply illustrations in the text, a moderately calendered surface prints quite as effectively, with less of the disagreeable qualities in evidence. Another class of papers, very heavy and very glossy, are said to be coated with some metallic substance, either

on one side or on both, which brings out illustrations finely, but chemical action being inevitable, the discoloration which must ensue will be simply ruinous to the book.

Machine made paper, then, must be selected for the ordinary, low-price book. Here the choice is very wide, but the best qualities are in all respects the most satisfactory. Such papers are made in a wide variety of size and color—white, creamy, or toned, but too great thickness is to be avoided, a stout paper being clumsy to handle. There are now machine-made papers of an antique character, which are so close an intimation of hand-made paper that when a sheet is folded it is sometimes said to require an expert to detect the difference.

Bearing in mind all these small but most important details of bookmaking, it was with great pleasure we took up Edward Eggleston's "The Transit of Civilization," an ordinary

priced book lately issued. It is said that all its mechanical details were selected by Dr. Eggleston himself, the result being extremely pleasing. The type is remarkably good, the ink black and glossy, the page well arranged, and especially as to its notes, our only criticism being that it is too heavily leaded.

But its special excellence lies in its paper, which is soft and pleasing, both in tone, finish, and weight, possessing many of the attractive qualities of hand-made papers; the book being also remarkably well-bound, the flexibility of the paper allowing the book to lie open easily, either in the hands or on a table, without the slightest danger of straining or breaking its back, a quality which cannot be too highly commended, and which we have the authority of a good binder for saying is largely dependent upon the flexibility of the paper.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*



## HARRY THURSTON PECK



Professor Harry Thurston Peck was born in Stamford, Connecticut, November 24, 1856, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1881, receiving at once an appointment to a classical fellowship. In 1886, on the death of Professor Charles Short, Professor Peck was placed in charge of the Latin chair, and in 1888, after spending some time in study abroad at the University of Berlin, he was elected to the full professorship of the Latin language and literature, a position which he still holds. Besides his activities at Columbia University, he is editor-in-chief of the "International Cyclopædia," senior editor of

*The Bookman* since the founding of that magazine in 1895, and literary editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Among his published works are "The Semitic Theory of Creation," "Suetonius," "Latin Pronunciation," "A History of the Latin Language," "Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse," "The Personal Equation," "What is Good English?" "Trimalchio's Dinner," "Greystone and Porphyry" (poems), and "The Adventures of Mabel," a story for children. Professor Peck has brought out a series of Latin classics for college use, besides editing "Appleton's Atlas of Modern Geography," "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," the "Uni-

versity Bulletin," and "Classical Studies."

Perhaps it is as editor of *The Bookman* that Professor Peck makes more friends and enemies than in any other capacity. In that magazine, beside his other contributions, he has organized a new department entitled "Here and There," where he expresses himself freely on the live topics of the day.

It is utterly impossible to regard Professor Peck with indifference. His personal magnetism pervades all his work. People who read what he writes are either delighted by the sparkle and raciness of his style, and the sense and satire of his ideas, and

they admire his work frankly and without reservation; or else they deny everything, and abuse everything that he writes. He is flatly polemical. He has no patience with shams and the humbug of the literary pretender, and the inanities of the so-called women's culture clubs are alike distasteful to him. When he strikes he strikes hard, and there are few writers of to-day who can make such a use of irony. He is quite frank in his attitude towards women and their social and intellectual position at the present day, and yet there have been times when he has been curiously misrepresented and misunderstood.

## R A L P H M A R L O W E

By *James Ball Naylor*



How came I to write "Ralph Marlowe?" 'Tis a straight-forward question and deserves a straight-forward answer; yet I hardly know what to say—and tell the truth. Let me see. I wrote it because I was afflicted with "ink-fever"—and must write something; I wrote it to get rid of an incubus that had been weighing me down for years—a feeling that I must write it; I wrote it because I believe that one writes best of the things he knows best; and—incidentally, of course!—I wrote it with the hope big in my heart that the story might make me famous and wealthy. There! "Honest confession is good for the soul."

I played hooky with Airly Chandler; laughed at Tomp Nutts' stuttering delivery; fearlessly invaded the privacy and sanctity of Hen Olcott's melon patch, at night; and boldly raided Philetus Palmerson's orchard, in broad daylight. I was a boy in those days.

I know Babylon and vicinity as I know my own dooryard. I taught my first school on Norton Ridge; I spent three years behind the counter of the village drug store, I went to the country dances at Flat Bottom. A peachy-cheeked village damsel gave me mumps—and "the mitten;" and Dr. Barwood treated me.

When I was clerk in the drug store—long before Ralph Marlowe's advent—Jep Tucker used to come in and spin his yarns to me. If there is much of him in the book, it is because there is much of him in my memory.

One day last summer, I strolled into Babylon. Upon the street I met Jep, and said to him:

"Jep, I think of making you a character in a story."

"Do, eh?" he drawled.

"Yes."

"You'll 'ave an up-hill job of it, in my 'pinion," he said, his eyes sparkling humorously; "fer I've been tryin' that very thing all my life—to make myself a character. An' I ain't





JAMES BALL NAYLOR

no nearer to havin' one 'n I was w'en I first started. Just go trav'lin' 'round in a circle, I guess—like a dog after his own tail."

After graduation, I hung out my shingle in Babylon; and practiced there one fleeting year—spending most of my working hours in a wet saddle. The good people of the community bore with me—and charitably excused my woeful inexperience. Tomp Nutt one time said to me:

"Y-you can't d-do no better'n y-you know, d-doc, y-you've g got a heap t-to l-l-learn; but y-you'll l-learn it."

I took it as it was meant—as a compliment.

As an afterthought, I would say that

I wrote "Ralph Marlowe," for the reason that it was, and is—a part of me.

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—"Old Bowen's Legacy," by Edwin Asa Dix, author of "Deacon Bradbury," will appear at an early date. Some of the characters in "Deacon Bradbury," are reintroduced in the present book, and the scene is laid in the same New England village. An old recluse, dying, leaves his little estate of \$5000 to be disposed of by three trustees to the most worthy person in the town, a year later. The story of how they selected the right legatee is calculated to surprise the reader.

# FOR A PASTOR'S LIBRARY

From *The Outlook*



Some readers, who found benefit in a list which we published early in 1897 of books desirable for a pastor's library, have asked for a list of such books up to date. The following supplementary list has accordingly been prepared. It includes only the issues of the last four years, and is purposely made inclusive of books that appeal to a wide variety of interests.

## THEOLOGICAL.

The Evolution of Trinitarianism—Paine.  
The Atonement—a symposium of seventeen theologians.

God's Education of Man—Hyde.  
How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?—Gladden.

The Present Position of Protestantism—Harnack.

Roman Catholic Doctrines Explained and Discussed for Catholics and Protestants—Foster.

Reconciliation by Incarnation—Simon.  
The Divine Drama—Pike.

The Theology of an Evolutionist—Abbott.  
The History of Dogma, seven volumes—Harnack.

Immortality and the New Theodicy—Gordon.

Biblical Theology of the New Testament—Gould.

What is Catholicism?—Scherer.

## EXEGETICAL AND CRITICAL.

The Expositor's Greek Testament.  
The Synoptic Gospels (a commentary)—Cary.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle (a commentary)—Drummond.

Messages of the Earlier Prophets—Sanders and Kent.

Messages of the Later Prophets—Sanders and Kent.

Messages of the Apostles—Stevens.

Messages of Paul—Stevens.

Biblical Introduction—Bennett and Adey.

The Jowett Lectures for 1898-99 (eschatological)—Charles.

The Revelation of Jesus—Gilbert.

Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture—Briggs.

Outline of the History of the Literature of the Old Testament—Kautzsch.

The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews—Abbott.

Biblical Apocalypics—Terry.

Seven Puzzling Books—Gladden.

Some Lessons of the Revised Version of the New Testament—Westcott.

Introduction to the New Testament—Bacon.

History of Textual Criticism—Vincent.

History of the Higher Criticism—Nash.

Concordance to the Greek Testament—Moulton and Geden.

The Twentieth Century New Testament.

## PHILOSOPHICAL.

The Conception of God—Royce and others.

The Conception of Immortality—Royce.

The World and the Individual—Royce.

Problems of Philosophy—Hibben.

Man's Place in the Cosmos—Seth.

The Place of Death in Evolution—Smyth.

## HISTORICAL.

Neglected Factors in the Study of the Early Progress of Christianity—Orr.

Christian Institutions—Allen.

Authority and Archæology—Driver and others.

The Monuments and the Old Testament—Price.

The History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age—McGiffert.

Two Thousand Years Before Carey (the story of Christian missions)—Barnes.

History of Babylonia and Assyria; two volumes—Rogers.

History of the Hebrew People—Kent.

History of the Jewish People—Kent.

History of the Jewish People, Maccabean and Roman Periods—Riggs.

Rise of the New Testament—Muzzey.

The Age of the Renaissance—Van Dyke.

The Anglican Reformation—Clark.

History of American Christianity—Bacon.

History of the Presbyterian Church—Patton.

The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century—Nippold.

The Church in Germany—Baring-Gould.

## RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL.

Jewish Religious Life Before the Exile—Budde.

Jewish Religious Life After the Exile—Cheyne.

Elements of the Science of Religion; two volumes—Tiele.

The Making of Religion—Lang.

Through Nature to God—Fiske.

Early Christian Literature—Krüger.

Christian Missions and Social Progress—Dennis.

Genesis of the Social Conscience—Nash.

Ethics and Revelation—Nash.

Social Facts and Forces—Gladden.

The Social Teaching of Jesus—Mathews.

Religious Movements for Social Betterment—Strong.

The Social Meaning of Modern Religious Movements in England—Hall.

The Christian Pastor and the Working Church—Gladden.

The New Epoch of Faith—Gordon.

Modern Methods in Church Work—Mead.

The City Wilderness—Woods (editor).

Jesus Christ and the Social Question—Peabody.

The Psychology of Religion—Starbuck.

Spiritual Life (a psychological study)—Coe.

The New Citizenship—Batten.

The Evangelization of the World in This Generation—Mott.

A Religion That Will Wear—A Presbyterian Layman.

Report of the Ecumenical Conference of 1900 in New York.

The Facts of the Moral Life—Wundt.

Ethical Systems—Wundt.

The Slavery of Our Times—Tolstoi.

Parables for Our Times—Calkins.

Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable—Crosby.

The Workers—Wyckoff.  
Fields, Factories and Workshops—Kropotkin.

America's Working People—Spahr.

Industrial Democracy—Webb.

Municipal Monopolies—Bemis and others.

Monopolies and Trusts—Ely.

Government in Switzerland—Vincent.

Newest England—Lloyd.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Martineau—Jackson.

Theodore Parker—Chadwick.

Horace Bushnell, Preacher and Theologian—Munger.

The Life of Philip Schaff—Schaff.

Tennyson's Memoirs—By his Son.

Five Great Oxford Leaders—Donaldson.

The Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks—Allen.

The Life of Henry Drummond—G. A. Smith.

Dwight L. Moody—By his Son.

Archbishop Plunket—How.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Encyclopædia Biblica—Cheyne and Black.

Dictionary of the Bible—Hastings.

Dictionary of the Bible—Davis.

The Art of Public Speaking—Lee.

The Making of the Sermon—Pattison.

The Story of Nineteenth Century Science—Williams.

The Method of Evolution—Conn.

Man and His Ancestor—Morris.

Man, Past and Present—Keane.

Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture—Quackenbos.

Studies in Psychical Research—Podmore.

Apparitions and Thought Transference—Podmore.



=The great success of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" will be followed by the publication of "Blennerhasset," which is by the same author, Charles Felton Pidgin. This is a stirring romance founded on the lives of Aaron Burr, his daughter Theodosia, Alexander Hamilton, Harman Blennerhassett and his wife Margaret, ex-President Thomas Jefferson, and other contemporaneous personages familiar to history's pages. While these characters have been dealt with by the historian, and perhaps by the romancer, individually, it is believed Mr. Pidgin

is the first author to bring together in a romantic novel, as its chief characters, those two men who were so prominent in the earliest history of this country, Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Notwithstanding the historical value of the book, for it is understood the author has spent many years delving into the minutest details of the lives of his people, the chief charm of the book is promised to be the absorbing romantic action and character of the whole book from cover to cover.

# CONCERNING EASTER



he English-speaking peoples and the Germans are the only ones who use the word Easter to designate the "Queen of the Festivals," in all other languages it is called by some form of Pasa— the Passover—indeed, the word Easter occurs but once in the Bible (Acts xii : 4), and even there it is translated Passover in the New Version. Bæda derives the word from Eastre, the Northumberland spelling of Easter, the name of a Goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox. Her name, in original Teutonic, Austron, cognate with Sanskrit usra, dawn, shows that she was originally the dawn goddess. There are others who associate the name with the East—really about the same thing considering from whence comes the dawn. Others, again, claim that it was from the Anglo-Saxon, Eastre, Goddess of Spring, that we get the nomination of the festival we celebrate in remembrance and in the hope of "the Resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting," but it is of little consequence where *our name* for this day comes from, it is the celebration itself which we want to trace—not only from the time when it became of vital importance to us, but from many years before.

Long before the Semitic people had separated into those nations of whom the Hebrews were one, they were pre-eminently a pastoral people, watching their flocks, moving from pasture to pasture, under the pale light of the stars, or under better circumstances of moonlight—plenty of leisure was theirs for thinking; many opportunities had they to observe—and, so it came to pass that they began to reckon their time from one full moon to another, and ten days (why *ten* I have not been able to discover)

from that time they offered to the moon a lamb, sprinkling the blood around the entrances to their tents. Then the time came when the children of Israel worshiped Yahweh—and the lamb was offered to him as a propitiation until that last night in Egypt, when the blood on the door meant safety to those in the house, and Israel was delivered, ever after to celebrate Pesakh as a time of rejoicing and thanksgiving. When they had become an agricultural people it so happened that the time of harvest was very near that of the celebration of the Passover so the rejoicing over Pesakh absorbed, or rather assimilated, Massoth—the feast of the harvest—and the paschal lamb and unleavened bread are eaten together to this day.

Then came the most important "day of unleavened bread when the Passover must be killed" (Luke xxii. : 7) that the world has ever known—will ever know. "And he sent Peter and John, saying: Go and prepare us the Passover that we may eat." The rest of the story is the hope of the world.

The Christians began to celebrate the Resurrection of Christ probably on the first anniversary of that event, but from a very early period, in fact from the time that there were Eastern and Western Churches there was much controversy as to the exact date on which the observance of the day should take place. The churches of Asia Minor, among whom were many Judaizing Christians, kept *their* paschal feast at the same day as the Jews kept their passover, i. e., on the 14 Nisan, the Jewish month corresponding to our March or April but the churches of the West, remembering that the Resurrection took place on the first day of the week, kept their festivities on the Sunday following 14 Nisan.

So bitter did this controversy become that early in the fourth century Constantine took a hand, and to insure uniformity got a canon passed at the great Oecumenical Council of Nice, A. D. 325, to the effect :

1st. That the 21st of March shall be counted the vernal equinox.

2d. That the full moon happening upon or next after the 21st of March shall be taken for the full moon of Nisan.

3d. That the Lord's Day next following that full moon be Easter Day.

4th. But if the full moon happen on Sunday, Easter Day shall be the Sunday after.

Thus we see that the earliest possible date on which this festival can fall is March the 22d, which occurred in 1761 and 1818 and will not come so early again until 2285. The latest possible date is the 25th of April. It fell on this date in 1886 and will do the same in 1943.

Notwithstanding the explicit directions given by the Council of Nice for the finding of Easter, as late as 1818, it was celebrated in England on the wrong day, and Hone in his "Day Book" in 1825 has a great set-to with the almanac makers as to whether the correct date was April the 3d or 10th.

When Christianity began to get control of Rome, Easter found no festival there that it could assimilate and so there are no Roman rites associated with the season, however, when the hardy Teutons began to turn their backs on their ancient gods and look toward Christ they still clung to some of their ancient forms—and as fire had always been a source of mystery and, therefore, of reverence to the Aryans we can trace to this old worship of *Igni* the custom of the blessing of the fire and the lighting of the paschal candle for which new (and therefore pure fire) is used being struck from a flint. Our fathers in the forests of Germany and all the North of Europe had a penchant for taking their wives by force of arms, as anything won fairly in war

was considered honorable, from this predilection of theirs comes the custom in vogue in many parts of England of "lifting." On Easter Monday the men go around, and two of them making a chair with their hands, lift every woman they meet until they have paid a forfeit. On Tuesday the women retaliate in like manner—I wonder if they ever retaliated on those who lifted them "to have and to hold" in the northern forest of Europe before the introduction of Christianity.

There are two things associated so closely with the celebration of Easter that for many people the very mention of the word suggests—eggs and rabbits—and this is not strange—for eggs as the symbol of a new life can be traced to very primitive times—to the ancient Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Romans—indeed according to the Persian mythology the world was hatched from an egg about the season of the year corresponding to the vernal equinox. And they have yet another legend in which the egg figures prominently. It runneth thus: From the first there was light and from this light sprung Ormuzd and Ahriman. Ahriman grew jealous of his elder brother and was condemned to pass three thousand years in utter darkness. On his return he created a number of bad spirits to oppose the good spirits created by Ormuzd. When the latter made an egg containing good genii Ahriman immediately produced another full of evil demons and broke the two together so that good and evil might be mixed in the world together. The boys "crying" "upper," "upper" to get first pick with their eggs will probably not reck of the precedent they have—but they will enjoy it none the less, nor will the "bad egg of to-day be a bit more welcome on account of its descent from that royal egg of one of the chief Persian Gods.

It is probable that the custom of

hiding the colored eggs for the little ones to find comes from Germany, where they are told that the hares lay the eggs and that they are only to be found by good children. It is said that the children of the Kaiser's Empire lie awake trying to get a glimpse of that rabbit just as we have tried to see Santa Claus. The faith of the children! What a lesson at Christmas—at Easter—sure of Kriss Kringle—sure of the rabbit, simply because they have been told that they are. For my part, twenty years after I last hung up my stocking I longed more to see Santa Claus and what he represented than at any other time in my life. However, this hunt for eggs might have come to us from Scotland, where from very ancient times it was the custom to go out on Easter Monday to the moors and look for wild birds' eggs, and lucky was the person who found them.

I spoke of rabbits being associated with Easter. So they are with us, but it is only because they so closely resemble the hare. Now the hare has from very ancient times been the, or rather a, symbol for the moon; indeed, the dark spots which we fancy make the face of "the man" was supposed by many of our remote ancestors to be the likeness of a hare who had sacrificed himself for a starving pilgrim. Again, the hare is a nocturnal animal, feeding at night. The hare, not the rabbit, however, is born with its eyes open, and is fabled never to close them. The new moon until the full is masculine—on the wane is feminine—the hare was supposed to be able to change its sex at will. The hare carries its young a month—the lunar period. But what has the hare to do with Easter? Why, Easter is a lunar festival, in so far as its date is fixed by the moon. In the northern parts of England it was a custom, now only honored in the breach, to go out on Easter Monday on a grand hunt for hares.

There are many customs in connection with Easter that are entirely unfamiliar to us except as vaguely simi-

lar in sentiment. Thus Haklut: "They (the Russians) have an order at Easter which they alwaies observe; and that is this: every year against Easter to die or colour red, with Brazzel (Brazil) wood a great number of egges, of which every man and woman giveth one unto the priest of the parish upon Easter day, in the morning. And, moreover, the common people used to carrie in their hands one of these red egges, not only upon Easter Day, but also three or foure days after, and the gentlemen and gentlewomen have egges gilded, which they carry in like manner. They use it, as they say, for a great love, and in token of the Resurrection, whereof they rejoyce. For when two friends meet during the Easter Holydayes, they come and take one another by the hand; the one of them saith, 'The Lord, or Christ, is risen;' the other answereth, 'It is so of a trueth,' and then they kiss and exchange their egges, both men and women, continuing on kissing foure dayes together."

"On Good Friday—name derived from the good things the Sacrifice made on that day" promised for us—or from Goddes-day—God's day—the people of England are wakened by the cry.

" Hot cross buns.  
One a penny buns,  
Two a penny buns,  
One a penny, two a penny  
Hot cross buns—"

from the mouths of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, the usual and unusual street venders. This, also, is a custom "whereof the mind of man runneth not to the contrary." Cross marked buns were found in the ruins of Herculaneum—destroyed 79 A. D.—Buns were the only cakes which the pagan Saxons ate in honor of their Goddess Eastre, and from the time of the introduction of Christianity they were marked with a cross. Cortez formed the custom in Mexico of eating them—minus the cross—about the season of the Vernal equinox.

But how to account for them in Herculaneum as early as 79!—One of the few deities of the Phœnician was Astarte—who represented the moon (mark the moon and Easter Season again) and bore the head of a heifer with crescent—She was the equivalent of Ishtar, of the Assyro-Babylonian's, and her worship was introduced to Egypt about 1450 B. C., where one of the offerings made her was a cake marked with horns—the sacred heifer, thence called bous, which in one of it's oblique cases is boun, bun. This was the form of the liba that the Athenians offered to Astarte. From Athens to Rome—from Rome to Herculaneum—as not near so far a cry as from the horns to the Cross.

The hanging or burning of Judas in effigy is celebrated on Good Friday throughout Portugese countries—in Monaco there is a "Mystery Play"—while in the Sicilian city of Palermo there is a procession of penitents, masked with a hood, having only two holes to see through, wearing a crown of thorns—a rope round their necks, which is also tied round their clasped hands.

On Holy Saturday, in many parts of Ireland, a fat hen—because mother of the egg?—a dainty piece of bacon—to show their horror of Judaism—is put into the pot about 8 o'clock in the evening, and woe to those who touch it before the cock crows, but punctually at twelve is heard a great clapping of hands and joyous laughter, a crying out of Lent. Then they retire and rise about 4 o'clock in the morning, to see the sun dance on Easter Day—a very old superstition:

"Oh Dick! she danced in such a way,  
No sun upon an Easter day  
Is half so bright."

And, again the "Queen of the Festivals." Thus Max Muller in "Memories:" "But on this Easter morning it had rained early, and when the sun came out, in full splendor, the old church, with the gray sloping roof, the high windows, and the tower with the golden cross glistened with a wondrous shimmer. All at once the light which streamed through the lofty windows began to move and glisten. It was so intensely bright that one could have looked within, and as I closed my eyes the light entered my soul, and therein everything seemed to shed brilliancy and perfume, to sing and to ring. It seemed to me a new life had commenced in myself, and that I was another being, and when I asked my mother what it meant, she replied it was an Easter song they were singing in the church. What bright, holy song it was, which, at that time, surged through my soul, I have never been able to discover. It must have been an old church hymn, like those which many a time stirred the rugged soul of our Luther. I never heard it again, but many a time even now, when I hear an adagio of Beethoven's, or a psalm of Marcellus, or a chorus of Händel's, or a simple song in the Scotch Highlands, or the Tyrol, it seems to me as if the lofty church windows again glistened, and the organ-tones once more surged through my soul, and a new world revealed itself—more beautiful than the starry heavens and the violet perfume."—*R. W. V.*

—"The Son of Amram" is an attempt in the form of fiction by the Rev. G. Monroe Royce, to give a true and complete account of Moses and the beginning of Israel. In his preface the author says: "The

Son of Amram' is written from first to last in the spirit of Biblical and Hebrew tradition, but at the same time in the full light of the latest and 'highest' criticism, both literary and archæological."

## M A G A Z I N E S



feature of importance in current *Harper's* is "Extracts from Adam's Diary," translated from the original MS. by Mark Twain. There are short stories by W. F. Payson, Marie Van Vorst, George Bird Grinnell and Gelett Burgess, new installments of the serials, the fourth installment of Woodrow Wilson's papers, on "Colonies and Nation," and two Easter poems entitled "The Sepulchre in the Garden," and "Inspiration."

"The Mysterious Miss Dacres," by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, is the complete novel in *Lippincott's*. "Our Village Improvement Society," a practical paper, is written by Eben E. Rexford. Cyrus Townsend Brady has an Annapolis College tale entitled "A Hazing Interregnum," and there are other interesting stories, sketches and poems.

In the second of the iron articles, which appears in the *Century*, Waldon Fawcett deals picturesquely with the transportation of the ore from mine to mill. A long short-story, "Dolce," by John Luther Long, reveals a vein of humor hitherto little worked by the author of "Madame Butterfly." Certain characters from "Deacon Bradbury" reappear in Edwin Asa Dix's New England sketch, "The Crack in the Headboard," and there are equally characteristic stories by Jacob A. Riis, "A Story of Bleecker Street"; Charles Battell Loomis, "Little Miss Flutterly's Dissertation on War"; Eva Wilder Brodhead, "Fair Ines"; Henry Milford Steele, "The Run"; and Caroline Abbot Stanley, "The Great Heresy Trial of the Rev. Epaphroditus Plummer."

In the April *Scribner's* begins Mr. John Fox's group of papers on "The

Southern Mountaineer." The papers are illustrated from a collection of photographs made from the actual scenes. Walter A. Wyckoff has the first of several articles written in the vein of "The Workers," and tells of "A Day With a Tramp"; Mrs. Gilbert's "Stage Reminiscences" are concluded; and Edwin L. Weeks has a paper on "Two Centuries of Moorish Art." There is an illustrated article by E. C. Piezotto on the French town of Cordes, and the fiction is represented by well-known writers.

The cover of *McClure's* is designed by Maude Cowles, and the frontispiece, "Lumbering," is drawn by A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Among the articles of interest are "The Story of the Beaver," by William Davenport Hulbert; "Walks and Talks with Tolstoy," by Andrew D. White; and "The Break in Turpentine," by Edwin Lefevre. Short stories and poems complete the number.

Among the illustrated articles in the *Cosmopolitan* are "Sarah Bernhardt," by Lawrence S. Vassault; "Spring Days in Venice," by Edgar Fawcett; "Making Maple Sugar," by Max Bennett Thrasher; and "The Garden Spirit," by Martha B. Brown. There are new installments of the serials, and short stories, poems, etc., complete the number.

Among the illustrated papers in the *New England Magazine* are "Ticonderoga," by George W. Perry; "The Final Burial of the Followers of John Brown," by Thomas Featherstonhaugh; "Ottawa, the Capital of Canada," by J. Macdonald Oxley, and "The Pioneer in Telegraphing Without Wires," by George Loomis.

*Munsey's* has as its opening article a paper by Arthur R. Wakely, entitled "His Majesty King Edward VII."



Other papers of interest are "The Mighty River of Wheat," by Rollin E. Smith; "Boom Days in Wall Street," by Edwin Lefevre; and "The Story of the Locomotive," by Maximilian Foster. Storiettes and poems add to the attractiveness of the number.

The frontispiece of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is a full-page drawing by E. Blumenschein, illustrating "The Road to Frontenac." Curtis Brown has a picturesque account of the ceremonies by which King Edward was inaugurated; "When Twilight Falls on the Stump Lots" is a story by G. D. Roberts, and there are interesting articles by well-known writers.

Among the contents of the *Junior Munsey* are "Queen Victoria and Her Wealth," by Fritz Cunliffe-Owen; "How Wild Animals are Captured," by T. G. Knox; "What New York Spends for Charity," by Francis H. Nichols; and "The Victoria Cross," by Hartley Davis. New installments of the serials, and short stories complete the number.

"Luck's Victim," by Matthew White, Jr., is the complete novel in the *Argosy*. Among the authors represented by short stories are Seward W. Hopkins, E. Percy Neville, H. L. L. Holden, William McLeod Raine and Charles Townsend.

The cover design of current *Ainslee's* is by Carle J. Blenner. Among the illustrated papers are "Automobiles To-day," by Edwin Emerson, Jr.; "Chinese Children's Blocks," by Isaac Taylor Headland; and "Iron and Steel," by William J. Lumpton. Short stories and poems by well-known authors complete the number.

Among the articles of interest in the *Chautauquan* are "Highways and Byways," "Russian Women," by Isabel F. Hapgood; "April-Tide," by N. Hudson Moore; "Crete and Cretan Questions," by Edward Van Dyke Robinson, and "Critical Studies in French Literature," by Benja-

min W. Wells. The frontispiece is "The Easter Hope," by W. Hamilton Spence.

The April number of *Everybody's* shows another long step forward in the progress to betterment.

The cover designs have been striking and unique, as well as highly artistic, but the April number overleaps them all. The cover is of semi-classic design, in very dainty spring-like colorings, and the printing, particularly of the illustrations, shows remarkable mechanical execution. Some of the pictures are extremely fine and quite unusual in magazine illustration; and they seem good enough to frame, such beautiful specimens are profuse throughout the entire magazine.

The most important feature of the April advancement is that thirty-two pages of magazine matter have been added, making 128 pages, exclusive of the advertisements.

Neltje Blanchan, the author of "Bird Neighbors," contributes a remarkable article entitled "The Charm of English Gardens," which will be read with delighted interest by all who love beautiful homes. The illustrations are something remarkable, being reproductions of photographs of an unusual character.

Ewart Scott Grogan, in "The African Elephant at Home" gives descriptions and experiences entirely new to mankind. Mr. Grogan electrified the world of explorers, two years ago, by crossing Africa from end to end along the route of the future Cape to Cairo Railway—a feat often attempted, but never before accomplished. It caused Cecil Rhodes to write him that he was now sure of putting through his railway and telegraph, as he did not propose, "to be beaten by the legs of a Cambridge undergraduate."

Maximilian Foster's story, "A Popular Romance" contains much of the surprise and pathos that we enjoyed so much in David Harum's "Christmas Day Celebration."

Owen Wister's story, "Concerning Bad Men," is an original and striking picture of the Great South-West. Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood was in Flower," writes a breezy story of the "Wolf Hunt," with some very striking illustrations by Mary Baker-Baker.

"A Monster Tunnel under the Ocean," by Eugene P. Lyall, Jr., couples romance, facts and figures, in a twentieth Century promise of the accomplishments of a new "Arabian Nights." J. P. Mowbray's fascinating story, "The Making of a Country Home" sends one looking up railroad schedules to catch the first train to "Suffern." Even the pictures, alone, make one anxious to get out along those delightful country lanes.

Charles H. Caffin continues his article on "Photography as a Fine Art," and illuminates it with many reproductions of photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Every amateur photographer, and many professionals, will profit by both reading and seeing.

Howard Weeden's song "Hush" has the same epic beauty as his other "Songs of the Old South," and it is printed with the music specially written by H. T. Burleigh, the well known baritone at St. George's Church, New York City. Words and music are printed together.

"News from the Woods and Fields," by L. W. Brownell makes us glad that April is just here. Reproductions of seventeen photographs illustrate the article profusely.

"Trans-Atlantic Telephoning," by Wm. A. Anthony will interest scientific people as well as give valuable information, in a way easy to read, to anyone interested in the remarkable evolution of electricity.

Another act from that brilliant romantic drama, "Jocelyn Cheshire," A Story of the Revolutionary Days in the Carolinas, gives the reader a stirring picture of those historic times.

Bishop Potter tells "Why New York Needs Purifying,"—his article being supplemented by facts and fig-

ures by Rev. Walter Laidlaw. And Ezra Fitch gives some rustic and characteristic remarks about his "Ideas on Vice."

#### FAMILY.

*Table Talk* comes bright and cheery with its many illustrations of practical every-day dishes for the home-table, also some pretty illustrations of the use of paper-flower decorations for the table and other uses. In addition to its well-known regular departments, it has several articles of value to the housekeeper, making the number unusually interesting.

"The New Queen, Alexandra, of Great Britain" is the subject of an interesting article in the *Woman's Home Companion*. Edward Page Gaston draws an accurate picture of the new sovereign's personality. Waldron Fawcett has an article on "Easter-Egg Rolling on the White House Grounds," and there is the first installment of a serial by Onoto Watanna, the famous young Japanese author.

#### JUVENILE.

One finds himself holding his breath from one end to the other of Cleveland Moffett's paper "The Pilot," in the April *St. Nicholas*. This is the fourth in the series on "Careers of Danger and Daring," and perhaps the most thrilling of all. The Canadian Voyager is the pilot especially considered, and it is hard to say which of the scenes described is the more exciting—Fred Ouillette on a steamboat shooting the Lachine Rapids, or Jackson and his band getting the Wolseley expedition up the Nile cataracts just too late to save Gordon at Khartoum. Elizabeth Finley tells of "The Little Princess Victoria and Her Dolls," which numbered a hundred and thirty-two, two-and-thirty of which she dressed for herself. A portrait of the late Queen at the age of four accompanies this paper, and there are some timely verses entitled "By favor of the Queen."

# BEST SELLING BOOKS



lice of Old Vincennes is clearly the book of the day, a fact attributable in part to its strength, and in part to the interest aroused by the death of the author at the height of his popularity. "Eben Holden" and "Richard Yea-and-Nay" are still with the good sellers, and "Black Rock," an old favorite by Ralph Connor, has renewed its good impression with a new edition. In miscellany the book most wanted is "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters." The critics are divided about it, but the popular judgment accepts it as a strong book—strong in its unaffected pathos, while the wide interest it has created has, of course, been enhanced by the mystery of its authorship.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.
- "Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.
- "Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.
- "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor.
- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "Babs the Impossible," by Sarah Grand.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."
- "Paul Jones," by A. C. Buell.
- "An American Engineer in China," by Wm. Barclay Parsons.
- "The Siege in Pekin," by W. A. P. Martin.
- "The End of an Era," by John Wise.
- "Spiritual Knowing; or, Bible Sunshine," by T. F. Seward.

At Wanamaker's, New York :

## FICTION.

- "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.
- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.
- "When Knighthood was in Flower," by Charles Major.
- "The Master Christian," by Marie Corelli.
- "Unleavened Bread," by Robert Grant.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Encyclopedia of Etiquette," by Emily Holt.
- "Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.
- "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.
- "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.
- "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.
- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "Black Rock," by Ralph Connor.
- "The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor.
- "In the Name of a Woman," by A. W. Marchmont.
- "Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.
- "Paul Jones," by A. C. Buell.
- "Newest England," by H. D. Lloyd.
- "The End of an Era," by John Wise.
- "Ulysses S. Grant," by Owen Wister.
- "A Century of American Diplomacy," by John W. Foster.

At Little, Brown and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.

FICTION.

"In the Name of a Woman," by A. W. Marchmont.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

"In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford.

"The Cardinal's Snuff Box," by Henry Harland.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

"The American Negro," by William H. Thomas.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.

"The Individual," by Nathaniel S. Shaler.

"The Transit of Civilization," by Edward Eggleston.

"The Great Boer War," by Conan Doyle.

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.

FICTION.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

"Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

"Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

"Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley," by his son.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," by John Burroughs.

## GERMS of 100 DISEASES in BOOK PAGES



Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, chairman of the special committee appointed by the Public Library Board of Chicago to consider the advisability of sterilizing the books in the library for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, has reported to the trustees, recommending that some system be adopted for freeing the pages of the volumes of bacilli at regular intervals.

Dr. Kuflewski exhibited several

glass tubes filled with germs taken from the pages of library books examined. The bacilli represented a hundred different poisons and germs of disease.

He said that all of the fifty books examined by him during the investigation were found to be more or less infected. He said there was no doubt that disease was spread by the books, and advised that a system of sterilizing the volumes by the dry process be adopted immediately.—*N. Y. Journal.*



—The preliminary spring announcements include the following novels: "Daughters of the Veldt," by Basil Marnan, said to be a very verile tale of the Transvaal with a strong love interest; "A Man with a Future," though this title may be changed, by George Gissing, which is said to be the work his admirers have long been expecting, and is on a theme as old as

Numa and his Egeria, whose interest in England at least seems undying, though we do not remember it being used in America; and "The Polar Pit," by R. A. Bennet, a story about a marvelous place, found in a marvelous way, and yet a credible tale, as it is based on a sound knowledge of the sciences, as well as of such more important matters as love and war.

# E A S T E R P O E T R Y

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## EASTER MORNING.

A gentle tumult in the earth,  
 A murmur in the trees,  
 An odor faint, but passing sweet,  
 Upon the morning breeze,—  
 The heralds these, whom thou dost send,  
 Dear spring, that we may know  
 How soon the land, from side to side,  
 Shall with thy beauty glow.

And 'tis by tokens faint as these,  
 O Truth that makest free!  
 That thou dost give assurance strong  
 Of better things to be:  
 Of higher faith and holier trust;  
 Of love more deep and wide;  
 Of hope, whose anchor shall not break,  
 Whatever storms betide!

O Truth of God, it is not ours  
 Thy summer to foretell,  
 Not ours to taste the fruit which now  
 Doth in the blossom swell;  
 But we are glad, and free of heart,  
 That we Thy spring have known:  
 Well speed the days whose sweetest praise  
 Is to be called Thine own.

—John W. Chadwick.

## EASTER LILIES.

Hints of the Life Eternal! dear,  
 This holiest day of all the year,  
 Your pure and vestal bloom,  
 Sweeter than June's fresh roses be,  
 Or summer's lavish gifts, to me  
 Your precious tokens come.

A thought of Love Immortal blends  
 With dear remembrances of friends,  
 And in these Earth-born flowers,  
 With Eden's lingering fragrance sweet,  
 The heavenly and the human meet,  
 The heart of Christ and ours!

—John G. Whittier.

## "SEE THE LAND, HER EASTER KEEPING."

See the land, her Easter keeping,  
 Rises as her Maker rose;  
 Seeds so long in darkness sleeping  
 Burst at last from winter snows.  
 Earth with heaven above rejoices;  
 Fields and garden hail the spring;  
 Shaughs and woodlands ring with voices,  
 While the wild birds build and sing.

You, to whom your Maker granted  
 Powers to those sweet birds unknown,  
 Use the craft by God implanted,—  
 Use the reason not your own.  
 Here, while heaven and earth rejoices,  
 Each his Easter tribute bring,—  
 Work of fingers, chant of voices,  
 Like the birds who build and sing.

—Charles Kingsley.

## EASTER SYMBOLS.

O Easter lilies, pure and sweet,  
 Your fragrance fills the soft spring air!  
 Your message glad the winds repeat,  
 And joy and hope bloom everywhere!

O Easter sun, shine free and strong,  
 Fit emblem of His righteousness!  
 Night doth no more her shades prolong;  
 Each heart a joyspring doth possess!

And winds that bear the tidings glad  
 Speed softly to each sorrowing heart,  
 That it arise in vigor clad—  
 Nor stand in silent grief apart!

Gloria tibi, Domine!  
 O Lord of heaven and earth, to-day!  
 Forever vanquished now, by Thee,  
 Lie sin, and death, and death's decay!

—Miriam Lester.



# WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

Professor William Robertson Smith, in 1881, was deprived of his chair by the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, for saying, in his articles on "Bible," "Chronicles," and the rest in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," just what Professor George Adam Smith, of the same Church and holding a like chair, has said in his Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching, before the Yale Theological Seminary, on "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament." The only difference is that the later scholar is more decided, goes farther, and leaves less of the old traditional view of the Old Testament. Professor Smith, now forty-five years old, was born in India, and married an Englishwoman of like birth. He handles Eastern topics with a certain advantage that only comes with early contact. His introduction to his "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" is the very best sketch of the physical environment of Scripture in English. The lectures now published summarize the argument for the "Higher Criticism"—most convincingly put in the opening lecture—outline the existing view of the Old Testament, show the moral lessons which still remain to be taught, all the stronger when the sacred books are seen in their relations and not treated as exceptional, and enforce the lesson that open-eyed truth is the best for those who seek Divine knowledge. The book is full of "sermon-stuff," corrects current error, "enlightening the eyes," and is particularly valuable for its suggestion of the sociological use of the Prophets. It will not turn every preacher into a Maurice, but it helps along that line.

"The Historical New Testament" by the Rev. Mr. James Moffatt, a Scotch divine, is a book studious laymen interested in Bible study have been looking for though it does not meet all the needs of the situation. Here in a single 8vo, fine-print volume, which, as it is imported, costs \$4.50, is a clear statement of the present condition of critical knowledge on the New Testament. Much is still blurred. Much must always be conjectural. Mr. Moffatt has not pestilent German dogmatism which rasps and irritates by the emphatic assertion based on a little more knowledge. He only summarizes. He is fair. He is perpetually citing the conflict of authorities even as to Romans 16, which nearly every one now believes to be an epistle to Ephesus. Mr. Moffatt first reviews the field and sketches the canon. He gives tables which furnish in great detail the literary and historical environment of the origin, development and writing of the New Testament. He then gives the books in a chronological order, Paul's church epistle, Peter I. Mark, Matthew, Hebrews, Luke, Acts, Apocalypse, the Fourth Gospel, John's epistles, Paul's pastoral epistles, James, Jude and Peter II. Mr. Moffatt begins with Thessalonians instead of Galatians and puts Colossians before Ephesians, on both which doubt will always exist. We know not. We never shall know. Mr. Moffat provides his own translation. This is unwise. No one man is competent to reach textual conclusions. His style is jerky. It assimilates in one the widely different style of Paul and the Fourth Gospel; Luke and Hebrews. But the introductions given here are most useful, clear, dispassion-

ate summaries. Mr. Moffatt assumes some knowledge of Greek, Latin and German. Professor Benjamin Wisner Bacon's "Introduction" remains more valuable to the general reader, but Mr. Moffatt's opening discussion and his full references unlock a wide area of literature, summarize discussion and indicate conclusion.

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Dr. George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., for seven years past has been known for his essays on social subjects. His "William Penn" is a short, sympathetic life, in which the career is wisely placed in its religious relations. No special research appears. The vexed issue of Penn's share in the reign of James II. is impartially treated, with perhaps not enough said that could be said for the position of a Friend whose folk had been despitefully entreated by all but James and his party—so far as England was concerned. Throughout there is an agreeable, easy touch. The book is short—about two pages of an ordinary newspaper.

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Mr. Carman Fitz Randolph, in "The Law and Policy of Annexation," has taken the extremely hazardous step of publishing a book on a subject still before the Supreme Court. On one important issue, relations to Cuba, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Neely extradition case and legislation by Congress has modified the entire situation since he wrote. In his view, the constitution extends to all the territory held by the United States; but he lacks sharp definition. Either annexation is by the Constitution, conditioned on final admission of a State or not. No warrant in its text exists for excepting, as Mr. Randolph does, Guano Islands or Alaska, "an Arctic desert"—which it is not, and insisting that all other annexations must be with a view to admission as States. So throughout,

Mr. Randolph gives one current of decision and omits or explains the other. The real state of the case, as to the jurisdiction of the Constitution over annexed territory, is this: The exact issue has never come up. On cognate issues, the Supreme Court has held now one way and now the other. As the country grew bigger more need existed for wider power, and the Supreme Court, which has to decide not only what the law is; but what it should be, has increasingly held for the larger view. Lower Courts have thus far. Mr. Randolph's plea for a Constitutional amendment will probably go the way of Jefferson's. Only the latter wanted an amendment to permit the admission of annexed territory as a State. Mr. Randolph wants one to permit annexation and rule without a view to admission. The divergence proves this law uncertain, which, any week, the Supreme Court may make certain.

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The white mail levied on the time and labor of literary folk fruits in the "Favorite Food of Famous Folk," in which fifty-three men and women, mostly writers, give a favorite dish and a receipt in aid of a church guild in Louisville, Ky. The result of this sight draft for charity on those whose time is their capital is an extremely engaging cook-book, well printed, sure to be desired of collectors and certain to be the subject of a *Saturday Review* "middle" on Mr. Owen Wister's preference for dry champagne and the late Miss Willard's for "entire wheat gems."

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"Hokusai," by Mr. C. J. Holmes, the first issue of the "Artists' Library," if those to come match it, opens a series of use. This flat, square, thin volume, for ninety cents, with twenty plates, large enough to show something and not too large to handle, gives what one wants. Most books

on the art of Japan are either vague or assume knowledge in the reader. Mr. Holmes assumes nothing. He sketches Japanese painting. He tells Hokusai's life. He describes his leading works. Facsimiles of signatures appear, hints as to price, a word as to the literature and discriminating criticism. Hokusai does not have weight with those, among whom Mr. Holmes is not, who see what there is in the Kano school—one of the great schools—but the Japanese artist is, take it all in all, the most consummate sheer draughtsman who ever lived, bar none, and the distribution of space, (Notan) in design he mastered. Every page of his teaches.

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The old fashioned "declamation" has almost gone out in our upper education. In England it holds its own in a form it never had here, the recitation of pure literature, because it is literature. The American declamation presents what will speak well, often rubbish. The English pupil commits a passage likely to be a life-long possession. "The Public School Speaker," a bulky octavo computed by the Rev. Mr. Francis Warre Cornish, Vice Provost of Eton, a Cambridge Tripos man in 1861, is a compilation very different from the "American Speaker." It begins with an extract from the Iliad and ends with Dante's Divine Comedy. The range is wide, including the Star Spangled Banner, but all is in some sense literature and the "speaking pieces" are few.

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"The Mushroom Book," by Miss Nina L. Marshall, is chiefly remarkable for its photographs by J. A. and H. C. Anderson. The camera has not been more successfully used on these objects. Some are colored and the book is one of a group in which the publishers have employed a new color process on birds, butterflies and wild flowers. The tints are in some

cases crude and the plain photographs give a guide as sure. The book is large, paper, margins and shape making it bulky. It follows received authorities and gives the usual outline on the growth and structure of fungi. There are cooking receipts and a short working hand-list, which, not unnaturally omits similar and rival works, being limited to "authorities," a word loosely used. The descriptions are midway between technical and colloquial.

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Mr. (James) Brander Matthews brings to literature the methods of the naturalist. He collects, describes and classifies. The volumes of essays he has just issued, under the title "The Historical Novel," has his preface on Daudet, his discussion of romance and his sketch of the novel, which he read in a course in Philadelphia on reading. Mr. Matthews knows the subjects he touches. His study of Daudet is minute. His sketch of literary genealogies in one of these essays is a most suggestive use of extended erudition. The literary student is instructed on every page. Mr. Matthews has not the gift for phrase. His style lacks the philosophic touch. Like so much of the literary study of our colleges to-day these essays are full of the letter. Whether one feels the lack of the spirit is a question of training.

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When in December, 1662, Evelyn wrote of "scheets," he indicated the origin of the word and the sport to whose narrow literature Mr. George A. Meagher has just added in "Lessons in Skating." He has already written "Figure and Fancy Skating," much the same. This little book is exclusively devoted to figure skating, and while a special chapter by Dr. Montague S. Monier-Williams describes "English form," following closely the lines laid down by him in his article on the subject in the "En-



cyclopædia of Sport," the illustrations in the text of the book are in the Swiss style. Fen or distance-skating is untouched by Mr. Meagher, though a chapter is added on hockey with its rules. Mr. Meagher boldly appropriates "grape-vines" as of Canadian origin. A tradition in this city which goes back to the first amateur figure-skating "Congress" in February, 1868, gives it as Philadelphia. The first American skating club was organized here in 1849, just as the first of English-speaking folk was founded in London in 1830. Neither city has long skating days, though Philadelphia exceeds the London average of twenty days' skating per year. Figure skating is of English origin, the fruit of the sport on enclosed ponds. Its recorded literature begins with a little "Guide to

Skating" by Mr. Henry Chadwick, one of the ten-cent manuals published by Beadle forty years ago. If there is anything earlier, as there probably is, the bibliographies have not found it. "Figure Skating" by H. C. Venderwell and T. M. Witham, later republished under the latter name, appeared twenty-five years ago. George Anderson issued his "Art of Skating" at the same time. The Badminton, Isthmian, All England and Oval series each have volumes. Mr. M. S. F. M. Williams wrote "Figure Skating," 1892, and in 1897 the last important book on the subject, "Hand-in-hand Figure Skating," by Mr. Norcliffe C. Thompson and Miss Laura F. Canaan appeared. The solitary book on "Fen-skating," by N. and G. A. Goodman came from the press in 1882.

## Books Carry Disease. Board of Health Fears



An important resolution, as an additional precaution to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, was passed by the Board of Health at its regular monthly meeting to-day. It provides that no books shall be loaned to anyone residing in a house where a contagious disease exists or to any person suffering or convalescing from a contagious disease.

The resolution is designed particularly to prevent the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever among school children. The resolution reads:

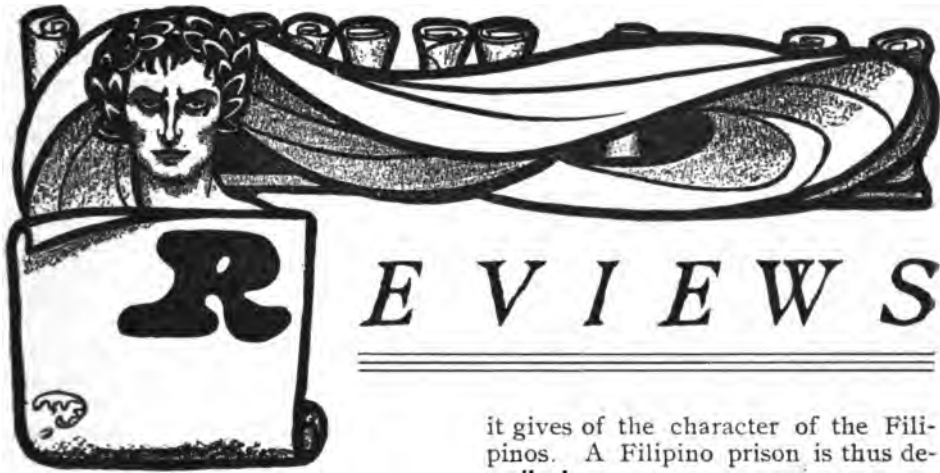
"Resolved, That the assistant medical inspectors be directed to obtain a list of the several public libraries in their respective districts and to furnish the Board of Health with a list of the same and that the several libraries be furnished a list of contagious diseases daily in order that books may be refused such houses where contagious diseases exist."

—*Philadelphia Bulletin, March 5th.*



=A change of title is announced on the new novel by Eden Philpott, "The Good Red Earth," the new title cabled by the author, will be a much more agreeable one to American readers. The old one, first announced, was "Johnnie Fortnight, taken from the main character, an unctuous expedlar, lay-preacher, and hypocrite, with Pecksniffian virtue and an irre-

sistible flow of words, less familiarly called Alpheus Newt. "The Good Red Earth," as a name, comes by way of a christening in the new locality which Mr. Philpott has laid his story, for now no longer in Dartmoor we partake of the humor of the rustic folk who live in the rich orchard lands of the red earth of Devon.



### TEN MONTHS A CAPTIVE AMONG FILIPINOS.

In 1898 Mr. Albert Sonnichsen, Quartermaster of the transport "Zealandia," left San Francisco for Manila and reached Manila Bay on the 23d of July. The United States troops having been disembarked, the two camps of Americans and Filipinos were side by side. After the capture of Manila, August 13th, Mr. Sonnichsen attached himself to the Utah Battery. Aguinaldo, who had taken some six thousand Spaniards prisoners, now entertained ideas of a Filipino republic. The author writes :

"At first the former allies remained on friendly terms, but as the Filipino lines were almost daily forced further back from the suburbs of the city, the insurgent leaders became at each backward step more sullen, more suspicious, and less friendly."

Mr. Sonnichsen went out one day with a companion, Henry Huber. The author had a camera, and some photographing followed. The arrest of the two took place. Supposedly they were spies. Then as prisoners they remained in the hands of the Filipinos, for some ten months. The volume under notice is an account of the many journeyings made by the author as a prisoner, and of his sufferings, but it is mainly valuable for the ideas

it gives of the character of the Filipinos. A Filipino prison is thus described :

We received an old sleeping mat large enough for the two of us, and a small space on the floor, whereon to spread it. When night



ALBERT SONNICHSEN

came we retired, but, there being sixteen of us, our quarters were cramped, to put it mildly. At one side I found a filthy Tagalog so close to me that his breath, suggestive of decayed fish, fanned my cheek. I

tried to escape this horror by crowding Huber, but he was likewise flanked on the other side. A Socialist in our situation would have had his ideas considerably modified. That night I became a Darwinist. Later on, rats, lizards, and a species of large beetle appeared and promenaded about the floor and walls. Had they only confined themselves to that I should not have complained, but they became entangled in my hair, crawled down my back inside of my clothes, tickled the soles of my feet, and, in fact, made themselves obnoxious in general.

The author's opportunities for studying the natives must have been of the best. He tells of the Negritos and Igorrotes :

I had never seen a Negrito before, so was much interested. They were not well built and almost dwarfish in stature. Their skins were coal black and their hair crisp and kinky like that of an African negro, but their heads were better formed, I think, not being so egg-shaped. They are practically primitive savages; their only approach to clothing being a cloth around their loins. Their teeth they file to sharp points. \* \* \* The Igorrotes are by no means similar to the Negritos, except in the absence of all manner of superfluity of dress, barring a breech clout of the most economical dimensions. Their straight blue-black hair is long and coiled up loosely on the top of the head. Their color is of a light coffee brown, and differs but slightly from the average Tagalog.

Mr. Sonnichsen's story has additional interest given it by the fact that Lieutenant Gillmore and his party were imprisoned with him. If at times the author's treatment was bad, he takes pleasure in recording many instances of kindness he received from Spaniards and Filipinos and he writes :

Considering the circumstances, the poverty of those who held us, themselves sometimes starving, we ought not to complain. Those who really have come in sufficiently close contact with the Filipinos to know them, and are enabled to judge them without racial or national prejudice, cannot but admit that they are as entitled to be called civilized as other nations, and even more so than some whose representatives we receive at our capital and accord the same honors as those of the most polished nations. Considering the chances they had had, or rather not had, and who their teachers were, the Filipinos have certainly behaved as well, if not better, toward their prisoners than other nations have done in recent wars.

385 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

## THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES

This book, by Francis Randolph Packard, is a pioneer work in which the effort is made to collect as many facts as possible regarding the rise of medical science in this country. Dr. Packard makes the first attempt to treat the subject as a whole, though there have been numerous monographs dealing with local medical history in almost every section of the country. He asks that this book should be regarded rather as a series of essays than in the light of a continuous and orderly history. The separate chapters deal with : Medical events connected with the early history of the English colonies in America, epidemic sickness and mortality in North America from its earliest discovery by the English to the year 1800, medical education before the foundation of medical schools, the earliest medical schools in the United States, the medical profession in the War for Independence, the earliest hospitals, history of the medical societies founded before the year 1800, pre-revolutionary medical bibliography, medical legislation in the colonies and the discovery of anæsthesia. The volume is freely illustrated with portraits and fac-similes. 542 pp. Indexed. 8vo. —*Philadelphia Press*.

## A KING'S PAWN

The central figure in this stirring romance, by Hamilton Drummond, is Blaise de Bernauld, staunch adherent of the wayward Henry of Navarre. The king sends him on a prospecting expedition into the south of Spain, afterwards electing under an assumed name to be one of the party himself. To Blaise de Bernauld in particular the adventure is fraught with the greatest danger, for in days gone by, when in Florida, he had killed the son of a Spanish woman, Donna Teresa Saumarez, as well as committed other offenses against the Government ; and

for this reason a price has been placed on his head and many attempts made to assassinate him. The experiences of the little party in Spain are indeed very exciting. As may naturally be expected, they actually fall into the hands of the revengeful Donna Teresa and her retainers, and their adventures are perilous in the extreme. The story is told with much spirited buoyancy, and has an attractive roystering swing that can scarcely fail to be of effect with the reader. Though it may possibly be open in its general character to the charge of imitation,

it is an admirable example of the present-day school of historical romancists, and in some respects almost transcends the efforts of the masters of the craft. 322 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### A SON OF AUSTERITY.

Those who remember the heyday of Wilkie Collins and the nondescript character or two that he was sure to put into each of his novels will almost believe him come to life again and writing under a *nom de plume*, when



From "A Son of Austerity"



STOPPING HERE AND THERE TO FISH

From "The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell"

they pick up George Knight's "A Son of Austerity." We find a little group of Collins-like characters before we have got well into the story. There is an elfish blind girl who is in love with a hunchback, and there is a French governess who sauces the vicar occasionally and threatens to tell his parishioners what she knew about his wife. The hero, Paul Gotch, is the son of a man who had deserted Paul's mother, leaving to her the entire care of the son. The father returns, but Paul, out of a sense of justice, cannot forgive him;

he dies, and Paul is saddened without feeling compelled to retreat from his mental position. Paul marries, and his wife, giving way to a vagabond instinct, runs away and leaves him and their baby. The charms of another woman's baby causes her to long for her own, and she returns to her husband to find that her heart has also taken him in. Paul says in the closing scene:

The night you left me I was mad with pain; I stilled it with a lie, that you loved me and did not know it. I will not nurse that falsehood any longer; give me, if you can, a spark of hope instead.

Hero raised her eyes—luculent, appealing, azure, wet with recent sorrow, fresh and sweet and frail as bluebells after storm. Her husband dazzled before them incredulous; something tugged at every strand of life. Then he laid trembling hold upon her, she clung against him, seeking—magnificent, intoxicating generosity, a kiss.

It will be seen from the above quotation that this is a good old fashioned love story, and that it ends happily. We have not, therefore, betrayed the author's confidence by revealing the *denouement*, for the old fashioned love story ends thus as a matter of course, "and they lived happily together forever afterward." — *Chicago Times-Herald*.

### THE CURIOUS CAREER OF RODERICK CAMPBELL.

An historical novel, the scene laid in Scotland, where the hero fights for the Young Pretender to the bitter end at Culloden—all for love of an ardent little Jacobite above him in station—and then in New York and Canada, where, as an officer in the French army, he takes part in the struggle between French and English for possession of "New France." The course of historical events is informingly indicated, and such notable characters as Montcalm, Bougainville and Legardeur de Saint-Pierre convincingly portrayed against the background of a love-story quite poetic in quality. 287 pp. 12mo.

### A NEW WAY AROUND AN OLD WORLD.

The author of this book is Rev. Francis E. Clark, who was a member of the first American party that went around the world, through Europe and over the Trans-Siberian Railway, and gives a traveler's picture of this great railway and the country through which it passes. The author does not aim to give the technical details of the great Russian engineering project, which have been printed time and time again, but rather at the picturesque; giving at the same time

his own impressions and views. The work is also illustrated with numerous photographs, which give a general idea of the appearance of the country.

The distance covered by Rev. Clark over the Trans Siberian Railway, from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg, is 9,877 versts, or more than 6,250 miles. Part of the trip, however, was made by steamer on the Amour River. The whole journey from Vladivostock to Moscow occupied thirty-eight days, including waiting for the boat or the train, which occupied a considerable portion of the time. It must be remembered, however, that the road is yet in its infancy, and all delays and inconveniences are excusable.

The author dwells on the great natural resources of Siberia, on its fertile, but uncultivated lands, on its beautiful scenery, which is, however, monotonous in its sameness.

The people of Russia have left a deservedly kind impression in the mind of Rev. Clark, who was especially impressed with their hospitality. It is to be regretted that the author's deficient knowledge of the Russian language has caused him to fall into the casual traveler's errors. "The Russian language," says Rev. Clark, "is formidable enough even when one has time to make a study of it; to the passing traveler it is absolutely appalling. It has thirty-six letters instead of twenty-six, and several of them seem absolutely superfluous, for they cannot be and never are pronounced." While it is true that the Russian language contains several more letters than the English, with perhaps the exception of one or two they cannot be said to be superfluous. Each letter has its function. Strictly speaking, the Russian alphabet contains but thirty-four letters, for two of them, although included in the alphabet as a matter of form, are not considered as letters by the Russians themselves as seen by their names, which are the "hard sign" and the "soft sign," indicating that they serve more as marks of pronunciation than

as distinct letters. As a matter of fact, the Russian language has some advantages over the English. Thus, each of the sounds of sch, ch, ph, ya, oo and many others can be expressed in one letter in Russian, whereas it is necessary to use two or three to express the same sound in English. This also accounts for the greater number of letters in the Russian language. On page 22 of the book Rev. Clark refers to the "isvodschik" as a "peculiarly Russian vehicle," while it really means the cabman or the driver, and it represents not a thing but a person. 200 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### LIFE AND SPORT ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Mr. Vachell has lived and done business for seventeen years in California, and, knowing its past and present, he believes in its future. "The land of to-morrow" he calls it in this book of miscellaneous candid impressions, which we can recommend to all who desire to taste California before trying it. The "Men of the West," the "Women of the West,"

and the "Children of the West" successively engage Mr. Vachell's pen. Some of his stories are distinctly amusing. The slick assumption of culture in this land of hope and hurry is well illustrated in the story of a State Senator's maiden speech. Mr. Vachell asked him how he had fared at Sacramento.

"First-rate," he replied, taking hold of the lapel of my coat; "yes, first-rate. I was really scared out of my wits, but I didn't wilt. And I rehearsed carefully my own little song and dance. You read my maiden speech? Yes; good, eh! My boy, I practiced it in front of my mirror. Yes, I did! And I gave 'em a little of everything; a dash of Mill; a teaspoonful of Spencer, Shakespeare, the Bible; and a line from 'The Mikado.' It was great, *great!* It hit 'em all. I tell you—don't give me away—that the Western orator's *vade mecum*, his staff, his shield, his cruse of oil is—a dictionary of quotations."

The notion of California as a country beset with desperadoes is, of course, dissipated by Mr. Vachell, who, however, can recall much queer morality



A SIBERIAN RIVER TOWN IN WINTER

From "A New Way Around an Old World"

Copyright, 1901, by Harper and Brothers



THE ICE-BREAKER ON LAKE BAIKAL

From "A New Way Around an Old World"

Copyright, 1901, by Harper and Brothers

that obtained twenty years ago. To-day the cowboys are picturesque, noisy and thriftless, but they do not shoot at sight.

Mr. Vachell's pages about bear, wapiti and goat shooting, small game shooting and sea-fishing are excellent as far as they go. But he is nothing if not various, and he throws a good many severe judgments into a chapter headed "Ethical." Fraud and jobbery, vulgar display, the sharpening instinct, political bribery, and an "almost universal desire to live intensely rather than peacefully and comfortably," are among the less admirable traits of a people in whom, with all these faults, Mr. Vachell thoroughly believes. His book is a vivacious, free-and-easy statement of what the West is, rather than of what it ought to be; and as such it is welcome. 393 pp. 12mo.—*London Academy*.

—"The Prince of Illusion," by John Luther Long, is a collection of short stories. The one which gives its name to the book is the tale of a blind boy who believes that he is a prince.

### THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

This novel, by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham, is the romance of a singer. The heroine is a literary portrait of an American girl of the best type, who starts out in a musical career without giving due weight to the fact that feeling is as important in music as technical perfection. She utterly crushed out love to make room for ambition, and not until her lover's appealing need of her awakened her soul did she command the hearts of people. She studied in Paris and became perfect in the technic of singing, but she sang without power over her hearers. Her heart had not been awakened, though she had been loved with patient, loyal devotion by a splendid fellow who went regularly year after year to Paris, where the girl was a student, to offer himself, and as regularly to be rejected. After a few years a great misfortune befell him, and when she discovered this she appreciated his loyalty and awoke to passionate love for him. The characters are Americans, capable, clever and attractive. The hero is a loyal,



high-minded fellow; the heroine is an ambitious and delightfully self-reliant girl. The book introduces its readers to pleasant people who move in a wholesome atmosphere

The spirit of the story is distinctly modern. It is vivaciously told and rapidly carried along, while its concluding chapters attain to true dignity in the greatness of the passion delineated. 266 pp. 12mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

#### A SOLDIER OF VIRGINIA.

An historical romance of the time of Braddock's ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne. The hero, a Virginian, is much in love with a girl whose guardians do not favor his suit, and so the current of his true love is anything but smooth. He enlists as a soldier under Washington, and is detained long in the field in the midst of perils and hardships. Sometimes fate gives him



"I DO NOT LOVE HIM, TOM"

From "A Soldier of Virginia"

a sight of the heroine, but there are long stretches of hope deferred. At last he has the good fortune to be the defender against an Indian attack of a fort in which are the heroine and her guardians. His valor and resourcefulness save the fort, and he keeps the savages at bay until relief arrives.

Mr. Stevenson shows a thorough knowledge of the period to which his story relates; he draws the character of Washington admirably and depicts him with fine historic justice; and his hero and heroine are effectively presented and are uncommonly attractive. 8vo.

#### BIBLIOTICS; OR, THE STUDY OF DOCUMENTS.

Dr. Frazer, who is a Philadelphian, has made so many and such important additions to the subject of which he writes that it would not be stretching a point too far to call him the father of the science. The first edition of this book, published in 1894, won him the highest honors in the scientific world abroad. Since then his investigations have brought to light so many new developments that this third edition is practically a new work. But Dr. Frazer makes no aggressive claims for his science. He states plainly his experiments and their phenomena, draws his deductions and submits them to the judgment of the reader, and, at the same time, admits that the final word has by no means been said.

Dr. Frazer suggests the name "Bibliotics" for the science because the Greek root is broad enough to "include hieroglyphics, writing, printing or designs of any kind intended to impart specific information by symbols." He divides the subject into two branches. "Grammapheny \* \* \* is the elucidation of the individual character of handwriting; that by which it distinguishes itself from every other handwriting." "For the art of detecting forgery or fraud in documents, seals, writing materials or in the characters themselves I have sug-

gested the word Plassopheny. This study is directed to any part of a written or printed or sculptured record and makes use of all resources to test its genuineness, but, by its very nature, it cannot be expected to demonstrate genuineness except by exclusion in its failure to demonstrate fraud."

The methods of investigation original with Dr. Frazer are seven in number.

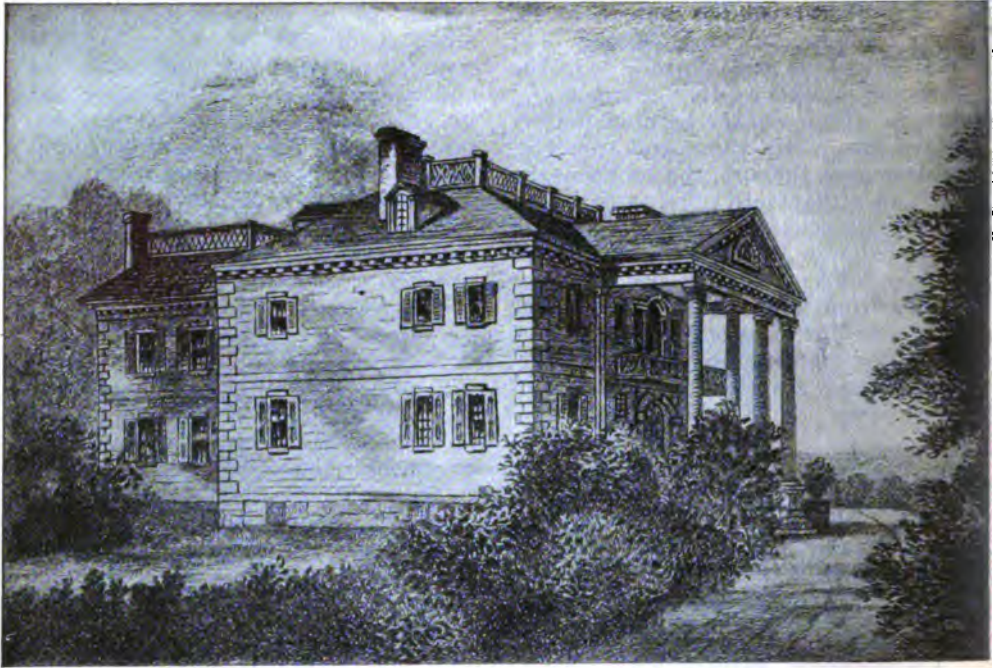
The author makes a strong plea for the utmost care of disputed documents that are to be submitted to an expert. Too much thumbing or rubbing or the slightest accident may so alter lines as to make them almost valueless for experiment and comparison.

The author has lately made some interesting investigations of the writings of guided hands and of those interfered with by the touch of another hand, and the results so far obtained are clearly outlined. The branch, Plassopheny, deals with the detection of fraud and forgery and is concerned principally with erasures, substitutes or changes or all three. The chemical examination of documents and fluids is taken up thoroughly with an exposition of the best methods of procedure. A valuable appendix treats of miscellaneous phases of the subject, with an outline of the legal aspects of expert testimony. 266 pp. 12mo.—Henry M. Neely in *Philadelphia Press*.

#### NEW YORK IN FICTION.

This book is one which should appeal to many people of varied tastes. Dealing with New York, it should nevertheless have an interest for every one of no matter what section of the country who likes the American novels of the past and believes in the American novel of the future.

The author is Arthur Bartlett Maurice, editor of *The Bookman*; his work is fully illustrated from photographs of well-known houses and places. Since these articles appeared serially in *The Bookman* the writer has been able to incorporate a large amount of interesting new material. The work



THE ROGER MORRIS HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS  
 P. L. Ford's "Janice Meredith" From "New York in Fiction"

may be said to be divided into three parts, "Old and Proletarian New York," "About Washington Square," and "The New City and Suburban New York." Possibly a more definite idea of the scope of the book may be gained from the sub-titles of these three divisions, which are as follows: "The Novelists Topographically Considered," "About the Battery and Bowling Green," "Lower Broadway and Park Row," "The Politician as Literary Material," "The Great East Side," "The Historical Novel of the Future," "Washington Square," "Bohemia," "Greenwich Village," "The New York of Davis and Fawcett," "Crawford's New York," "Old Second Avenue," "Gramercy Park and Tenth Street," "Neglected Phases of New York Life," "About Madison Square," "The Park and the Upper East and West Sides," "Westchester," "Greenpoint," "Staten Island," and "New Jersey." 231 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

#### NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF SELBORNE

This is by far the handsomest edition of Gilbert White's "Selborne" yet produced. It includes, besides the "Antiquities," a delightful garden calendar kept by Gilbert White and now published for the first time, and is profusely illustrated. No portrait of Gilbert White, so far as is known, is in existence, and it is to be feared that the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, in his little posthumous work on several Hampshire parishes, was too sanguine in thinking that one might yet be found. Therefore Mr. Sullivan had to draw on his imagination—which certainly did not fail him. Mr. Sullivan is a fine draughtsman, and his black and white work in these volumes is bold and full of spirit and gayety, though we cannot say he has drawn the Gilbert White we pictured in childhood and have preserved in its

freshness ever since. Yet we are not shocked as we turn over these pages, and see the Gilbert White of Mr. Sullivan's playful fancy watering his garden, shooting his partridges—or stone curlews—and criticising his port, because there is no sense of disillusion whatever. Now if Mr. Sullivan had been able to sketch the man and his doings, as they actually were, then—

who knows?—there might have been some disillusion in store for us. Charming as Selborne in its surroundings is, there is disillusion for some who visit it now for the first time, and sorrow over its several ugly new red brick buildings and garish village stores: just as there is for those who visit Coate for the first time after reading the immortal works of one who



THE ANDRÉ TREE AND MONUMENT

Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"

From "New York in Fiction"

did not in the least degree resemble Gilbert White, but who is constantly classed with him by the slipshod critic. Mr. Sullivan has given free play to his fancy in drawing Gilbert White: we shall dare the thunder of Professor Newton and try and imagine what White would have said of such a work as this.

Mr. Sullivan's fancy drawings of White and of rural life in White's day and the Garden Calendar are the two most striking of the novel features of this edition. Dean Hole supplies a foreword to the Calendar. White's minute precision is scarcely of a kind to fit in perfectly with Dean Hole's full-blooded style. Still there is a swing and energy in this introduction that afford an interesting contrast to White's way, and the Dean has here, as usual, something joyous and fresh to say about gardening. We cannot congratulate Mr. Sharpe for scoffing at an unnamed previous editor who stayed weeks in Selborne and yet failed to master the Hampshire dialect. He should know that people quite as intelligent as himself have stayed in all parts of Hampshire for, not weeks, but years and yet "not mastered the Hampshire dialect." Nor can we congratulate him on his use of the word "edifice" for "house:" three "houses" in one sentence are better than two "houses" and one "edifice." White might have used "edifice" for "house;" very likely he did, and very likely Scott did so too; but what they could do in their day we cannot in ours.

We mention this matter, because as White himself was so eminently a man of letters, his editors cannot be too careful of their style in introducing his book. With a few minor reservations of this kind we may sincerely congratulate Mr. Sharpe on his work as a whole. It is conscientious almost to a fault. He has not spent his hours about the hollow lanes, the Lythe, the Common for nothing. He has roamed the pleasant land, as have not a few of us, being in spirit

with Gilbert White, upraised above the sordid cares of life, greatly content with the beauty and deep quiet of this corner of one of the fairest of England's shires. Two volumes. 427, 443 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*London Saturday Review*.

#### THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY.

This volume opens, of course, with Stratford-on-Avon, which is itself a monument to the World's Poet, and becoming more so each day, though the ever-growing numbers of the pilgrims visiting the shrine necessitate incessant additions to, and consequently modernization of, the hallowed spot of Anglo-Saxon literature. The illustrations are accompanied by a thread of text, sufficiently scholarly to satisfy the needs of the average reader, even though, while knowing his Shakespeare, he knows little of Shakespeare's country.

The transition from Stratford to Shuttery, and Anne Hathaway's cottage, is an easy one; and Wilmcote, with the home of Shakespeare's mother, follows readily among the contents of this volume. Luddington, where, tradition says, he and Anne were married, also is directly connected with his name, as is, finally, Charlecote, made famous by the young poacher, rather than by its stateliness and beauty.

Henceforth Mr. Leyland is in Shakespeare's country still, but beyond the immediate magic of his name. He wanders through the beautiful shire, pointing out its natural beauties, its historic homes and their associations, strengthening, if that were possible, the charm of England for Americans of English origin. Before visiting Warwick, he turns to Compton Wynyates, the seat of the Marquis of Northampton, the most picturesque of Warwickshire strongholds of an older day, and tells the story of the race that has held it for many centuries. He never enters deeply into details, occasionally is merely allusive,

but manages, on the whole, to convey some information in connection with the splendid pictures that are ample justification of the making of the book.

Warwick, the capital of the county, which maintains so well its quaint old-world aspect, is next visited, the castle being, of course, the center of interest, to which the majority of the pictures in this portion of the book are devoted. Picturesque Leicester's hospital, however, is well represented by its staircase and covered ways, its quadrangle, gateway, entrance gate, Norman arch and chapel tower.

Guy's Cliff is visited on the way to Kenilworth, the royal whose name is forever linked to that of Elizabeth, as it is to that of Sir Walter Scott; and Badesley Clinton, and Stoneleigh Abbey are passed on the road to Sulgrave Manor House, the ancient home of the Washingtons, which is pictured in a full-page drawing, as is also Sulgrave church, where Laurence Washington was born.

A chronology ends this volume, which we heartily recommend to all lovers of Shakespeare, and to all who love the charm of the English countryside and the romance of English history. 102 pp. Indexed. Quarto. —*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### THE SENTIMENTALISTS.

This novel, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, is a story of the social life of to-day in Boston and Missouri, although it opens in a Western city. The first chapter, which introduces a progressive family, attracts the attention and is full of promise. Vernon Kent, a young man, returns after a prolonged absence to visit his widowed mother, his sister Virginia, and his younger brother Frank, who are living buried away amid uncongenial surroundings. Vernon and his mother decide that the entire family shall remove to Boston, and there climb the social ladder, one point of their mutual ambition being the marrying off of Virginia.

Mrs. Kent is, from the first, interesting, and is drawn with the skill of a master hand. She is clever, cynical

—a born schemer and gambler. Vernon lacks his mother's breadth of view, but is also a schemer, although on smaller lines and less courageously. Virginia is of independent and unconventional spirit, and as unlike her mother and brother as she could well be. She is a lovable and charming character, and her attractive qualities are all the more apparent when she is compared with her relatives.

On returning to Boston, Vernon, who is the author of a small book of verse, and has some reputation as a wit, as well as a fairly large circle of acquaintances, at once sets to work to prepare the ground for the arrival of his relatives. After a few months he is joined by his mother, and the active campaign for the conquest of Boston begins. The pooled income of the family is somewhat less than \$6,000.

The story of the struggle for social success on the part of the mother and her worthy son is well told and the love interest of "The Sentimentalists" is well maintained. The book is one to be heartily welcomed. It does not belong to the class of humdrum productions, but possesses a real, live interest; and, consequently, is one which will be read, not skimmed. The style is clear, epigrammatic and refreshing. The foibles of people are hit off keenly and amusingly, but not with an unkind bitterness. Our author is evidently much of a philosopher, but has too good an understanding of the world to allow himself to be too bright, as that would be wearying. The character drawing, whether in a few words and phrases, or at greater length, is admirable; and, whether physical or psychical, is clear-cut and positive. Even the minor characters are cleverly sketched; for instance, Mrs. Buskirk, whose "inflections give a distressing italic quality to every sixth or eighth word." "McDowell was a man of strength—he had the long nose, the strife-seeking chin, the eyes, severe, of moral severity, of a man of convictions and actions." 424 pp. 12mo.

—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



OBADIAH STROUT

From "Quincy Adams Sawyer"

**QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER.**

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," generally described as the best New England story ever written, was brought out on November 5th last, and from that time to this the interest in the unique story by Charles Felton Pidgin has been unflagging. The

constantly growing demand for the book in all parts of the country is best shown by the fact that from the time the plates for the second edition were put on the press until the present time the plates have never been off. One edition has quickly followed another without any intermission,



and the tenth edition is now in print. The publishers announce that they wish they could truthfully say that the plates had been constantly on the press from the time the first edition was printed; it would mean to them several more thousand

copies sold. It seems that it was largely an experimental venture—this first edition of 3,000—and the publishers did not realize what a hit the book had made until it was too late to order the second edition of 10,000 on the press and get it out



HULDY AND 'ZEKIEL

From "Quincy Adams Sawyer"



until ten days had elapsed between the time the first edition was entirely exhausted and the second edition was issued. This second edition came out December 15th, so that the phenomenal sale of the book, which is now up to the 100,000 mark, is a matter of only three months or even less.

### THE JEW IN LONDON.

This book consists of two essays, or really, one essay and a reply. The first is by C. Russell, who spent a year in and about Whitechapel, visiting at the homes, clubs and meeting-houses of the Jews, where he amassed a great quantity of facts about Jewish life. He divides his essay into three parts: (1) The general social question: How far do the Jewish and Gentile population mingle with and mutually affect one another? Is there any appreciable tendency toward a closer amalgamation? (2) The industrial question: What is the effect of economic conditions in maintaining or diminishing on the one hand the isolation and on the other the unpopularity of the Jewish race? (3) The religious question: How far is the separateness of the Jewish community due to the tribal and exclusive character of Judaism? And how far is their religion likely to exercise a lasting influence in this direction?

It would be correct to say, affirms Mr. Russell, that the Jewish question all over the world is one and indivisible. None of the local problems which the presence of a Jewish population creates can be treated satisfactorily in isolation from the rest. They are all merged in a single huge problem. The total Jewish population of London is about 110,000, out of whom something like 60,000 have been born abroad. That their numbers are rapidly increasing is beyond dispute, though it is questionable whether the bulk of this increase is due to immigration or to the extraordinarily prolific character of Jewish marriages.

The Jewish workman is rarely a victim of his employer. His condition is usually one of steady and continuous improvement. His standard of life should be called elastic rather than low. He is less easily starved than the Englishman—but he is also less easily contented. As soon as he has mastered his trade and can earn a fair wage he aspires to becoming a small employer on his own account.

Concerning the religious problem, Mr. Russell opines that Judaism owes its strength and persistence, as well as its narrowness and impenetrability, to the stress of persecution. The barriers between creeds are everywhere breaking down, and orthodox Judaism does not appear to be a creed especially capable of resisting the dissolving influences which critical thought can bring to bear upon it. It is undeniable that a number of English Jews know very little about the Talmud and that their children get a very inadequate religious education. In many quarters orthodoxy has already fallen into contempt. The Jew who loses his own religion, concludes the writer, does not commonly become a Christian, but remains (as Sheridan put it) "like the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament."

Mr. Lewis, who is a Jew, and a very keen one, replies to Mr. Russell in a most interesting manner. There is not space to go into everything that he says, but his remarks on the "anglicizing process" cannot be omitted. The Jew, he grants, thoroughly identifies himself with England, and takes, at any rate at election times, a keen and occasionally an intelligent interest in politics. On the other hand, he continues to regard himself as a Jew, although he is not usually very observant of the minutiae of his religion and only attends synagogue a little more regularly than the average Christian workman attends church. His attachment to his race and creed continues, however, to be strong. It is no exaggeration to say that the happiest hours of a Jew's life are

those spent within his home. In a Jewish home, however humble, intellectual interests are never entirely absent. It is most pathetic to see the zeal with which scholars of the Jews' free school, sometimes members of a family occupying only one room, will struggle with the difficulties of home lessons amidst the interruptions of crying babies and other household distractions.

James Bryce, M. P., who furnishes the preface to this volume, declares that the moot questions are discussed in the two essays with full knowledge and calmness. It is offered to an American public in the belief that the same questions practically face most of our large American cities. 238 pp. 12mo.—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

#### A HISTORY OF CRITICISM AND LITERARY TASTE IN EUROPE.

It is Prof. Saintsbury's design to furnish young critics with an "atlas" of "the theory and practice of criticism," such as he himself felt the need of when, some thirty years ago, he was first "asked to undertake the duties of a critic." Great as the value of his book may certainly be, when wisely used, we should hesitate to commend it to a young critic without a very strong warning, both against the literary models which Prof. Saintsbury's own writing affords, and against the views as to the limitations and functions of criticism which he holds.

For good or for evil, all Prof. Saintsbury's qualities find characteristic expression in the "History of Criticism and Literary Taste" before us. The work is planned on a generous scale. Ultimately it will consist of three thick volumes, of which the present instalment deals with Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages; a second and third will continue the tale through the Renaissance to modern times. Before attempting anything in the way of a summary it will be best to

follow Prof. Saintsbury himself in setting down precisely what it is that, for the purposes of his treatment, he considers as included in the term criticism.

The criticism which will be dealt with here is that function of the judgment which busies itself with the goodness or badness, the success or ill-success, of literature from the purely literary point of view. Other offices of the critic, real or so-called, will occupy us slightly or not at all.

Prof. Saintsbury has ruled out of his inquiry the whole of what he calls "the more transcendental æsthetic." He does not discuss the philosophy of the beautiful, or the place of art in life or in the human ideal, or the psychology of artistic or literary production, or the historical origins of art and song. Yet on such discussions and their result the rightness or wrongness of his definition depends. We demur, as many would demur, to the hedonistic way in which it is stated. Doubtless good literature is pleasant, but is literature pleasant because it is good? And whose pleasure is the test? Certainly not the writer's, as a psychological fact. And if the reader's, as we understand Prof. Saintsbury to mean, then what reader's? Mr. T. E. Brown found pleasure in the works of Mr. Hall Caine, and so do many others. These things cannot be thrashed out here. But our point is that Prof. Saintsbury has not thrashed them out either, and that therefore it must be borne in mind throughout his book that the whole argument of it is colored by an unverified and highly disputable definition. The magic of words is a thing that no advocate of soul in literature will deny; let us, as an antidote to Prof. Saintsbury, conclude with a quotation from a great conjuror with words:

Literature [says Mr. Pater], by finding its specific excellence in the absolute correspondence of the term to its import, will be but fulfilling the condition of all artistic quality in things everywhere, of all good art. Good art, but not necessarily great art: the distinction between great art and good art depending immediately, as regards literature at all events, not on its form, but on its

matter. Thackeray's "Esmond," surely, is greater art than Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," by the greater dignity of its interests. It is on the quality of the matter it informs or controls, its compass, its variety, its alliance to great ends, or the depth of the note of revolt, or the largeness of hope in it, that the greatness of literary art depends, as "The Divine Comedy," "Paradise Lost," "Les Misérables," "The English Bible," are great art."—*London Academy*.

#### LIKE ANOTHER HELEN

Mr. George Horton's romance stands in a new field and brings an almost unknown world in reality be-

fore the reader—the world of conflict between Greek and Turk. The island of Crete seems real and genuine after reading this book; not a mere spot on the map. The troubles of this people are tragic and pathetic, and they are portrayed with rare sympathy and genuine power. Mr. Horton employs a vivid style that keeps the interest alive—many passages are filled with delicate poetic feeling, others with a quiet, delightful humor. The love of the Swedish Lieutenant, Peter Lindbohm, for the Greek girl, Panayota,



TURNING THE HILT TOWARDS HER FATHER, SHE THREW  
BACK HER HEAD AND CLOSED HER EYES

From "Like Another Helen"



THE AMERICAN THOUGHT OF THE TURK, AND LOOKED OUT

From "Like Another Helen"

is charmingly told. Things happen and the story moves. The characters are well conceived and are human and convincing. 379 pp. 12mo.

#### JONATHAN EDWARDS.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the dismissal of Jonathan Edwards from the pastorate of the First Church of Christ in Northampton, Massachusetts, on Friday, June 22, 1750, was commemorated last year and vicariously atoned for by the

nineteenth century members of the church by the erection and unveiling of a memorial to him within its walls, the occasion being made a notable one by the distinguished speakers who gathered from different parts of old New England to give testimony to the greatness of the thinker whose memory is little more than a name beyond the realms of theology and philosophy.

The addresses delivered at the unveiling of the memorial have been gathered in a volume by the chair-

man of the Edwards' memorial committee, Professor H. Norman Gardiner, of Smith College, and provided with portraits of Jonathan Edwards and his wife, Sarah Pierrepont, together with a picture of the memorial. The volume is in no sense a biography of Edwards, or a review of his work, but rather a collection of essays on certain aspects of his life, his activity, his writings and his influence. It furnishes collateral reading to his works, a knowledge of which most of these writers presuppose, but even the benighted layman can safely venture into these pages for a better knowledge and a truer understanding of the importance and significance of this truly great American in the development of American thought.

The contents of the book fall readily into three categories—four essays on the man as thinker and theologian; a paper on his life and activity in Northampton, largely biographical, by his latest successor in the pastorate of the Northampton Church; and "Greetings" from Yale University, whose president he was for too short a time to impress his personality upon its policies and future, and from Princeton.

The four essays, which are of permanent value, deal with "The Place of Edwards in History," by Rev. Alexander V. G. Allen, "The Influence of Edwards on the Spiritual Life of New England," by Rev. Egbert C. Smyth, D. D., "The Significance of Edwards To-day," by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., and "The Early Idealism of Edwards," by the editor of the volume, Professor Gardiner, whose address was, however, not read at the memorial meeting, but delivered before students at Wellesley and Smith Colleges. It is reprinted here by request, and with reason, for it fills a gap left by the other three writers, in furnishing, at least in a measure, an estimate of Edwards' importance as a philosopher. The addresses are not the indiscriminate eulogies usual on occasions like the one that called them forth, but serious attempts at a just estimate of the man—

what we have come to call "appreciations."

The book, like the works of its subject himself, must not be read literally, but logically, sympathetically, and, if possible, receptively. It is rarely suggestive, for its authors cover a wide field. In conclusion, we borrow from Dr. Gordon's paper the following passage, than which no better ending for this review could be found:

We treat Edwards ill and not well when we set the same value upon his worst that we do upon his best. We injure a mighty character and embarrass an elemental spiritual force when we deny to Edwards' idea of the absoluteness of God's full expression in the absoluteness of God's love for man. Homer is read to day with greater zest than ever. Nothing could be sweeter, saner or more refreshing than his humanity as it appears in the *Odyssey*. Nothing could be much more revolting than his divinity. The gods of Homer have passed into mythology; his men and women still inherit the earth; they are permanent, living, heroic and beautiful realities. The reverse of this process has taken place with Edwards. Nothing could be sublimer than his conception of God at its best; nothing could be more incredible than the treatment to which he subjects the race under God. His theology is living, powerful; it is bound to become in the coming century a new and a profounder influence; his anthropology has become a mythology. 168 pp. 12mo.

A. S. v. W. in *N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### JEAN-PAUL MARAT.

This is a new work by Ernest Belfort Bax, author of several works on philosophy and socialism. The title is likely to be something of a surprise to the general public, inasmuch as the character of Marat has been believed for rather more than a hundred years to be the incarnation of all that was devilish in the French Revolution. Few, perhaps, have stopped to think how far this impression may be due to the efforts of politicians strongly opposed to democratic institutions to discredit all the revolutionists of the Reign of Terror. The present writer has endeavored to present what he believes to be the true Marat, without prejudice or favor; and whether one agrees with his view or



BERN CATHEDRAL

From "Huldreich Zwingli"

not, the work cannot fail to be interesting and valuable to the student of history.

The principle on which the author has conducted his investigations is indicated quite clearly in the opening paragraph of the preface, which reads, in part, as follows :

"As being perhaps the best abused man in modern history, the 'People's Friend' has always exercised a fascination over the writer of this volume. The verdict of the 'world' on a public character, as well as on

moral worth in general and its opposite, like the public opinion of the 'world' on other matters, represents only too often the verdict or the opinion of class prejudice and ignorance. It is, in fact, a fairly safe plan to ascertain for one's self 'what most people think' on such questions, and then assume the opposite to be true. The result is a good working hypothesis, which remains, of course, to be possibly modified or even abandoned by subsequent investigation, but which is generally the nearest approach to truth we can make in the absence of the requisite knowledge for forming an unbiased judgment. Acting on this

principle, the very extravagance of abuse with which Marat has been assailed suggested to me the probability that an exceptionally noble and disinterested character lay behind it. Modern research on the subject of the French Revolution has certainly more than justified this assumption. The old legend of 'the monster Marat' has been so completely blown to the winds that any historian who attempted to resuscitate it nowadays would assuredly put himself out of court with all serious students of the French Revolution."

Besides the preface, there is an introduction mainly given up to a general survey of the conditions under which the subject of the biography lived; and the review of the eighteenth century given herein is worth reading, if nothing else in the book were.

After having sketched the kind of world in which Marat lived and worked, the author goes on to the biography proper. After telling something of the man's early life and career, he devotes one chapter to his work as a man of science.

Chapters are devoted to Marat as a political writer, to Marat as a political power, to Marat as lover and husband. In the last named chapter Mr. Bax flatly calls Carlyle a liar and a panderer to class hatred. Possibly Carlyle was not all that he might be as an unprejudiced historian, but this is rather strong language. Still, the fact remains that either Carlyle was wrong or Marat was a fiend incarnate, and after mature consideration of the picture of him offered in this book the reader may judge for himself which estimate is likely to be the truer.

It is impossible, of course, to explain away the horrors of the French Revolution, or to deny that Marat was largely responsible for them. It must be remembered, however, that the times were turbulent, and the enemy which the Three were obliged to fight was, according to their idea, a hydra-headed and savage monster; also they had suffered much from it in times past. The book is worth the reading, not only of students of history and political economy, but of statesmen and politicians. 353 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*Washington Times*.

## THE VISITS OF ELIZABETH.

The attempts made in contemporary fiction to shoot folly as it flies are commonly unsuccessful because the novelist is apt to choose the wrong weapon. Nothing could be drearier than these blundering attacks upon the foibles of fashionable society in which every matron is a scheming harpy, and her efforts to marry her daughter to a titled scamp are only frustrated through the genius of a penniless Adonis without a drop of blue blood in his veins. Miss Glyn is wiser. She knows all about the "marriage market;" she has observed bad manners in high places; she can paint the nobleman who is "a sad dog," and the countess who is "a cat," with consummate precision. But she seems to say to herself: "Why grow hysterical over these things? Why not treat them lightly, deftly, even joyously?" She does it, and "The Visits of Elizabeth" is accordingly a boon.

"It was perhaps a fortunate thing for Elizabeth," she begins, "that her ancestors went back to the Conquest, and that she numbered at least two Countesses and a Duchess among her relatives. Her father had died some years ago, and, her mother being an invalid, she had lived a good deal abroad. But, at about seventeen, Elizabeth began to pay visits among her kinsfolk." She carried with her a charm of feature much greater, we gather from the text, than that displayed by the frontispiece portrait, pretty though that is.

At Nazeby Hall, her first stopping place, she enormously enjoyed her dinner, though she was also sorely puzzled.

We would like to linger at Hazeldene Court, where Lady Bobby "amused herself from her bedroom window by shooting at rabbits just beyond the wire fence of the lawn with a rook rifle; she did not hit any rabbits, but she got a gardener in the leg, and the man was very angry, and bled a great deal, and had to be taken away, and

I think it was very careless of her, don't you?" But the French visit impends. Tremendous things happened at the Chateau. Victorine, the eldest daughter of the house, still unmarried, was "a big dump, with a shiny complexion," and then the French maid became outrageous. However, there were compensating joys. First the Vicomte fell in love with Elizabeth, and then the Marquis followed his example. There were glorious hours on a yacht in the Seine, there were fairs, and balls, and dinners, and life seemed altogether so gay that the letters fairly bubble.

There is a great deal of the truest and liveliest observation in these French chapters. Sometimes, however, the contrast between Elizabeth's innocence and the dubious episodes she relates, all unconscious of their significance, is more vivid than is necessary. Miss Glyn could have drawn her little satire without the introduction of tints that add nothing important to the picture, and in the same world with Elizabeth's girlish purity, leave a bad taste in the mouth. It is pleasant to have the young traveler leave the Chateau, after witnessing Victorine's betrothal, and return to England, where her own fate is soon after decided. Before she reaches that, however, she gives us an inimitable picture of Lady Theodosia, of Retby, with her mixed parties of lords and commoners—"I give 'em plenty to eat and drink, and they draw for partners, and all go home as happy as possible, feeling there has been no favoritism!"—and there are some amusing types, most amusingly sketched, in the letters from Carriston Towers and Chevenix Castle. It is at Foljambe Place that Elizabeth writes her last letters, and sends her mamma the news that we feel from the beginning is surely coming to comfort that lady's soul.

The quotations we have made are doubtless sufficient to indicate the vivacious spirit in which this book is written. But it is necessary to read it throughout to appreciate the art with

which Miss Glyn has realized her heroine. Satirizing with one hand the fashionable society into which the girl is plunged, with the other she shows forth so much candid mirth, so much harmless gayety, so much natural maidenly sweetness and fun in Elizabeth herself, that one inevitably thinks first of her charm and only later of the satire. It is a clever book. 321 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

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## OBITUARY

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The Rev. William Bright, D. D., died at Oxford, England, March 5. He was born in 1824.

Canon William Bright was educated at Rugby and University College. Having been ordained, he became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1851. There he remained until 1859, when he was appointed tutor of his old Oxford College. Among his works were "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," a Latin version of the Prayer Book, reprints of various writings of Eusebius' Athanasius and St. Augustine, "Iona and Other Verses," "The Roman See in the Early Church," etc.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Among the victims of the ill-fated "Rio Janeiro," that went down in the harbor of San Francisco on February 22, was Rounseville Wildman, who was returning home on leave of absence from Hong Kong, where he was our Consul-General. He was born in Batavia, N. Y. After graduating at Syracuse University he went to Boise City and became editor of the *Statesman*, a Republican newspaper. In 1889 he was appointed consul at Singapore and later to Barmen, Germany. He represented the Straits Settlements and Borneo at the World's Fair and in 1894 became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, leaving that in 1897 to become consul at Hong Kong. He published "The Missions of California" in 1896; "Tales of the Malayan Coast" in 1899; "As Talked in the Sanctum" and "China's Open Door" in 1900.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author and preacher, whose fame rested on his books for boys and his composition "Spartacus to the Gladiators," which nearly every schoolboy has learned at some time, died at Harpswell, Me., March 17, in his eighty-eighth year. In 1855 he became chaplain of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, and continued as



such until 1865. It was about this time that Mr. Kellogg began to lecture and also to write. With few exceptions his writing was for boys, and although he had not written many of them in the last twenty years, nearly every one of two or three dozen is to be found in many of the big city libraries. The first series of books which he wrote was called "The Elm Island Stories," the first of which was written about 1868. They all had attractive titles, such as "Lion Ben of Elm Island," "Charlie Bell, the Waif of Elm Island," "The Ark of Elm Island," "The Boy Farmers of Elm Island," and so on. Then came the "Forest Glen" series, comprising "Sowed by the Wind," "Wolf Run" and "Brought to the Front." The next series was the "Pleasant Cove" series. After that came the "Whispering Pine" series. The "Forest Glen" series comprised "The Mission of Black Rifle, or on the Trail," "Forest Glen, or the Mohawk's Friendship," "Burying the Hatchet, or the Young Brave of the Delawares." From 1877 to 1883 were published the books of the "Good Old Times" series. These stories were all of the adventures and hardships of young pioneers—and old pioneers, too—and their fights with Indians while building houses in the wilderness. Throughout them all there was nothing of the Dare-Devil-Dick-the-daring-fighter-of-the-Rockies style. On the other hand, no boy ever found in Mr. Kellogg's books an overabundance of indiscriminate piety or "goody-goody" stuff. That was what made them good from the viewpoint of their boy readers. They were full of action. No character in them ever gave a lecture on the way to roast a pig knuckle in a lump of clay; he went and roasted it while you looked on, so to speak, and when the roast was finished you smacked your lips. That quality of the books was what made a man who works in a library in this city say: "That man was a juvenile Fenimore Cooper. And what a lot of fun we have had from reading his books and those of men who wrote like him—'Oliver Optic' and Horatio Alger!" Mr. Kellogg's "Spartacus to the Gladiators," is a piece of eloquence which isn't heard often in the schools nowadays, but you can find it in Epes Sargent's "Standard Speaker." He who went to the "district school," or even the city school ten or fifteen years ago will remember well the lines: "Ye call me chief; and ye do well to call him chief who for twelve long years has met upon the arena every shape of man or beast the broad empire of Rome could furnish, and who never yet lowered his arm. If there be any among you who can say that ever in public fight or private brawl my actions did belie my tongue, let him stand up and say it. If there be three in all your company dare face me on the bloody sands, let them come forth. And yet I was not always thus," and

so on. It seems that for some reason Mr. Kellogg didn't enjoy many pecuniary fruits from the popularity of his books. The failure of a publishing house in which he was interested has been mentioned as a cause of this. His recent years were passed in straitened circumstances.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

W. L.

Mark Twain's "Maxim of Wisdom" may be found in his speech at the "Whitefriars Banquet," London, England, reprinted from the *London Telegraph* in the *Philadelphia Record* of July 3, 1899.

E. L. T.

Asks the author of the lines on the "Locomotive Engineer's Death," the first of which reads:—

"No more along the silent night  
Shall roll the thunder of his wheels,  
For now he marks no signal light,  
No tremor of the lever feels;  
No more for him that iron breast  
Shall throb with notes of giant force;  
Its sable front in love is dressed,  
And black death follows in its course."

## CONCERNING THE AUTHORS' CALENDAR.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

*Dear Sir:*—I write to ask if you are going to discontinue publishing in *BOOK NEWS* "The Monthly Calendar," in which you gave a list of birthdays of thirty writers and titles of several of their books. I hope you have not given it up, as I have found it instructive and have heard very complimentary comments upon it.

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EDITOR.

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See review.

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*See review.*

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# BOOK NEWS FOR APRIL

## NEW BOOKS of the MONTH—Wanamaker Prices

- Encyclopædia of Etiquette.** By Emily Holt. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.64.
- Eucharistic Sacrifice, The.** By the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D. D., author of "Helps to Meditation," etc. \$2.25; by mail, \$2.43.
- Eugene Field.** An auto-analysis. 35 cents; by mail, 40 cents.
- Every Man His Own Doctor.** By George Black, M. B. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.08.
- Every Man His Own Mechanic.** 90 cents; by mail, \$1.08.
- Every Woman Her Own Cook.** By Marion Harland. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.08.
- Father Hecker.** By Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr. The Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans. 57 cents; by mail, 62 cents.
- Favorite Food of Famous Folk.** \$1.35; by mail, \$1.45.
- Forest School-master, The.** By Peter Roegeger. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Fragipani's Ring.** Translated by J. F. C. L. \$5.85; by mail, \$6.04.
- French Dramatists of the 19th Century.** By Brander Matthews. \$1.25; by mail, \$1.36.
- French Life in Town and Country.** By Hannah Lynch. \$1.08; by mail, \$1.18.
- From Apostle to Priest.** By James W. Falconer, M. A. \$1.40; by mail, \$1.50.
- Giovanni Bellini.** By Roger E. Fry. The Artists' Library. 90 cents; by mail, 98 cents.
- Great North Road, The.** By Charles G. Harper. Two volumes. \$10.25.
- Greek Thinkers.** By Theodor Gomperz. Authorized edition. \$4.00; by mail, \$4.20.
- Hamlet.** By William Shakespeare. The E. H. Sothern acting version. 45 cents; by mail, 56 cents.
- Handy Man Afloat and Ashore.** By Rev. E. Goodenough, R. N. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Harvest Tide.** A book of verses. By Sir Lewis Morris, Knt, M. A. 90 cents; by mail, 96 cents.
- Hazell's Annual for 1901.** Edited by W. Palmer, B. A. \$1.20; by mail, \$1.36.
- Heiress of the Forest, The.** By Eleanor C. Price, author of "Brown Robin," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Hero Patriots of the Nineteenth Century.** By Edgar Sanderson, M. A. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Historical New Testament, The.** By James Moffatt, B. D. \$4.50; by mail, \$4.74.
- Historical Novel and Other Essays, The.** By Brander Matthews. \$1.25; by mail, \$1.34.
- History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe, A.** By George Saintsbury. Classical and Mediæval Criticism. \$3.15; by mail, \$3.34.
- Hokusai.** By C. J. Holmes. The Artists' Library. 90 cents; by mail, 98 cents.
- Honor of Thieves.** A novel. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, author of "The New Eden," etc. Idle Hours Series. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 36 cents.
- How Department Stores Are Carried On.** By W. B. Phillips. 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.
- Imported Bridegroom, and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto, The.** By Abraham Cahan. Riverside Paper Series. 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- In Spite of Foes; or, Ten Years' Trial.** By General Charles King, U. S. V., author of "A Tame Surrender," etc. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia and New York

## BOOK NEWS FOR APRIL

### NEW BOOKS of the MONTH—Wanamaker Prices

- Introduction to Sociology. By Arthur Fairbanks. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.62.
- In Tuscany. By Montgomery Carmichael. \$3.50; by mail, \$3.64.
- Jean Paul Marat, the People's Friend. By Ernest Belfort Bax, author of "Ethics of Socialism," etc. \$1.90; by mail, \$2.05.
- Jew in London, The. By C. Russell, B. A., and D. S. Lewis, M. A. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.23.
- John Charity. By Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "The Procession of Life," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- John Vytal. By William Farquhar Payson. \$1.20; by mail, \$1.34.
- Jonathan Edwards. A retrospect. Edited by H. Norman Gardiner. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
- King's Pawn, A. By Hamilton Drummond, author of "A Man of His Age," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Lessons in Skating. By George A. Meagher. 75 cents; by mail, 84 cents.
- Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews. By Lyman Abbott. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.64.
- Life and Sport on the Pacific Slope. By Horace Annesley Vachell, author of "The Procession of Life," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Light of the World, The. By Herbert D. Ward. 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.
- Like Another Helen. By George Horton. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Little Crusaders, The. By Isabel Scott Stone. 75 cents; by mail, 86 cents.
- Little Mother to the Others, A. By L. T. Meade, author of "A Heart of Gold," etc. 70 cents; by mail, 85 cents.
- Love and Honour. By M. E. Carr. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Love's Argument and Other Poems. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "Cupid's Garden," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.20.
- Lullabies and Slumber Songs. With a few other child verses. By Lincoln Hulley. 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.
- Masters of Music. By Anna Alice Chapin, author of "Wonder Tales from Wagner," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Method of Jesus, The. By Alfred Williams Anthony, author of "An Introduction to the Life of Jesus." \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10.
- Milly: At Love's Extremes. By Maurice Thompson, author of "Alice of Old Vincennes." \$1.10; by mail, \$1.20.
- Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament. By George Adam Smith, D. D. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Mother Stories. By Maud Lindsay. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.09.
- Nameless Castle, The. By Maurus Jökai, author of "Eyes Like the Sea," etc. The Belford Series. Paper, 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- Natural Histories and Antiquities of Selborne, and a Golden Kalendar, The. By the Reverend Gilbert White, M. A. Two volumes. \$20.00.
- New Methods in Education. By J. Liberty Tadd. The Natural Education Series. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.68.
- New Way Around an Old World, A. By Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- New York in Fiction. By Arthur Bartlett Maurice. \$1.20; by mail, \$1.34.
- Nineteenth Century, The. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.69.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia and New York

# BOOK NEWS FOR APRIL

## NEW BOOKS of the MONTH—Wanamaker Prices

- Nineteenth Century, The. By Havelock Ellis. 90 cents; by mail, 96 cents.
- Olive Tracy. By Amy Le Feuvre, author of "Legend Led," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Our Naval Heroes. Edited by G. B. Marendon, M. A. \$3.85; by mail, \$4.02.
- Painters of Florence, The. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). \$2.00; by mail, \$2.10.
- Philippine Islands and Their People, The. By Dean C. Worcester. New edition. \$1.90; by mail, \$2.12.
- Pillar of Salt, A. By Jeannette Lee. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
- Poems of Philip Henry Savage, The. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.18.
- Public School Speaker. Compiled by F. Warre Cornish. \$2.40; by mail, \$2.65.
- Questions of Empire. By Lord Roseberry. 25 cents; by mail, 29 cents.
- Question of Silence, A. By Amanda M. Douglas, author of "The Sherburne Books," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Religious Spirit in the Poets, The. By the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, D. D. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.20.
- Reveries. By Anna Heberton Ewing. 75 cents; by mail, 80 cents.
- Royal Exchange, A. By J. MacLaren Cobban, author of "Pursued by the Law," etc. Appleton's Town and Country Library. Paper. 33 cents; by mail, 38 cents.
- Saint Louis (Louis IX. of France). By Frederick Perry, M. A. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.25.
- Shadow of a Man, The. By E. W. Hornung. 90 cents; by mail, \$1.00.
- Shakespeare Country, The. By John Leyland. \$2.80; by mail, \$2.96.
- Sentimentalists, The. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Spiritual Knowing or Bible Sunshine. By Theodore F. Seward, author of "The School of Life," etc. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10.
- Street Dust and Other Stories. By Ouida. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Study and Stage. By William Archer. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60.
- Summer Journey to Brazil, A. By Alice R. Humphrey. 90 cents; by mail, 98 cents.
- Tapu of Banderah, The. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery, authors of "The Mutineer," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.
- Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos. By Albert Sonnichsen. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.72.
- Three Men and a Woman. By R. H. P. Miles. \$1.00; by mail, \$1.12.
- Truth and Reality. By John Smyth. \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60.
- Speeches of Oliver Cromwell—1644-1658. Collected and edited by Charles L. Stainer, M. A. \$1.35; by mail, \$1.50.
- Typology of Scripture, The. By Patrick Fairbairn, D. D. Two vols. \$5.00; by mail, \$5.20.
- Virgin Saints and Martyrs. By S. Baring-Gould, author of "The Lives of Saints." \$1.10; by mail, \$1.24.
- Visits of Elizabeth, The. By Elinor Glyn. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.

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BOOK NEWS FOR APRIL

NEW BOOKS of the MONTH—Wanamaker Prices

Wasps and Their Ways. By Margaret W. Morley, author of "Bee People," etc. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.

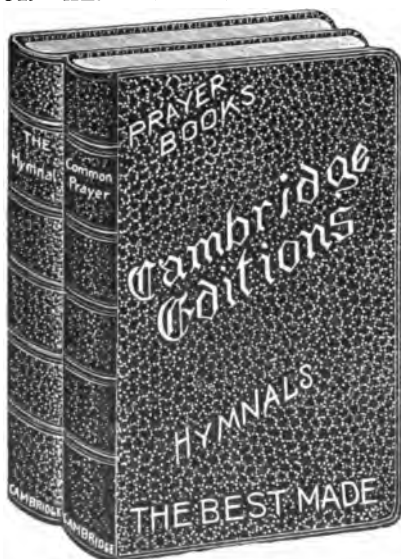
White Christopher. By Annie Trumbull Slosson, author of "Fishin Jimmy." 38 cents; by mail, 46 cents.

Willie and His Papa. By F. Opper. From the *N. Y. Journal*. By permission of W.R. Hearst. 75 cents; by mail, 90 cents.

Year of Life, A. By William Samuel Lilly. \$1.10; by mail, \$1.22.

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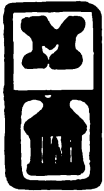




Very truly yours  
George Cary Egbertson



## GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON



Mr. George Cary Eggleston, the author of the new historical romance "A Carolina Cavalier," is a well-known figure in American literature. For more than thirty years he has been editing newspapers or writing books—sometimes doing both at once.

Mr. Eggleston was born in 1839, in Vevay, Indiana—the place from which "The Last of the Flatboats" started in its course down the Mississippi to New Orleans. His father was a Virginian, his mother a Kentuckian, and from the first his elder brother, Edward Eggleston, was interested in the lad's education and progress. His father died when he was seven years old, and by his father's dying injunction the sturdy boy was "turned loose on a farm," to work for his board, lest he lose his health, as the father had, for lack of out-door exercise. That robust health of boyhood he has never yet lost, or the boy nature either.

His mother married a second time, and following the fortunes of their

stepfather, who was a Methodist minister, the Eggleston boys lived in several of the Ohio river towns, changing schools and having experiences that appear in both the latter books for boys that Mr. Eggleston has published—"The Last of the Flatboats," and "Camp Venture," the latter now in press. From the age of fourteen Mr. Eggleston was alternately chore boy in a village store, school boy and "operator" in cord wood until, at sixteen, by the help of his brother Edward, he entered Indiana Asbury University. Here, thanks to his robust health, he did the work of two years in one, and after leaving college began, before he was seventeen, the profession of school teaching. His experiences furnished his brother Edward the background for that famous story "The Hoosier Schoolmaster."

After a brief experience in this line Mr. Eggleston, while yet a lad, went to live with an uncle in Virginia, and attended college at Richmond; he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and was just beginning to practice

when the Civil War broke out. The young man followed the fortunes of the South, and as cavalryman and artillerist served through the war from Bull Run to Appomattox. It was while a young lieutenant, in service in South Carolina, near the mansion of Governor Rutledge, that he came upon material that has at last blossomed into his book "A Carolina Cavalier."

After the war, Mr. Eggleston went West, settling at Cairo, Illinois, as attorney for a large banking and commission house. In 1868 he was married, and in 1870 became a newspaper writer in New York. Since then all his work has been almost entirely journalistic and literary. He contributed to the magazines, was managing editor and editor-in-chief of *Hearth and Home*, and served on the

editorial staff of *The New York Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening World*. In 1900 he retired from newspaper work, and is devoting himself to book work. Last year he published "The Last of the Flatboats," and his Revolutionary romance, "A Carolina Cavalier," is to be followed later in the year by a capital juvenile story, "Camp Venture."

George Cary Eggleston at 61 is, as he says himself, "in robust health, a good deal of a boy and a very happy one," while his literary acquaintances and associations are large and intimate; he is the choicest of choice spirits at all the reunions of the Authors' Club, to which, as the author of fifteen books and the editor of a half dozen others, he is entitled to the membership and prominence he so richly merits.

## A R A T T L I N G R O M A N C E



OLK say, a wizard to a Northern King

At Christmas-tide such wondrous things did show

That through one window men beheld the spring.

And through another saw the summer glow,

And through a third the fruited vines a-row,

While still, unheard, but in its wonted way  
Piped the drear wind of that December day."

are the words that kept ringing in my ears, keeping pleasant rhythm to the thoughts born of a reading of Mr. Eggleston's "Carolina Cavalier."

It is as a romance only that the author offers this picture of one kind of Revolutionary patriot, but there is of necessity, even in the barest portrayal of such a character, much to be learned of the loftiest patriotism, the purest sense of honor, and the most heroic devotion to a chosen cause.

This is not a chronology of that splendidly heroic period. We know the names, the dates of birth and death, of our "Independence ances-

tors" and when occasion presents we extol their high virtues and lofty spirit—but who of us can really sympathize with all their words and actions, much less their feelings? And so Mr. Eggleston warns us that if it "all sounds over-wrought and hysterical, remember for what stakes they played! Remember how tremendous the issue was! Learn from human records how great a force enthusiasm is and read history a little for the enlightenment and the illumination of your soul"—that history is not for to seek—pervading is the spirit of,

"Swamp-fox Marion's cypress lair,  
Sumter's battle shout;  
Pickens' soldiers without fear,  
British soldiers rout,"

besides not a little of great, and, to many, startling historical information to be found on the pages of the "Carolina Cavalier." Tarleton we knew and hated lang syne, but the pen strokes that so vividly designate Marion and Horry—point out almost (to us) new men, while nowhere in

either fiction or printed history (I have not yet had the pleasure of reading the latest volume of General McCrady's "South Carolina") is there such a just finished picture of John Rutledge.

"John Rutledge was for years the autocrat of South Carolina, made so for her salvation, by the universal voice of his countrymen. Not even the confidence of Congress in Washington was more implicit than was that of the Carolinians in John Rutledge. Nor was the one confidence better deserved or more honored in its outcome than the other.

Governor Rutledge was a man of large frame, great muscularity and perfect physical health. His energy was inexhaustible, his wits keen, his intellect almost preternaturally active, and his courage absolutely dauntless. He talked rapidly and with force. He thought clearly, and he had full confidence in the soundness of his thinking, as had been shown when he sent Moultrie 500 pounds of powder and ordered him not to evacuate the fort under his command in obedience to the commanding general's orders, but to hold it till he (Rutledge) should give orders for its abandonment—a course that resulted not only in a notable victory, but also in the holding of the Carolinas during years when their conquest would have been, per-

haps, the death knell of Washington's difficult defense at the North, and with it, in all probability, the inglorious end of the struggle for American independence."

Just as at that place and time there was a John Rutledge, you feel that there was also a Tiger Bill, a Roger Alton, a Charles Barnegal. Jacqueline and Helen are but prototypes of the women of the confederacy. There is ever a changing of fashion in the way in which men show their love; but women have loved and proved their devotion with the same words, by the same actions, since their time was.

There is too little about Col. Alton. We could never weary of his company any more than we could yawn before one of the few remaining of that great company of "before-the-war gentlemen." Marlborough is the kind of negro that a master like the old Colonel would surely raise, and as there were many such masters, there were many Marlboroughs, though probably not quite so accentuated. The scene where Jacqueline puts the brave slave in her own bed jars somehow, but this is a matter of individual taste—only a brave gentleman, good soldier, as Mr. Eggleston is known to be, could have so fully appreciated and so faithfully portrayed a "Carolina Cavalier." R. W. V.

## BOOK PRICES TO CHANGE



he following plan to correct evils connected with the cutting of prices on copyrighted books was adopted at the meeting of the American Publishers' Association held February 13, 1901:

I. That the members of the American Publishers' Association agree that all copyrighted books first issued by them after May 1, 1901, shall be published at net prices which it is recommended shall be reduced from the prices at which similar books have

been issued heretofore: Provided however, that there shall be exempt from this agreement all school books, such works of fiction (not juveniles) and new editions as the individual publisher may desire, books published by subscription and not through the trade, and such other books as are not sold through the trade.

II. It is recommended that the retail price of a net book, marked net, be printed on a paper wrapper covering the book.

III. That the members of the Association agree that such net copyrighted books and all others of their books shall be sold by them to those booksellers only who will

maintain the retail price of such net copyrighted books for one year and to those booksellers and jobbers only who will sell their books further to no one known to them to cut such net prices or whose name has been given to them by the Association as one who cuts such prices or who fails to abide by such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as may be established by local associations as hereinafter provided.

A dealer or bookseller may be defined as one who makes it a regular part of his business to sell books and carries stock of them for public sale.

IV. That the only exception to the rule of maintaining the retail price shall be in the case of libraries, which may be allowed a discount of not more than ten per cent.

Libraries entitled to this discount may be defined as those libraries to which access is either free or by annual subscription. Book Clubs are not to be entitled to discount.

V. That the Association suggests a discount on net copyrighted books of twenty-five per cent. to dealers as a general discount, leaving the question of discount however entirely to the individual publisher.

VI. That after the expiration of a year from the publication of any such net copyrighted book, dealers shall not be held to the above restrictions and may sell such book at a cut price, but if on learning of such action the publisher shall desire to buy back at purchase price the copies then remaining in the dealers' hands they must be so re-sold to him on demand.

VII. That when the publisher sells at retail a book published under the rules it shall be at the retail price and he shall add the cost of postage or expressage on all

books sent out of the city in which the publisher does business.

VIII. That for the purpose of carrying out the above plan the Directors of the Association be authorized to establish an office and engage a suitable person as Manager, and endeavor to secure from all dealers in books assent to the above conditions of sale. Under the direction of the Board, the Manager shall investigate all cases of cutting reported, and when directed shall send out notices to the Association, jobbers, and the trade, of any persons violating the above provisions.

IX. That it shall be the duty of all members of the Association to report immediately to the said office all cases of the cutting of prices which may come to their knowledge.

X. That the Association through its agents and members aid in the formation of booksellers' associations in the important centers and cities in the United States, the object of which associations shall be to assist the Publishers' Association in maintaining prices on net books as aforesaid, and to establish such lawful rules and regulations respecting the conduct of business in their locality as will tend to secure fair, honorable and uniform methods of business in each important center or section of the country. That the Association pledge itself to support such local associations by every means in its power in maintaining such lawful rules and regulations as may in this way be agreed to.

XI. That the report when adopted by the Board of Directors, be submitted to the Association and voted upon in accordance with the Association's Rules, Article II., Section I.

## BRIG. GEN. CHARLES KING

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## SOLDIER AND NOVELIST

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he military side of Gen. King's character is so dominant that it is difficult to realize, while in his presence, the fact that he belongs to the literary cult. He looks a soldier, and he is a soldier.

The records have it that Gen. King was born fifty-five years ago, but there is not a line in his countenance or his figure which would appear remotely to confirm this state-

ment. He is erect, active and alert. No observant stranger who chanced to pass him upon the street would fail to recognize him as a military man. He is to-day as fond of athletic sports as when he was a leader of his associates in the stirring pastimes into which he entered with all the dash, energy and devotion of a potential soldier when in training at West Point. Although he still maintains an unflinching loyalty to the

horse, and is never so happy as when in the saddle, he is an enthusiastic wheelman, and is able to do a century run with the best riders in Milwaukee, the city which has long been his home.

His first plunge into soldier life was made when a lad of sixteen years. He had been in New York city in attendance at the preparatory or grammar school connected with Columbia College, and had just passed his examination admitting him to the latter



BRIG. GEN. CHARLES KING

institution, when the whole country was thrilled by the echo of the guns at Fort Sumter. Instantly his dreams of college days were forgotten, and before another day had passed, after the Union troops had begun to assemble in Washington, his soldier blood was bounding in his veins and he was on his way to the Capitol city. There his father's old friends from the Badger State were surprised to greet the face of the boy in the camp of the Wisconsin volunteers.

He speedily became a favorite at headquarters, and began his active career as a soldier under Gen. Winfield

Scott Hancock in Virginia. In the course of his service the lad's abilities were brought to the personal attention of President Lincoln, who gave his promise that the boy should be given a cadetship at West Point. In pursuance of this pledge he was sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1862, was made first sergeant of Company B two years later, and Adjutant of the Corps of Cadets in 1865. Until 1866 he remained at West Point in the capacity of instructor in artillery. He left this position to become attached to Battery K of the light artillery stationed at New Orleans.

His engaging manners were sufficient to win for him a circle of select friends with whom he was well content. Among these was the daughter of a Southern gentleman, Capt. Yorke, of Carroll Parish, Louisiana. They had not long been acquainted when the young officer learned that no representative of the American army had entered the great international race which was each year the star event at the old Metairie track. This opportunity appealed to his patriotism, and he instantly decided to become the defender in the contest of the United States Army. His opponents were Count Victor Crenneville, of the Austrian Hussars; Mr. Stuart, of England; Captain Rosenlacher, of France, and Mr. Ross, late of the Inniskillen Dragoons, who rode for Ireland. The prize was a beautiful gold-mounted riding whip, but the young Yankee lieutenant determined to make the race for a greater stake than any of the spectators knew.

From thousands of parasols in the gay assemblage fluttered the scarlet and white colors of Austria, the red and blue of England, and the green of Ireland, but the sky-blue and white ribbons which Lieutenant King wore in honor of Columbia were not to be found in the whole concourse, save by the most diligent search. Only two of the spectators, the wife of Gen. Emory and Miss Yorke, had the pluck



to fly the colors of the American contestant.

But races are not won with ribbons, and at the end of the homestretch Lieut. King's horse was the winner by two lengths. And he did not fail of his larger stake, for he placed the whip in the lap of the girl from Carroll Parish, who became his wife before the succeeding winter—a season which brought turbulent scenes to the quaint old Southern city which was rent with riots that gave the young officer severe and difficult training.

His next move was an important one, and afforded him his introduction to the perils and hardships of frontier Indian warfare. He was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry in command of Troop K, which did heroic service against the Apaches, a tribe which sustained its reputation for cruelty, cunning and courage. In these desperate encounters he displayed the coolness and indifference to danger which have uniformly characterized his entire military career.

In the fight at Diamond Butte, May 25, 1874, his bravery was so conspicuous that his recommendation for promotion to the rank of captain was made by the commanding general. It was a marvel to his comrades that he came out of one fight after another without a scratch, for no private in the ranks exposed himself more persistently to the enemy than did the leader of Troop K.

There were many doleful prophecies that this exemption from Apache bullets could not continue indefinitely, and the historic fight of Sunset Pass, November 1, 1874, fulfilled these unhappy predictions. In the midst of the encounter Lieutenant King found himself and Sergeant Bernard Taylor cut off from his troopers and the center of a wicked fire from the Apaches. It is not improbable that this country would have missed one of its most entertaining and typically American novelists, had not a naked savage, hiding behind a rock, sent a well-aimed bullet into the body of

Lieutenant King. His right arm was shattered, and he gave peremptory orders to Sergeant Taylor to leave him to his fate and save himself. This command the plucky Sergeant deliberately refused to obey, and standing over the body of his fallen Lieutenant, Taylor fought back the Apache until a detachment of troopers came to the rescue.

The wound healed sufficiently to permit him to engage in the celebrated Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition, in which he added materially to his laurels, and was rewarded by Gen. Wesley Merritt by appointment as Adjutant of the regiment.

A year later, in the spring of 1877, he was again in the thick of the Big Horn campaign, and was later called to the scene of the railroad riots in Council Bluffs and Chicago.

His next experiences were in connection with the Nez Perces uprising. This was followed by more severe mountain scouting in 1878; by this time he had attained the rank of Captain, and was in command of A Troop. The old wound received at Sunset Pass had, in time, given him constant and increasing trouble, and at length became so serious that in June, 1879, it compelled him to appear before the retiring board for permission to relinquish his active military career. The petition was regretfully complied with, and he retired from the service and returned to his home in Wisconsin.

His knowledge of military affairs brought him an appointment as instructor in the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He was also selected by Governor Jeremiah Rusk to act as Colonel and Aide-de-Camp in the State military organization.

In 1895 he was appointed Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and in that capacity did much to raise the militia of that State to its present high standard. The outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898 found him in better health than he had enjoyed for many years, and stirred his soldier blood as deeply as did the first call for volun-

teers in '61. May 28, 1898, brought him his appointment as Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was ordered, June 2d, to report to Gen. Merritt, in San Francisco, and left for that city two days later, taking immediate departure for the Philippines, where he commanded the men of the First Washington, First California and First Idaho regiments.

His methods of work are undoubtedly different from those of all other authors. After a perusal of his notebooks he writes his pages in a short hand of his own and reads his stories into a phonograph, which is passed to an operator of the typewriter, who transcribes the record of the cylinder. The sheets are then returned to Gen. King for revision, but the dictated manuscript is seldom changed to any great extent.

"Between the Lines" and the "General's Double" are Gen. King's favorites of the scores of stories which he has given to the public. His first story was "Kittie's Conquest," and was written in the '70s. Its production was then regarded by its author as a passing whim, a pastime to relieve the monotony of an officer's life of a frontier post. This was published in the *United Service Magazine*, of Philadelphia, and immediately attracted favorable attention. The manuscript was carried in the officer's luggage through the Nez Percés and Sioux campaigns, and shared the fate of

many another first literary effort in being respectfully declined by one or two editors.

This initial story was followed in 1881 by the stirring romance first called "Winning His Spurs," but later issued in book form as "The Colonel's Daughter." Then Mr. Alden, the venerable editor of *Harpers' Magazine*, reached out for the work of the young military novelist and secured the charming stories, "A War-Time Wooing" and "Between the Lines."

It is generally supposed that the originals of nearly all Gen. King's heroes were men of the famous old Fifth Cavalry, but this may be denied on the authority of the author. Only two or three of his heroes were suggested by the members of that command. These are to be found in "The Starlight Ranch" and the "Worst Man in the Troop."

A fitting conclusion to this glimpse of the soldier-novelist and his career is a reference to a communication sent by Major General Thomas M. Anderson to the Adjutant General of the armies of the United States. This is dated March 1, 1899, and recommends the promotion of Brigadier General Charles King to the rank of Major General of Volunteers as a reward for energy, bravery and efficiency in battle during the engagement with the Filipino insurgents, February 5, 1899.—*Ainslee's Magazine*.

## FOR DECORATION DAY

1861-1865

But do we truly mourn our soldier dead,  
Or understand at all their precious fame—  
We that were born too late to feel the flame  
That leapt from lowly hearths, and grew,  
dispread,  
And, like a pillar of fire, our armies led!  
Or you that knew them—do the long years  
tame  
The memory—anguish? Are they more  
than name?  
Oh, let no stunted grief profane their bed?

Let tears bedew each wreath that decks the  
lawn  
Of every grave! and raise a solemn prayer  
That their battalioned souls be joined to  
fare  
Dim roads, beyond the trumpets of the  
dawn,  
Yet perfumed, somehow, by our flowers  
that heap  
The peaceful barracks where their bodies  
sleep.  
—*Rupert Hughes*.

*There has been such a demand for the Book News containing the picture and sketch of Professor Griggs that the edition is exhausted. In response to many requests we republish the article.*

## EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS



he widespread interest that is shown in the life and career of the public lecturer is an indication of the intimate personal relations that now exist between audiences of adults and these public teachers, and it indicates, better than anything else, perhaps, that such movements as University Extension succeed in establishing real personal relations between the lecturer and many of his hearers. There is no better recent example of this personal interest on the part of both lecturer and audience, than that afforded by the work of Professor Edward Howard Griggs. Professor Griggs settled in the neighborhood of New York and Philadelphia little more than a year ago, yet he is now directing the reading and thinking of thousands of people and equal thousands are interested in having a more detailed and comprehensive view of his career.

Professor Griggs was born in Minnesota in 1868. He grew up in Indiana, spending his boyhood at Madison on the Ohio River, where he attended the public schools until about 1882, when he took a position with a wholesale business house in Indianapolis. He worked there faithfully for five years, but during this period he also studied industriously, using every spare moment day and night, not only to obtain a mastery of the usual high-school subjects, but also in further study of literature, history and philosophy. At the age of nineteen he entered Indiana University and graduated in the class of '89, having taken the four years of University work in two years. He devoted himself mainly while at college to the severe disciplinary studies—mathematics and languages, and during his senior year taught

mathematics in the Preparatory Department of the University. Immediately upon graduation he was appointed instructor in English by his Alma Mater and later, Professor of Literature. In 1891, he accepted the assistant professorship in Ethics in Leland Stanford Jr. University, California. With the exception of two academic years spent in study and travel in England, Germany, and Italy, 1894-5, 1898-9, Professor Griggs taught continuously at Stanford University for seven years, and in 1899, when he resigned, was head of the department of Ethics and Education. In addition to his regular work at Indiana University and Stanford University he delivered a steadily increasing number of public lectures and courses, until in his last year in California he gave over a hundred and fifty public lectures outside the University. From the foregoing summary it is evident that Professor Griggs is by nature a student, and that by hard work he has won an important place in the educational world. It is equally evident that he has not only studied and thought; he has lived a strenuous, active life, never losing the contact with the busy world, with the forces outside the somewhat narrow influences of the university career. The same close touch with life shows in the fullness with which the deeper experiences of personal life has come to him. The home with the wife and three children represents one deep basis of his power and his insight into life.

Since January, 1899, he has devoted himself entirely to public teaching and lecturing in the East, a work that he has taken up at personal sacrifice, because he believes there is at the present time a demand and urgent need for it. Professor Griggs was

appointed Staff Lecturer to the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching in the Spring of 1899, and some idea of the hearty way in which he has thrown himself into the work of this Society and kindred movements, can be obtained from the fact that during the last fourteen months he delivered no less than four hundred lectures to audiences aggregating a hundred thousand people, and traveled over twenty-five thousand miles. His audiences have grown from week to week, and there is a constantly increasing demand for his services both from the general public and from teachers' organizations. He comes into the field of popular education with an unusual equipment, for he has not only studious instincts and scholarly habits, but a strong passion for humanity and a desire to help carry the best to everybody everywhere.

Professor Griggs' lecture courses during the past year have been on *The Cities of Italy and their Gift to Civilization*, *The Divine Comedy of Dante*, *Moral Leaders of History*, *Education and Life*, *Personal and Social Development*, and *Types of Womanhood*, *Studied from Autobiography*. These subjects represent a wide range of studies, and yet in them all Professor Griggs has the same fundamental aim: to enable his audiences by their own active thought to obtain a closer and fuller understanding of the great and permanent problems of human life—of such problems as education, the vocation, personal relations and faith and religion. These problems are studied on the one hand in the great master-

pieces of art and literature, and on the other in the personality and lives



*Edward Howard Griggs*

Photograph by F. Gutekunst

of the men and women who have made real contributions to the thought and life of the world. Professor Griggs studies the past, and with rare insight, sees what is significant there for higher living to-day; he endeavors to point out how the contributions of yesterday may serve us to-day, and then he indicates the forward step that we must take to-morrow, or rather that a forward step must be taken. Education for the art of life or for life's sake—in a deep, broad sense—might be said to be the fundamental idea of his teaching. In the modern educational movement he sees

three fertilizing ideals: (1) that life is everywhere personal—not abstract and institutional; (2) that it is active and positive; (3) that it is a constant growth process—progressive. Moreover, he sees—and points out—that life is an art and that human living can never be made a matter of exact science nor of rules. Like art, life is ever defective, ever unfinished, but like art also, growth is endlessly possible. And this recognition of life as in art is of great importance because life is the one thing that has been given to all, and all have, therefore, an opportunity to create the greatest of all works of art—a well-lived human life.

There are some ideas which occur again and again in Professor Griggs' work which indicate the peculiar nature of his message. They are suggested by such words as self-affirmation, consecration, harmony and balance of life, appreciation, sympathy, good sense and sober judgment, and steady struggle toward the best. His interest is in the study of concrete human life. He regards Ethics not as a philosophical discipline, but as the science in which one can make the same application of inductive methods to the study of human experience that is made in all the natural sciences to the study of the physical world. His field might be described as the open inductive study of the higher human life with the aim of understanding and appreciating the life and development of the individual in his relation to the greater world about him.

"The New Humanism," Professor Griggs' first book, was published recently. It is a volume of closely related studies in personal and social development. The scope and character of the book are suggested by the titles of the ten chapters, which are: The Scientific Study of the Higher Human Life, The Evolution of Personality, The Dynamic Character of Personal Ideals, The Content of the Ideal of Life, Positive and

Negative Ideals, Greek and Christian Ideals in Modern Civilization, The Modern Change in Ideals of Womanhood, The Ethics of Social Reconstruction, The New Social Ideal, The Religion of Humanity. "The New Humanism" is a scientific presentation of the fundamental principles—not rules—that should inspire and guide the higher life of men and women here and now—principles, too, which are universal in their application. The book is full of clear, wise, well-balanced, original thought, and is the natural and artistic expression of a man whose life has been enriched by deep experience and wide study. It advocates a brave and cheerful facing of life's great personal problems; it recognizes the severity of the struggle toward the best, but it also recognizes the infinite power of the human spirit to rise to greater and greater heights.

But Professor Griggs' main work is in the field of personal teaching, and there can be no question of his fitness for it. He is scholarly but not scholastic. He has a wide and accurate knowledge of subjects of great interest and importance, a strong sympathy with the people, and a belief in sound education as a remedy for the ills which threaten and check the development of what is best in our own civilization. In addition to these fundamental qualifications, he possesses a strong, clear, pleasing voice, a good platform presence, and a marvelous power of following a line of thought consistently without the use of notes, and of expressing his ideas in simple, elegant, vigorous language. His ability to awaken discussion is fully as great as his power as a lecturer. Personally he impresses one as a thoughtful, scholarly, earnest, lovable man, with a keen insight into the great human problems and a rare aptness to teach. In a modest yet real sense he is a moral leader, living and practicing the doctrines that he so eloquently teaches.

JOHN NOLEN.

# AN AFRO-AMERICAN VERSIFIER



year ago a young man, James E. McGirt, came to BOOK NEWS and desired that it publish some of his verse. His work was carefully read by different members of the staff, and then we told him that though there was merit

in the substance of his poetry it lacked form. He took the advice in good part and returned a few days since with his manuscript. His style is much improved. We give you four of his poems—taken at random from the volume of verse he is soon to publish.

## WINTER.

Oh! the winter's coming,  
Leaves are getting brown,  
Hickory nuts and acorns  
Falling to the ground.

Pumpkins getting yellow,  
Persimmons getting ripe,  
O'possum 'gin to fatten,  
And quails begin to pipe.

Bird dog in the broom sage,  
Hunter's got his gun;  
Erastus with old Traylor—  
'Possum'd better run.

Turkeys in the corn crib,  
Chickens got their sway,  
Let 'em be, they're fattening  
For Thanksgiving Day.

## TELL ME, OH FATE.

Tell me, oh fate, is it decreed  
That I leave but a blot  
To stain the pages of the past—  
Tell me, is this my lot?

Pray let a print of these sore feet  
Rest on the sand of time;  
Pray let the print of these sore hands  
Upon the pages shine.

Years have I labored, toiled and fought  
But yet no prize I see;  
Tell me, oh fate, if this is all  
That I shall ever be?

## EXPERIENCE.

They told me that the path I took was hard,  
That many a time my weary feet would  
bleed,  
They said at last I'd find my way was barred;  
I would not heed.

They bade me stop and go the other way,  
This path, they said, Fate, thorns and  
thistles strew,  
But I was young, Ambition led the way;  
I thought I knew.

But when my bleeding feet came to the end,  
And I was bound and scourged by cruel  
fate,  
Alas, I cried, pray let me start again;  
It was too late.

## LOVE.

So oft I read what poets sung of love,  
To feel their joy for years in vain I sought,  
At last love came, a cooing little dove,  
The joy it brought!

And since the day when I first sipped the  
wine,  
I've felt a song I would all men could hear;  
Though vainly I have sought for words and  
rhyme,  
To make it clear.

To teach this song love only has the power.  
To mortal man the door is sealed, though  
near—  
Some day the door will open, you'll discover  
Love's song and hear.

## A PLAIN, UNVARNISHED TALE.

JAMES E. M'GIRT

I was born in North Carolina twenty-four years since, on a large cotton plantation known as "The Rat Land," taking its name from the following circumstances: Long years ago when Mastah Menkins, as the slaves called him, owned this place, large rats reigned supreme, and not a cat on the premises dared to pitch battle against them, but when Mastah Menkins himself caught one of the rodents dragging off his largest hen, an act for which Eafum, his good old

slave, had long been a scape-goat, he, always ready to admit a fault, made it known everywhere that Eafrum was a gentleman, and that it was the rats that had made way with the chickens.

that day the rats became so terrible that a chicken could not live on the place long enough to feather.

In the year of '61 Mack McGirt and Ellen Townsend, though only



JAMES E. MCGIRT

When it was generally known that Mastah Menkins had placed the blame on the rats, larger animals took the advantage of it, and began to help themselves sumptuously, and from

children, reached the zenith of their love, but war came and they were separated. One summer day, after the close of the Great Conflict, when the camp-meetings were going on at

the Cross-Roads, people from far and near assembled. But Mac, living at a distance, decided that he would not go, until the thought struck him that Ellen would be there, and for two days following he was seen plodding his way towards the place of assembly of the devout. Arriving, he knelt beside the well and prayed that God would lead him to Ellen; just as he rose he heard the minister mention the two white horses and the fiery chariot that would come down from Heaven on the last day, meet them in mid-air, and carry them to rest in peace with their loved ones who had gone on before. Here he stopped, for he heard a voice that sounded like Ellen's, saying, "And yes, thank God, on that blessed day I shall see Mac." That night the camp meeting was changed to a wedding ceremony, Ellen and Mac stood before the altar and took the vows of holy wedlock.

A visiting Elder told my mother of the school in Greensboro, N. C., known as Bennett College, graduating preachers as a rule, and as my mother was anxious for her two sons to be ministers of the Gospel, and her daughters missionaries, fleecy cotton and the waving corn lost their charm for her, she would not rest until she had landed us safely in Greensboro, and in that great college. When I was eight I entered the village school to prepare for college.

One day, while at this school, I heard the following remark addressed to me, "First speaker, say youh speak." I delivered myself of the following chaste declamation:

Techer! please, sah, don't whip me;  
Please fur mussy sake.  
If yer cum go home wid me  
I'll gib ter yo sum cake.

I had heard that if you would give him "Cake" he would not whip.

From this school I went to college and took the B. S. course. At college I had a great desire to become an artist, and the people say that I could paint quite well. I had never sold any of my paintings, but I gave them

to the girls at school, trying to win their love by so doing.

As to poetry, if what I have written can be so called, I can say that I have not written one-fifth as much or as well as I could have written had my circumstances been different. Excuse what I have said in my last statement. I do not wish you to think I am grumbling over my condition, for I know that to battle against adversity is but gymnastic exercise, for circumstances already are becoming very obedient to me, and I am satisfied that I shall conquer. If I should try to judge from which parent I inherit my poetical proclivities or who wrote the better poetry, my father or my mother, it would be hard for me to decide, for though both were slaves their poetry dates back to when they used the "sacred form" in their epistolary love making.

My mother and father hold thirteen of these letters which they have preserved sacredly, but by much persuasion I am able to use with this article a verse of poetry taken from a letter of each. The first verse is taken from a letter that my father wrote my mother, December, '60:

"Ellun, my lub's so grate fur you  
Dat I don't no whut ter do;  
U' is swetter dan 'lasses cake,  
I eben lub de foot traks dat yer make.  
Hunney, unt yer be mine chile yer must,  
Don't mi hart wil swell an bus."

Then comes the answer from my mother; after she hassaid a few words about Christmas she broke out in these strains, which come in about the middle of the letters:

"Sweeter dan de honey from enie gum,  
Is de way yer 'pears to be.  
But yer don't lub me all fur I lub yer  
some,  
But I no yer don't lub me.

Yer lub is like de blossom 'pun de vine,  
Dat groes berfore de hut;  
Yer lub me tel de hot sun 'gin ter shine,  
An' den I find yer shut.

This one is signed Miss Ellen Townsend.



# BEST FIFTY BOOKS OF 1900



THE New York State Library each January prints a list of five hundred of the leading books of the previous year, and submits it to the librarians of the State and others interested, for a vote as to which are the best fifty books to be added to a village library.

Obviously, this list must not be received as authoritative, but simply as an expression of the opinions of persons so situated as to know what books are most in demand, even if they are not intrinsically the best. The vote depends entirely on the voter's idea of what should determine the additions to a village library, many believing it better to add a second-rate book that will be widely read than a better one which will be called for less than half as often.

Rank	Votes.
1. JOHNSTON, MARY—to Have and to Hold . . . . .	137
2. THOMPSON, ERNEST SETON—Biography of a Grizzly. . . . .	131
3. BACHELLER, I. A.—Eben Holden. . . . .	127
4. STEDMAN, E. C., ed.—An American Anthology, 1787-1899. . . . .	126
5. THOMPSON MAURICE—Alice of Old Vincennes . . . . .	121
6. WARD, Mrs. M. A.—Eleanor . . . . .	108
7. ALLEN, J. L. —Reign of Law. . . . .	106
8. BARRIE, J. M.—Tommy and Grizel. . . . .	98
9. HOWELLS, W. D.—Literary Friends and Acquaintance . . . . .	97
10. CRAWFORD, F. M.—In the Palace of the King . . . . .	95
11. FISKE, JOHN—Mississippi Valley in the Civil War. . . . .	89
12. TARKINGTON, BOOTH — Monsieur Beaucaire. . . . .	87
13. BURROUGHS, JOHN—Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers . . . . .	85
14. WENDELL, BARRETT—Literary History of America. . . . .	84
15. ILES, GEORGE—Flame, Electricity, and the Camera. . . . .	78
16. KEELER, H. L.—Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them. . . . .	76

17. EARLE, Mrs. A. M.—Stage-Coach and Tavern Days . . . . .	74
18. HEWLETT, M. H.—Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay. . . . .	72
19. EGGLESTON, EDWARD—Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century. . . . .	64
20. SCIDMORE, E. R.—China the Long-Lived Empire. . . . .	63
21. HILLIS, N. D.—Influence of Christ in Modern Life . . . . .	62
22. ALLEN, A. V. G.—Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks . . . . .	61
23. BROOKS, E. S.—Century Book of the American Colonies . . . . .	60
24. MORLEY, JOHN—Oliver Cromwell . . . . .	59
DUNNE, F. P.—("Martin Dooley" pseud.)—Mr. Dooley's Philosophy . . . . .	59
GRANT, ROBERT—Unleavened Bread . . . . .	59
27. DAVIS, R. H.—With Both Armies in South Africa. . . . .	58
SPOFFORD, A. R.—Book for all Readers. . . . .	58
29. THOMPSON, Mrs. G. G. SETON—A Woman Tenderfoot. . . . .	57
30. HUXLEY, LEONARD. Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley. . . . .	55
31. CHAPMAN, F. M.—Bird Studies with a Camera. . . . .	54
32. LANG, ANDREW, ed.—Grey Fairy Book. . . . .	52
33. MABIE, H. W.—William Shakespeare. . . . .	50
THOMPSON, MAURICE—My Winter Garden . . . . .	50
35. GLASGOW, E. A. G.—Voice of the People. . . . .	49
WILLIAMS, H. S.—Story of Nineteenth Century Science . . . . .	49
37. BYRN, E. W.—Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century. . . . .	48
McCLURE, A. K.—Our Presidents and How We Make Them. . . . .	48
ROSTAND, EDMUND—L'Aiglon: . . . . .	48
40. ELY, R. T.—Monopolies and Trusts. . . . .	47
41. DU CHAILLU, P. B.—The World of the Great Forest. . . . .	45
42. April Baby's Book of Tunes, by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." . . . .	44
BEARD, D. C.—Jack of All Trades. . . . .	44
HARLAND, HENRY,—Cardinal's Snuff Box . . . . .	44

45. CARNEGIE, ANDREW. Gospel of Wealth, and Other Timely Essays. . . . . 42
- RIIS, J. A.—Ten Year's War. . . . . 42
47. CLEMENS, S. L.—The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg. . . . . 41
- Goss, C. F.—Redemption of David Corson. . . . . 41
- ROOSEVELT, THEODORE—The Strenuous Life. . . . . 41
- SLOCUM, JOSHUA—Sailing Alone Around the World. . . . . 14

## CLASSIFIED SUMMARIES.

Of these fifty books, fourteen are classed as fiction, seven as juvenile, five as sociology, four as natural science, four as biography, three as American history, two as poetry, one as a book of reference, one as religion, one as useful arts, one as humor, and one as history of foreign countries.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

## A. C. L A U T



Miss A. C. Laut, author of "Lords of the North," is a well-known journalist both in this country and abroad. In this country the author has ranked among the foremost writers of special correspondents for the *N. Y. Evening Post*, *The Sun*, *The Review of Reviews*, the *New York Herald* and many other papers. A series of war articles in the *London Illustrated News* was followed by special articles on the "Fisheries and Life in Newfoundland and Labrador," for the *Westminster Review*.

Miss Laut was the first woman to invade the camps of the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. It was here that she wrote her descriptions of mining life in the wilds of the West. Not only was she the first woman in many of these distant points, but was the first correspondent for any paper. In speaking of her life among the miners she says, "It was here that I first came in contact with man in the rough, and learned to appreciate the chivalry and courtesy of a class receiving small credit for such traits, and this, though I was entirely alone, without one instance of disrespect or annoyance." When her articles first appeared, many of the mining journals did not know that a woman was writing them, and in speaking of them in



A. C. LAUT

terms of praise, they wondered why other Eastern writers did not leave off their ridiculous, artificial descriptions, and picture mining life as it really was, like the *man* whose articles were appearing in the *Free Press*, *Evening Post*, etc. These reports were followed by the reports of the International Commission written for the *New York Evening Post*, *Montreal Herald*, and *Review of Reviews*.

## A NEW TALE OF THE BORDER



GENERAL KING keeps the promise he tacitly made in "A War-time Wooing" and "Between the Lines" by giving us "Norman Holt, a story of the Army of the Cumberland," one of the best tales of the Civil War that has been written. It is to be desired that the General would use his remaining years (may they be as many as his friends) in telling the tale of the various campaigns of the great unpleasantness. There certainly is *his* field, and I do not know of any plaintiff whose claim would be for a moment considered as long as the General can produce "Norman Holts" for defense.

The glamor, the old romance, the delirious exultation of battle for the men, the nameless pathos of waiting for the women, the intrigues of politicians, the great heart of the President, the rivalry of the generals, appears in this picture, which for many of us is lighted by the long winter evening's fire where the mother sits sewing while the father tells again and again of the incidents which helped to accumulate the priceless heritages of faith and valor left us by the "giants in those days."

Listen to this: "It was good and great to be loyal to the old flag in those stern days. It called for the best and bravest of every State in the wide Northland. It involved leaving home and loved ones to take up arms and pledge one's life to the cause. But home and loved ones were left in

safe hands. Prayers and blessings followed the soldier on his way. Honor and favor rewarded his deeds of valor and devotion, or tears and laurels sprinkled and decked his grave. But it was all different in the borderland. It might well be that he who stood fast by the Stars and Stripes must needs abandon all else, for here lay a soldier scorned by his kith and kin and shut out from hearth and home forever. It was the mistake of the North to treat with neglect and disfavor the soldiers who hailed from the border States and such "a man even when rendering invaluable service could command its pity perhaps, but never its regard."

Norman Holt was a Kentuckian who espoused the Union cause and at first suffering by the "mistake of the North" referred to above, lived to know its gratitude. The story of how the reprieve is brought and received just as our hero is to be shot has to be read twice to be appreciated—you feel that you know what is coming and you dread the melodramatic denouement, but when it comes it is quiet, dignified, thrilling! That scene alone would make a book worth reading. But there is another, as soul-stirring in description as must have been the cheers that told of its accomplishment—the charge at Mission Ridge. I would enjoy copying it here, but to get the full flavor you must have the environment and context of the story, so allow me the pleasure of presenting Mr. "Norman Holt."—R. W. V.

## A U T H O R S ' C A L E N D A R

This feature of BOOK NEWS will be resumed in the June issue. The hearty appreciation shown by the multitude of responses to our request for an opinion on the authors' calendar is very gratifying, as it is not a little labor to compile these names and

titles and fill out *all* the dates. If you can render any suggestions as to other features that would make BOOK NEWS more useful or interesting you will add to the obligations we are under for your past appreciation.

EDITOR.

# DECORATION DAY POETRY

## THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off !  
 Along the street there comes  
 A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,  
 A flash of color beneath the sky :  
 Hats off !  
 The flag is passing by !

Blue and crimson and white it shines,  
 Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.  
 Hats off !  
 The colors before us fly ;  
 But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights grim and great,  
 Fought to make and to save the State :  
 Weary marches and sinking ships ;  
 Cheers of victory on dying lips ;

Days of plenty and years of peace ;  
 March of a strong land's swift increase ;  
 Equal justice, right and law,  
 Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong  
 To ward her people from foreign wrong :  
 Pride and glory and honor,—all  
 Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off !  
 Along the street there comes  
 A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums ;  
 And loyal hearts are beating high :  
 Hats off !  
 The flag is passing by !  
 —*Henry Holcomb Bennett.*

## OVER THEIR GRAVES.

Over their graves rang once the bugle's call,  
 The searching shrapnel and the crashing  
 ball ;

The shriek, the shock of battle, and the  
 neigh  
 Of horse ; the cries of anguish and  
 dismay ;

And the loud cannon's thunders that appal.  
 Now through the years the brown pine-  
 needles fall,

The vines run riot by the old stone wall,  
 By hedge, by meadow streamlet, far away,  
 Over their graves.

We love our dead where'er so held in thrall,  
 Than they no Greek more bravely died, nor  
 Gaul—

A love that's deathless !—but they look  
 to-day  
 With no reproaches on us when we say,  
 "Come, let us clasp your hands, we're  
 brothers all,  
 Over their graves !"

—*Henry Jerome Stockard.*

## A DEAD SOLDIER.

He sleeps at last—a hero of his race.  
 Dead !—and the night lies softly on his face,  
 While the faint summer stars, like  
 sentinels,  
 Hover above his lonely resting-place.  
 A soldier, yet less soldier than a man,  
 Who gave to justice what a soldier can,—  
 The courage of his arm, a patient heart,  
 And the fire-soul that flamed when wrong  
 began.

Not Cæsar, Alexander, Antonine,  
 No despot born of the old warrior line,  
 Napoleons of the sword, whose cruel hands  
 Caught at the throat of love upon his  
 shrine,—

But one who worshiped in the sweeter years  
 Those rights that men have gained with  
 blood and tears ;  
 Who led his armies like a priest of men,  
 And fought his battles with anointed spears.

—*George Edgar Montgomery.*

## ASHBY.

To the brave all homage render ;  
 Weep, ye skies of June !  
 With a radiance pure and tender,  
 Shine, O saddened moon ;  
 "Dead upon the field of glory,"  
 Hero fit for song and story,  
 Lies our bold dragoon.

Well, they learned, whose hands have slain  
 him,

Braver, knightlier foe  
 Never fought 'gainst Moor or Paynim—  
 Rode at Templestowe :  
 With a mien how high and joyous,  
 'Gainst the hordes that would destroy us  
 Went he forth, we know.

Nevermore, alas ! shall sabre  
 Gleam around his crest ;  
 Fought his fight, fulfilled his labor,  
 Stilled his manly breast ;  
 All unheard sweet nature's cadence,  
 Trump of fame and voice of maidens ;  
 Now he takes his rest.

Earth, that all too soon hath bound him,  
 Gently wrap his clay !  
 Linger lovingly around him,  
 Light of dying day !

Softly fall, ye summer showers ;  
 Birds and bees among the flowers  
 Make the gloom seem gay.

Then throughout the coming ages,—  
 When his sword is rust,

And his deeds in classic pages—

Mindful of her trust

Shall Virginia, bending lowly,

Still a ceaseless vigil holy

Keep above his dust.—*James M. Legart.*

## M A G A Z I N E S



The *Century* for May is a "Travel Number," with entertaining and important illustrated accounts of travel and adventure in many different countries,—“Breakfast at Naples,” “Paris Quays,” “Rajputana,” “The Defiles of the Irrawaddy,” “A Missionary Journey in China,” and “A Japanese Illusion.”

Among the articles of interest in *Harper's* are “My Portraits,” by J. J. Benjamin-Constant, characteristic reminiscences of the distinguished portrait-painters; “Long Distance Telephony,” by Prof. M. I. Pupin, a “popular science” paper of extraordinary interest; part V. of Gilbert Parker's “The Right of Way,” and the continuation of Woodrow Wilson's “Colonies and Nation.”

“Naval Cadets of the Powers,” by Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is the opening article in *Munsey's*, and describes how officers are educated and trained for the chief navies of the world. Anne O'Hagan writes of “The World's Rarest Books;” there is a new installment of Stanley J. Weyman's interesting serial, and short stories by well-known writers.

Among the articles of interest in *Scribner's* are “With Iowa Farmers,” a characteristic episode in the experience of the author of “The Workers;” “General Christian De Wet,” by Thomas F. Millard, a timely character sketch from personal observation; and “Saloons,” an impartial sociological study, by Robert Alston Stevenson. “The Diary of a Goose Girl,” by Kate Douglas Wiggin, is the first installment of a three-part story.

Special features of *Ainslee's* are “Two Bosses: Platt and Croker,” illustrated from photographs and cartoons; “The Men That Control the Railroads,” by

Earl D. Berry; and “Topics of the Theatre.” Anna N. Benjamin writes of “The New Japan,” and the short stories are written by Mary Sherburne, Gwendolen Overton and O. Henry.

Ernest Harold Baynes has an interesting paper on “Photographing Wild Flowers,” in the *Junior Munsey*. “When the Mikado is Host,” is a description of the Japanese Emperor's annual garden party; “Church Life in New York” gives phases of religious worship peculiar to the Metropolis; and short stories, poems, etc., complete the number.

The complete novel in the *Argosy* is by F. K. Scribner, entitled “The Great Conspiracy.” There is the first part of a serial story by Jared L. Fuller; and good short stories by Garrett Swift, T. Ellis Jones and Frank L. Pollock.

The contents of the current issue of *Everybody's* are very varied. They range from a character study of Chief Croker of the Fire Department, New York, contributed by Lindsay Denison, to a competition of opinions of prominent actors and managers on “How to go on the Stage,” gathered by Franklin Fyles. An admirable story of deer's life “Tirror,” by Maximilian Foster; “Making Rain by Electricity,” a study, Elmer Gates' curious experiments in Washington, stories of the newspaper “World,” “Adventures in News-getting,” by Allen Sangree, a study of Mrs. Piper, the famous medium, by Mary C. Blossom; “The Noble Inquests,” by Eugene P. Lyle, Mrs. Kasebier's photographs, J. P. Mowbray's “Making of a Country Home”—all will be found readable, entertaining and informative.

Among the illustrated articles in the *Cosmopolitan* are “Cross-Country Riding in America,” by David Gray;

"Behind the Scenes," by Lavinia Hart; "Secretaries to the Presidents," by W. W. Price; and "A Society Girl of the Eighteenth Century," by Maud Wilder Goodwin. Agnes and Egerton Castle's story is continued, and there are poems and stories by well-known writers.

"Queen Wilhelmina's Wedding," by Curtis Brown, is the opening article in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. William MacLeod Raine has a Jacobite story entitled "Where Love was Arbiter;" William Davenport Hulbert writes on "Chicago our Newest Seaport;" Samuel Merwin's interesting story is continued, and there are short stories by well-known writers.

Among the articles of interest in the *New England Magazine* are "Among the Southern Appalachians," by Frank Waldo; "The Presidential Campaign of 1884 in Mr. Blaine's Home City," by Edward G. Mason; "Life on the Irish Boglands," by Clifton Johnson; "Can Consumption be Cured?" a State's experiment at Rutland, Mass., by Mrs. Rufus Phillips Williams; and "Fall River, Massachusetts," by Payson Williston Lyman.

The first installment of Miss Mary Johnston's new novel, "Audrey," appears in the May number of the *Atlantic*. It is big with promise, and the thought is not for a moment to be entertained that Miss Johnston will disappoint us. An interesting historical episode in this initiative number is the founding of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.

Paul Laurence Dunbar's new novel, "The Sport of the Gods," is published entire in the May "*New*" *Lippincott*. This is by far the strongest and best fiction from a pen noted for its humor and pathos. Opening with a false arrest, trial—so-called—and conviction in a Southern town, the tale shifts to New York. In addition to the complete novel there is plenty of good short fiction, varied in theme.

A story of Mexico, by Edwin Knight Buttolph, called "The Slavery of Moisés," gives a glowing instance of a man's sacrifice for one he loves. "The Supreme Court of Love," by Julia MacNair Wright, is an amusing prose farce in an apartment-house. Jessie Van Zile Belden's little story called "Tony" has to do with the softer side of a United States Senator. The College Tale this month is in honor of Chicago. It is called "The Head Marshal of the University of Chicago," and is written by James Weber Linn, assistant in the department of rhetoric at Chicago. Poetry takes a forward place in this number. "Can Such Things Be?" a sonnet of rare felicity, is by Madison Cawein; "The Loss of the First-Born," by Mabel Thornton Whitmore. Edith M. Thomas contributes "Masts in Harbor," and C. W. Doyle, M. D., "The Two Brothers." Willa Sibert Cather sings of "In Media Vita," and Edmund Vance Cooke, "The Tomb of Shakespeare." "The Monument" is a Memorial Day poem by Dallett Fuguet.

#### FAMILY.

Some interesting articles appear in the May issue of *Table Talk*, and among them we mention "A Cook Book of 1700—A Belated Review." It will both amuse and interest housekeepers of to-day. "Modern Superstitions," "Creole Coffee and Gambalahyah," the latter written by a New Orleans contributor, is profitable and informative. "The Rise and Fall of Cakes," "A 'Beauty' Bread," "The Cherry in New Forms," "All Through the Year," "Fashion Article" and Inquiry Departments are up to the usual high standard. Illustrated Cookery is an instructive feature and must be helpful to its readers, as the illustrations are practical and intended for the every-day home table.

"A Vacation Tour on an Old Street-Car" in the *Woman's Home Companion* tells how one family bought a worn-out car, fitted it up as a house, and

traveled all over picturesque New England. The Countess von Walderssee forms the subject of a fascinating article by Mabel Percy Haskell, and there is a short story by Lilian Bell, which is based upon the amusing experiences of a family in attempting to deal with the servant-girl problem, "With Mamma Away." It is illustrated by Irving R. Wiles.

Some of the features of the *Ladies' Home Journal* are "The Brilliant Social Reign of Harriet Lane," "When John C. Calhoun Went a-Wooing," "When the Animals Escape from the Zoo," and Clara Morris's "Frank Sen," the romance of a little Japanese girl acrobat. To

those arranging for a summer holiday Edward Bok offers some pertinent suggestions, and the methods of "Preserving a Husband in Summer" and "Keeping Summer Boarders with Success" are dogmatically detailed. The pictorial features include a page drawing, "President Lincoln's Call for Volunteers," by W. L. Taylor; "In the Fold," the first prize picture of the twenty-seven thousand photographs submitted in the *Journal's* recent contest; a page of Miss Gertrude Käsebier's photographs—the first of "The Foremost Women Photographers of America" series—and two pages giving "A Glimpse of Picturesque Canada."

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



LIZABETH and Her German Garden" was charming as a nature study, and there is the same charm in "The Visits of Elizabeth"—with the difference that this is a study of human nature—a revelation of the heart of a girl of seventeen as unfolded in letters to her mother. Singularly pure and girlish in its theme and style, it has become the book of the month, and won a fame that will surely last. In the miscellaneous field love letters form the theme of no less than three books now having a sale—"An Englishwoman's Love Letters," "The Love Letters of a Liar," and "The Love Letters of the King"—the last by Richard Le Gallienne. All of them make good miscellany—the cynical will class them rigidly with fiction, too. "Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington, is an autobiography which is also much more—it tells the story of the uplifting of a race. Another thoughtful work, "The American Negro," by William H. Thomas, also handles the large subject capably.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

### FICTION.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Richard Yea-and-Nay," by Maurice Hewlett.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

"Eleanor," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.

"The Love-Letters of a Liar," by Mrs. William Allen.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand.

"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

"Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," by his son.

"History of the Four Georges," by Justin McCarthy and Justin Huntley McCarthy. Vols. III. and IV.

"Hamlet,"—The E. H. Sothorn Acting Version.

At Wanamaker's, New York :

FICTION.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," by Charles Felton Pidgin.

"Babs the Impossible," by Sarah Grand.

"The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."

"The Individual," by Nathaniel T. Shaler.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"Literary Friends and Acquaintance," by W. D. Howells.

"Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

FICTION.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

"In the Name of a Woman," by A. W. Marchmont.

"Monsieur Beaucaire," by Booth Tarkington.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.

"Betsy Ross," by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Paul Jones," by A. C. Buell.

"Napoleon: The Last Phase," by Lord Rosebery.

"Herod," by Stephen Phillips.

"The Thirteen Colonies," by Helen Ainslee Smith.

"America," by Joel Cook.

"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

At Little, Brown and Company's, Boston, Mass. :

FICTION.

"Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

"The Love-Letters of the King," by Richard Le Gallienne.

"The Turn of the Road," by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.

"Mrs. Clyde," by Julian Gorden.

"A Carolina Cavalier," by George Cary Eggleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

"Queen Victoria," by Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

"The Private Life of King Edward VII. By a member of the Royal household.

"Lord Rosebery, His Life and Speeches," by Thomas F. G. Coates.

"The Opera, Past and Present," by William T. Aphthorp.

"The American Negro," by William H. Thomas.

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.

"The Turn of the Road," by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.

"King's End," by Alice Brown.

"The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.

"A King's Pawn," by Hamilton Drummond.

"Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

"Concerning Cats," by Helen M. Winslow.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"An Englishwoman's Love-Letters.

"Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," by John Burroughs.





## WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

Canon Gore is an English churchman who combines a devout belief in the sacerdotal character of the church with an acute and comprehensive knowledge of its records, teachings, history and development. When he writes on the Eucharist, in the "Body of Christ," he does not, as in a like work by a Philadelphia clergyman, accept the partistic dicta of others. Instead, he traces, with a sure, firm hand the evolution of the sacramental idea in the contemporary teaching of successive centuries. Sacrifice is discussed in the light of modern research. The change from first a fellowship feast to a symbolic sacrifice and later to a ceremonial propitiation is followed through eleven centuries when the Roman view of a real, instead of a spiritual, presence began. The Reformation returned to the earlier view, never lost by the Greek church, though imperfectly expressed by the Anglican ritual. This is a sound historical method, agree or disagree as one may. For a layman, there is sincere satisfaction in a book on a sacred subject logically written.

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Lord Chatham's last biographer "William Pitt," *Heroes of the Nations*—Mr. Walford Davis Green, is a young English barrister of two-and-thirty, who has early won a seat in Parliament, though his father is a Methodist preacher. He has written a rapid life of the founder of England's colonial empire which presupposes more acquaintance with the events, treaties, measures, men and parties of the middle of the eighteenth century than have most American readers. The perspective of these pages is well

kept. The central theme is never lost. Pitt stands out distinct as a character. Not too much detail. No special research. A straightforward story. No serious authority missed; but no knotty issue cleared up. The elder Pitt has been thus far without a good life; but this adds but little to Lecky's record and presents no personal picture.

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To the man who for thirty years or so has been in and out of the theater the cheery, breezy, good-humored "Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert" are as dear as the best "old woman" known to this generation. The stage is here as it is, simple, kindly and hard working. The running record of fifty years of its history is in this book. It should have a skeleton life of Mrs. Gilbert—for those unfamiliar with the stage—and an index. Illustrations from photographs are numerous. Mrs. Anne Jane Hartley Gilbert, her very name is given incorrectly in the preface, and her birth omitted, was born in Rochdale, England, in 1820, came to this country in 1849, played in the West until 1864 and in New York since, with Augustin Daly from 1869-1899.

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Cycads, Gingko and Conifers are one line of plant evolution. The other and separate fork are plants with true seeds. The two do not probably grow out of each other. The steps by which the first line ascends are not yet all known. Such as are, Professor John Merle Coulter and Charles J. Chamberlain, of Chicago University, have summarized in a most workmanlike book, a thorough

bibliography to each chapter, illustrations and a lucid exposition. The geographical distribution of Conifers is in particular the subject of an illuminating description, with its various evidence to show that in the Southern hemisphere we have but the fragments of old continents. The book clears up much.

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Who can tell why work like that of Mr. Alexander Blair Thaw moves us not? In his "Poems" there is all that goes to the full life of verse. The happy, if not the inevitable phrase, the flowing line, the full feeling, sense of beauty and the charm of the inner soul. Yet it reads silver, as the verse of the day does, and what that means those know who have gone down the fast falling scale of Roman verse, correct, studied, fine, and yet, it moves us not. Whitman's corduroy road and Mr. Kipling's clang, as mechanic as the exhaust and as wabbly as an eccentric, goes farther up the divine slope.

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Mr. William Vaughn Moody, too, has the various gifts which justify praise of Mr. Thaw's verse—lacks "the one gift, she lets us devote." Mr. Thaw has more beauty; Mr. Moody more fire, at least in recent "Atlantic" poems. His "Masque of Judgment" errs in subject and an academic method. Neither man quite believes in the day or its doings; but walk the field of verse as if the woes and work of men were for verse and not verse for them. Mr. Moody in a recent poem has hit the mark once and made it ring. These volumes of fit verse come and go, each well winged and tuneful and leave no mark in the upper air, and critics go about telling all the world what good verse is now writ. When it comes, it needs no sign in the critical heavens. Men hunger and thirst for it and are filled.

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Mr. Gustavus Myers, already known for a careful, methodical account of "Public Franchises in

New York City," has just published the first authoritative "History of Tammany Hall." His addition to its record is the patient investigation of the manuscript records of the early corruption of New York municipal government in the first two decades of the last century and his full marshalling of the long succession of criminal trials in which Tammany Hall has been involved from its organization. He is not the first, as he imagines, to point out that Tammany has always been essentially the same. His history has not a sufficiently comprehensive continuous grip on the social alteration which changes in Tammany Hall so closely mirror. But nothing comparable to this narrative of the plunder, decade by decade, of a great city has yet appeared. No publisher dared to print it. It is issued by private subscription. The best record available of the politics of New York city, it carries encouragement in every line. The golden age of American city government is not behind but before. To the actual material improvement in New York city administration, Mr. Myers does not give sufficient credit. Neither does he appreciate the extent to which the Tammany Hall organization has discharged neighborly duties neglected by the respectable. This book will supersede all previous accounts of Tammany Hall.

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The "revival" is coming to be understood as the skillful, sincere, systematic use of suggestion, association and emotion to influence permanent action in young men and women at the adolescent period or in those older at seasons, which circumstances render formative and decisive. Instead of being "artificial," the revival follows clear sociological and psychological laws, bringing to a focus influences unseen, in part spiritual and in part temperamental. "How to Promote and Conduct a Successful Revival" is a bulky book, not well made, written and compiled by Rev. Reuben Archer

Torrey, which describes revival method. Addresses, articles, outlines for addresses, suggestions as to expedients, appeals, advertising and much else are gathered here from many sources over the past forty years. Mr. Torrey is a disciple of the late D. L. Moody. He has written much on him and on Bible study. His book will be to many extravagant; but this is a large world with need for all.

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Trained nursing is at the parting of the ways. In the next decade or so it will become either profession or a service as it is swamped by wage-earners or saved by women with a vocation. Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb headed the school at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and since her marriage has represented an energetic propaganda to make this calling a profession. "Nursing Ethics" has a little of the irritating quality of the industrious apprentice and breathes the advisory atmosphere of the platform of the "Girls' Friendly" and "Guilds." Women will talk down to their sisters. But the book is full of enthusiasm and experience. It is minute. It touches the precise lack apparent in current training. All the risks and failings of the work are closely discussed but one, and this while perhaps wisely omitted is growing too serious in one or two hospitals of a great city to be long omitted. The standard throughout is both practical and high.

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Miss Estelle M. Hurl has added to the Riverside Art Series "Greek Sculpture," the book needed to start a boy or girl, anywhere from ten to fifteen, in admiration for the best in modeling. Our statuary is action. Theirs was repose. The best of it is here, with much well-said, some surplusage, — "art-talk" about art, which is chaff, but most sound.

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"Bird Portraits," by Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson, are accurate, but stiff. The full-page washed drawings look as if they were done too mechani-

cally. Mr. Ralph Hoffman has done a discursive text of no special pertinency. It is a made book, just suited for a "gift."

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The "Constitutional History of the United States," by Professor Francis Newton Thorpe, fills, with its record of the development of American civil institutions, three thick volumes most carefully compiled. Twenty laborious years have gone to this work, which has swept over the field with unflinching industry. It is a book to learn from. It has not charm of style and the philosophic manner, but there is accuracy, breadth, and a sound method. The work is "digest" rather than "commentary." Its subjects succeed in a methodical, logical order. They are not fused in one general scheme.

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Mr. J. W. Topham Vinall has opened his thin book on "Art and How to Study It," with a frontispiece reproducing one of his own paintings, "Excelsior," one of those English pictures which make the American feel that England is altogether out of the current artistic current. We were doing that sort of thing when Prang was young. This ignorance flaws all the book, but in spite of it, Mr. Vinall manages to summarize the English system for teaching elementary drawing, design and painting. The work here is not very well described, Massachusetts being the model. The French system is sketched. But the chief use of this slipshod book is its summary of English art teaching. This is not easily had, and those called to write and speak on art instruction will be apt to lay this small book aside for personal reference. The limitation of the book is its rank insularity.

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No American knows East London. The Tower, with possibly the docks, is his Eastern limit down the Thames. Beyond is a city bigger than all Philadelphia and like the dulllest dull

place in it, a heedless, helpless welter of small houses and shabby tenements spread over endless square miles, twice as thick with people as Philadelphia's thickest. In "East London" Sir Walter Besant tells its story. He has the touch of the novelist, the knowledge of the historian and the sympathy of the philanthropist. He writes with a skill which conceals his easy ability. He is vivid. He gives causes as well as effect. He sees the uplift. He is hopeful. All our cities in their dullest stretches tend to be like East London, dull, stupid nightmares of a helpless population. The end of Sir Walter's book tells how they can be saved. The first third describes the dead-level of ignorant, sordid life. Between this sketch of the constituents of the population, "Lize," the Hooligan and the rest, and the close on College Settlements and the like there is history. Such a book is not only a better description of this overgrown jungle of houses than any other man could write, but the final city problem is here hopefully described. Mr. Joseph Pennell has done the buildings, such as they are, and Mr. Phil May and Mr. Ravin

noted the people, the imbruted savages of civilization.

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Mr. Osman Edwards spent six months in Japan, with much preliminary study, and on one subject, the stage of Japan, he sheds some new light in "Japanese Plays and Playfellows." For the rest, it is a traveller's book, fresh, bright, the child of quick observation, but neither novel nor penetrating. The Japanese illustrations suffer in reduction and reproduction. What Japan needs now is a foreign Defoe. It has had enough poets and tourists.

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"The Likeness of the Night" is a social tragedy that has been acted—once. It is not a play for the stage. Mrs. William Kingdon Clifford deals with necessity, not action. The modern play is action and not necessity. One man and two women—the woman who is loved is not married and the woman who is married is not loved. She kills herself. The two left, end secret love by public marriage. They learn what she has done and their mutual life becomes impossible. This is tragedy; but it is not stage tragedy.

## BERENGERE OF NAVARRE

*An Excursion into History, suggested by Richard Yea-and-Nay*



Sometime after 1184, when the death of his brother had made Richard of Poitou heir to the throne of England, Sancho the Wise, King of Navarre, besought his presence at a Court of Love to be held in his capital, Pampeluna, now Pamplona, a fortified city of Spain, where all poets who desired to compete for prizes sang their chansons and tensons before the King, and Richard, a poet by nature, was, as acting sovereign of Aquitaine, prince and judge of all troubadours. After these contests there were jousts in which Richard and his dear friend

Prince of Navarre, afterward Sancho the Strong, covered themselves with glory, for both were gallant knights and there gave promise of the afterdays when the one was to win eternal renown against the Saracens, the other to do likewise against the Moors.

Richard received his reward for prowess in those jousts from the daughter of the King, the sister of his "sworn brother," and she, as became so young a maiden in the presence of so great a knight, was "a little flushed but very much the great small lady Madam Berengere Navarre." Mayhap those roses on her cheeks would have quickly given place to lilies, could

her eyes have looked into the future and seen that the splendid soldier before her was the man to whom she was to give the love and happiness of her life, the king who was to make her queen of a country she was never to see, and that the circumstances of their union were to be so misrepresented that the purest, most faithful heart of her time will be misunderstood for the ages.

Richard had been betrothed when seven years old to Alice, daughter of Louis VII. of France, who, by the way, had been his mother's first husband, and, as was the custom in feudal times, his fiancé had been given to his father's family to educate, and that father, the hero of the romance of "fair Rosamond," had betrayed his trust—betrayed the woman, who, according to the customs that obtained, was already half married to his son.

So far as can be ascertained it seems improbable that Richard ever saw Alice, from the time they were very young, until after he learned of his father's perfidy, for we know that when he was about seventeen he made war on Henry because he kept his bride-elect from him. After the dénouement there was but one thing for the betrayed man to do—to say to the world, as he said to Alice's brother Philip, then King of France,

"This was a great trespass, and against  
mine owu witte  
If I Alice take."

And in answer, as Piers of Langtoft says, Philip might cry in grief,

"My sister Alice is now forsaken,  
Since one of more riches, of Navarre,  
hast thou taken."

He might storm and threaten, but the Heart of the Lion brooks no dictation; besides, as I believe, that heart was already given elsewhere. Anyhow, as soon as he had become King he sent his mother, Eleanor of

Aquitaine, to Navarre to demand the Princess Berengere.

The French chroniclers of that day took up Philip's cry, "Since one of more riches, of Navarre, hast thou taken," and they went him one better—they insist that it was Richard's mother, who, feeling that she owed a debt of gratitude to Sancho for his intercession when she was imprisoned by her husband, Henry II., and who could not endure that her son should marry Alice—a not unnatural position for Eleanor to take, when we consider that this same Alice was the daughter of her divorced husband and the sweetheart of her dead one—brought Berengere to Messina to meet Richard, then on his way to the Crusades, and there turning her over to her Joanna, said, if we may believe Bernard of Tresorier, "Fair daughter, take this damsel for me to the King, your brother, and tell him I COMMAND him to espouse her speedily." Although Richard had always been devoted to his mother, he, at the age of thirty-four, was not, had never been, the man to be *commanded*, and I take it that that message was a little joke of Eleanor's to the over-ardent Richard. Again, if it was a match more beneficial to Richard than to Berengere, why should Eleanor set about consummating it to show her gratitude to Navarre? It was, in fact, none of the Dowager Queen's doing—she went to gratify her ever dearly loved Richard—went at his command, and when she had taken his future Queen to the rendezvous, hastened to Rome to the Pope, then back to govern England, all for this darling son.

The modern French historians seem to have taken their version of the story entirely from their biased old compatriots. Thus Michaud: "Eleanor, who had only ceased to be the Queen of the French to become their implacable enemy had for a long time endeavored to dissuade Richard from this marriage. \* \* \* In order to complete her work and create an eternal division between the

two Kings, she brought Berengere with her into Sicily."

It is hardly probable that even Eleanor of Aquitaine would have dared to try and force a wife on the obstinate Richard, and she showed she had little fear of the result when she left her charge before his arrival.

Of all the accounts of Richard's exploits, from time of his leaving home to the hour of his departure from Palestine, the only one known to me to have been written by an eye-witness is that of Geoffrey de Vinsauf—who says of that wedding at Cyprus, on the 12th of May, 1191: "The King was glorious on this happy occasion, and cheerful to all, and showed himself very joyous and affable." However, Richard on that date had recently won a notable victory over Isaac of Cyprus, and on the morrow was to give audience to that fallen so-called emperor—quite enough to put the heart of that lion at peace with the world; but Geoffrey says on: "A long time previous, while yet Count of Poitou, he had been charmed by the graces of the damsel and her high birth, and felt a passion for her." Judging from the fidelity of those parts of de Vinsauf's "Itinerary," which can be proven by comparison with other historians, I should be loath to accuse him of going out of his way to make this statement which, however pertinent, is not at all necessary to his narrative. I think rather it was put in in answer to the French scandals concerning Eleanor's part, and that other now long exploded vicious rumor touching Isaac's daughter, who, report said, was Berengere's successful rival before she was a month a bride.

Richard of Devizes, though he is quite minute in his account of some of the incidents of the Crusade, did not see anything worthy of remark about this wedding, except that "because Lent had already passed and the lawful time of contract was come, he caused Berengere, who his mother had brought to him in Lent, to be affianced to him

in the Island," evidently considering the delay in the ceremony to be caused by the fast and not the fact that the King had not finally renounced Princess Alice, as those who hold that the match was all of his mother's making would have us believe.

Sir Walter Scott seems to be the one generous writer, who, though openly crying his admiration for Richard, can admire the woman he and his successor so terribly wronged. Thus in "The Talisman," "Accounted one of the most beautiful women of the period. Her form slight, though exquisitely molded. She was graced with a complexion not common in her country, and features so extremely juvenile as to make her look several years younger than she really was, though in reality she was not above twenty-one." (This was in 1191. G. P. R. James says she was then nineteen. Miss Strickland seems to think she was about twenty-seven.) Even good-natured Sir Walter has his fling at her, however. "She was by nature perfectly good humored, and if her due share of admiration and homage (in her opinion a very large one) was duly resigned to her no one could possess better temper. She was confident in her husband's favor and loved him passionately, but she feared the loftiness and the roughness of his character."

The three women historians I have consulted have not a doubt but that Richard loved her and she reciprocated. Thus Miss Yonge, "His own chosen and long loved Lady Berengere, of Navarre, a gentle, delicate, fair-haired, retiring maiden to whom he had devoted his lion-heart in his days of poetry and song."

Miss Amanda Douglas: "Berengere, the beautiful daughter of the King of Navarre, with whom Richard had fallen in love sometime before. She had no great dowry, neither were there political advantages in the alliance, so love alone must have ruled him." And Miss Strickland, "No one can marvel that the love of the ardent Richard

should be strengthened when he met the beautiful, the cultivated, and virtuous Berengere in the familiar intercourse which sprang from his friendship with her gallant brother."

Now comes Mr. Maurice Hewlett, some eight centuries after the event, and alongside the very best conception of Richard that any man has ever given to the world, utterly misrepresents his wife and gives an entirely unconvincing reason for their union and separation. Here is his idea of the wife of the Lion Heart: "A little creature too much brocaded to move, cold as snow (and a child of Spain, my brother! pious as a virgin enclosed) with small regular features like a fairy queen's, she had a narrow mind and a small heart for meeting tribulation." She had nothing of the kind. The year 1196 was the year of the brief reconciliation with Richard, it was a time of great scarcity and famine, and the beneficent Queen exerted her restored influence over the heart of the King by persuading him to give all his superfluous money in bountiful alms to the poor." "A small heart in meeting tribulation" when she persuaded her brother to run the Count of Toulouse out of Guienne, which province he had invaded while Richard was in prison.

Further from Mr. Hewlett in "Richard Yea-and-Nay:" "Marry, cried he, yes I am all for marrying. I will marry one and twenty million milled edges, our Savior!" I grant you this sounds painfully like the man who said he would sell London if he could find a purchaser, but London was something he cared nothing about, and I cannot see why he wanted Berengere except for love. Surely Sancho with Santiago west of him, Castile south of him, Philip of France eager to extend his territory at any one's expense over toward the sun, (the situation is in Mr. Hewlett's own words) was not the man to be able to supply "one and twenty million milled edges" "for kings, with the

rest of the world, are to be judged by their necessities" and Sancho even in "Richard Yea-and-Nay" is a very hungry King.

Mr. Hewlett represents that Richard left Cyprus the evening of the wedding; certain it is that he gave audience to Isaac there the day *after* and spent a period longer than the usual honeymoon before sailing for Acre, at which town he had remained about two months, leaving there on the 21st of August, and, with the exception of the short time referred to above, he and Berengere never lived together again, for though some writers hold that she was with him at his death I think G. P. R. James has the evidence on his side when he says "Berengere was afar."

What happened in her brief three months of wisely intercourse with her husband—why he put her away—why she left him—or he left her the second time, no man may say. Sometime, however, I think the reason may be found in these words of Hewlett: "He was torn by two natures, sport of two fates; the hymned and the reviled, the loved and the loathed; spendthrift and a miser, King and a beggar, the bond and the free, god and man." "He was at once bold and sleek, eager and cold as ice—an odd combination, but not more odd than the blend of Norman dog and Angevin cat which had made him so."

You may be sure John—not having to—did not pay her her dower—and it is a pathetic letter wherein she asks him for settlement, signing herself "yours, by the Grace of God, formerly the *humble* Queen of England;" in her past pure life she saw no reason to subscribe herself, as did her mother-in-law, "by the *wrath* of God, Queen of England."

Some time subsequent to 1230 she died and was buried in her abbey of Espan—which monastery she had built, and its completion, and her retirement there, is the last to be known of her. She who was—


" **Lovely and constant and kind,  
 Holy and pure and humble of mind;  
 Blithe of cheer, and gentle of mood,  
 Courteous and generous and noble of blood—  
 Lovely as the sun's first ray  
 When it breaks the clouds of an April day;  
 Constant and true as the widow'd dove,  
 Kind as a minstrel that sings of love;  
 Pure as the fountain in rocky cave  
 Where never sunbeam kiss'd the wave;  
 Humble as maiden that loves in vain,  
 Holy as hermit's vesper strain;  
 Gentle as breeze that but whispers and dies,  
 Yet blithe as the light leaves that dance in  
 its sighs;  
 Courteous as monarch the day he is crowned,**

**Generous as spring dews that bless the glad  
 ground;  
 Noble her blood as the currets that met  
 In the veins of the noblest Plantagenet.  
 Such was her form, her mood, all in part,  
 Who matched with Richard the Lion-heart."**

The last two lines of Sir Walter's description are changed so as to be applicable.

The Queen's name in the various authorities is spelled indifferently Berengere, Berengare and Berengaria—I use the first entirely for the sake of uniformity.—*R. W. V.*

## HEREDITY KARMA, OR RECAPITULATION

"  The Master Knot of Human Fate " is one of those useful books which experience ingratitude in proportion to their popularity, for while it contains many germs of thought which we will elaborately develop for ourselves, the story which gives it a "beginning, a middle, and an end," is so ephemeral it will vanish from our memory long before the questions that it raises will cease to be a part of our intellectual organism.

In truth, while the only two characters seem to be quite earthly in their intelligence, they are simply inhuman in their indifference to their friends' fate, and you do not care a snap for them until you have completed the story, when you immediately desire to read it over, to determine by their method of searching just how they "found out God."

The economical questions of immediate interest for them they settle as easily as in their conversation they settle those of the world, but their talk is that of thinking and, to a certain extent, well read people, and is pregnant with original suggestion and reminiscences of other thinkers.

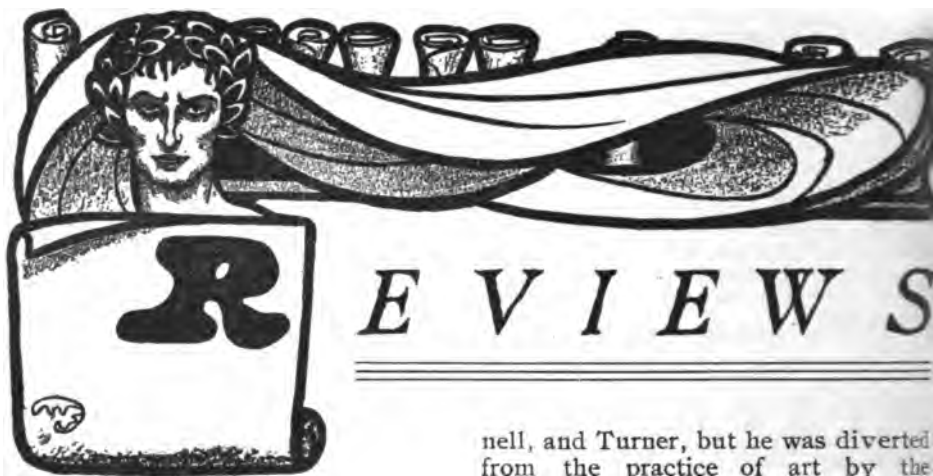
There is a sociological, and a very subservient, sexual question. She had

"seen what David never saw, the righteous forsaken and his seed begging." He had "led himself through the valley of the shadow of temptation and feared no evil, because of the Madonna vision in his soul," but found that "even the Madonnas preferred Lancelot and Tristram to Galahad." "She had never seen but one man whose mother she was willing to be," while he knew that "the child that would be born to them would not be his or hers, but theirs, plus everything in the past; verily heir of all the ages and the ages were full of pain and sorrow."

The woman in the case presents a very strange and thought-provoking hypothesis as her belief. She would consider herself blasphemous if she entertained the idea that God had made an immortal soul the result of human passion. Our coming into this existence is voluntary, and the ambition of man and woman should be so to live that noble souls would seek to be born of them.

I do not know whether Ellis Meredith is a man or a woman, as the woman is the best-drawn character of the two, but even if the author be a man, as he or she says, "the measure of a man is his ability to appreciate the highest type of woman."—*R. W. V.*





### THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOURNALIST.

"To give a human document of Puritan family life and the development of a mind from the archaic severity of New England Puritanism to a complete freedom of thought by a purely evolutionary process, without revolt or revulsion," was the object of Mr. William James Stillman in writing this book, and he says, "For what it is worth I have done it without much consideration of my own dignity, and, candidly, not as to my blunders and peccadilloes, which are of no importance to the story, but as to the earlier mental conditions which were a part of the process."

The chapters published in *The Atlantic Monthly* last year were those devoted to this end, with no more extraneous matter than was necessary to describe the environment of the life described, and it furnishes an illuminating commentary on the juvenile literature of the period immediately following.

His account of his art studies, both at home and abroad, was among the chapters published in *The Atlantic* and includes reminiscences of Cole, Durand, Church, S. C. Hall, Pyne, Wehneit, the illustrator; Griffiths, the dealer; Ruskin, Davidson, Lin-

nell, and Turner, but he was diverted from the practice of art by the charms of conspiracy, becoming an agent of Kossuth, and going to Germany with very little German, and with dangerous dispatches hidden in his boot heel. Thence he sought Paris, to wait for the impending rising in Milan, and with Voon, Delacroix, Gérôme, Théodore Rousseau, Delacroix, and Ingres, Millet and Jaque, and Troyon he passed a profitable time and returned to paint pictures admirable in their way, but not of the kind that win the great pecuniary prizes.

The Adirondack Club, with the three Lowells, Dr. Estes Howe, John Holmes, Emerson, Agassiz, Prof. Jeffries Wyman, Judge Hoar, Dr. Binney, and Horatio Woodman among its members, is the subject of two chapters, and another is devoted to Lowell, and then comes an account of a third visit to Europe, more profitable than either of the others, both in its effect upon the traveler's art and in its friendships, but the civil war sent its imperious summons, and the patriot conquered the artist and sent him home determined to enlist.

The second volume is almost entirely new, but its interest is National rather than personal, for, as Consul and as journalist, Mr. Stillman knows the affairs of Crete, Greece, Montenegro, Albania, the Levant, and Italy as few can know

hem, so that the story of his going and coming has no small historical value, but, massing the impressions gathered from scattered paragraphs and careless sentences, one sees that he is always the man who finds it his duty to befriend the oppressed, always the perfectly fearless man, utterly incapable of reckoning the consequences, personal or financial, of any act or of the espousal of any cause. Also one sees the critic entirely unafraid of expressing his opinion, always conscious that he exists only to express honest opinion; and has no right to concern himself about its reaction upon him and his prosperity. He says:

Nothing less than the courage and abilities of a Cromwell could reform government in Italy, and, in the opinion of some of the wisest and most patriotic Italians I know the task is hopeless and the decay inevitable.

On the other hand he writes:

The Roman Catholic Church will exist forever, because the necessity of seeing through forms and of obedience to authority will endure as long as humanity endures, for certain orders of mind and certain temperaments, but the political problem of the existence of the Vatican in a free and united Italy, progressive and maintaining her place among the European powers, is one the solution of which I shall await with great interest, not regarding the triumph of the Vatican as possible according to its hopes, but not sure that the internecine struggle may not end in the ruin of both contestants, since the Italians have not the courage or the patriotism to accept the only safe measure, formal and complete suppression of all civic privileges for the Pope and his Bishops—the relegation of religion to a place outside the organization of government.

Why the descendant of Seventh Day Baptists should, while owning himself a Unitarian, call himself a Puritan, is to be explained on the theory advanced in Mr. Arlo Bates's novel, "The Puritans," that the mental habit of the Puritan, fierce energy, incapacity for compromise, insistence upon the highest standard, control his descendants and their associates, no matter what may be their creed, and viewing his transmutations as he proceeds from his troubled boyhood to old age outwardly

serene, but intensely alive to all great issues, one sees that he has as good a right to the name as the Winthrop or Endicott of to-day. His life story opens vistas not seen in those of Dr. Hale, Col. Higginson, Lowell, and Parkman, and is perhaps even more valuable in estimating the average Yankee character and its possibilities under the happy influences of cosmopolitan experience. Two volumes. 374-743 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.



"I AM ROGER ALTON"

From "A Carolina Cavalier"



"THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY FROM WHOSE BOURN NO TRAVELER RETURNS"

From "Hamlet"

#### MASTERS OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

The plan of Professor Harper's book is well laid out. Opening with a general consideration of the place of French literature in the fabric of European culture, he proceeds to an examination of the golden age of French drama, follows this essay with two which exhibit the emergence of more modern ideas in the writings of Saint-Simon, Montesquieu and Vol-

taire, and concludes with three essays on Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve and Balzac. In his preface he disclaims all pretense to giving "a general outlook over the two centuries which lie between Corneille and Balzac." The ideas, though not markedly original, are arranged with good judgment and they are presented in an interesting manner, with the aid of a style that is clear and sufficiently animated. The author's taste is conservative, and he

is at his best when dealing with those matters on which all intelligent critics have been and are now in agreement.

Professor Harper is a wholly "safe" writer on the earlier phases of that stream of literary development which he has set himself to follow. But, while he shows some penetration in his treatment of Saint-Simon, for example, recognizing in him at once "the last defender of feudalism" and "a prophet of things new and the first man of the eighteenth century"—a suggestive if not an altogether conclusive view of the Duke's personal and literary significance—he leaves the impression, in the long run, of being at ease only on the beaten track. His dealings with the classics are helpful, inasmuch as they summarize in attractive and unadventurous terms the traits of these traditional figures.

He tells us that he re-read Hugo "with a view of determining whether or not he could be accepted as the unifying representative, the continuous interpreter, of French literature since the fall of Napoleon. And as a result I say that, for me, this one man's life and works formulate nearly all the phenomena of French literary history from the battle of Waterloo down to the present day. Except comedy and the realistic novel, he has excelled in every kind of literature which the French have cultivated during this century." The exception of the realistic novel is of profound importance, that being a far more characteristic product of the century than anything else, saving the vein of psychological criticism running through all departments of French literature, a vein, it may be observed, in which Hugo was also sadly deficient. What is more important to notice is that Professor Harper's conception of Hugo's life and works as formulating nearly all of the phenomena of French literary history from Waterloo down to the present day is, broadly considered, a pretty large order, one which we cannot approve.

But Professor Harper does something to atone for his excessive estimate of Hugo and his injustice to Balzac by treating Sainte-Beuve with abundant appreciation. Here, too, he makes one slight misstep. "There is nothing particularly inspiring in Sainte-Beuve's life" apart from his work as author. Quite true, and as "his literary criticism alone is his title to fame," it is surely superfluous to talk about anything else, or to warn the reader that "if we detach from our conception of him any notion of his being really important or admirable in other respects, our appreciation of his true value will gain rather than lose." The opinion of a reader of the "Causeries" likely to be affected one way or the other by Sainte-Beuve's political affiliations, for example, would have little if any value. But Professor Harper's anxiety on this point is more apparent than real. Once he addresses himself to a survey of the great critic's work he is quick to see its unique merit. While we might wish for a more genial exposition of his qualities, one which without losing sight of his sobriety and discrimination would emphasize a little more his feeling and humanity, we could ask no better introduction of Sainte-Beuve to the general reader than is contained in this essay. 316 pp. 12mo — *N. Y. Tribune*.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bound in three volumes, this work from the pen of Francis Newton Thorpe traces the origin, progress and development of constitutional government in America from the time of the stamp act in 1765 down to the present day. Already distinguished as an authority on American constitutional history, the author achieves another distinct literary triumph in the publication under review and makes another important contribution to American constitutional literature. With laborious zeal and exhaustless

research the author covers the whole field of discussion which the title of the work opens up, and, dwelling in greater or less detail upon such history-making events as have illustrated the principles of our constitutional system of government in its gradual process of evolution and expansion, he produces what every candid critic must acknowledge to be an achievement of high order. Mere history-writing which deals mainly with the enumeration of events in

chronological sequences requires no very great amount of analytical discernment, but to consider historical events in the relations which they sustain to government and to graduate each event with such exact precision that it will bear no more than its due proportion of emphasis, requires exceptional powers of philosophical insight; and such are the qualifications which the author has brought to the task in hand. Of course he is not infallible and political critics may



THE INTERVIEW WITH TIGER BILL

From "A Carolina Cavalier"

find much to assail in the work, but on the whole it seems to meet the demands which have called it forth and will no doubt be received with wide favor. Touching upon the status of affairs in the South directly after the war, when several constitutional amendments were necessitated to meet the existing condition of things, Mr. Thorpe ably discusses the era of reconstruction and incidentally says :

"Those who are inclined to criticise the South for its treatment of the black race at the close of the war quite fail to realize the magnitude of the problem which its white men were then suddenly called upon to solve. Whatever may now be thought of the opinions and actions of those men then, it must be remembered that revolutions, whether welcome or not, do not suddenly and wholly change the inherited beliefs of men. The reorganization of civil affairs in the South in 1865 was the work of a few men. That the people of impoverished States should, even under military pressure, determine to provide for the education of millions, recently their slaves, and to treat them as equals before the law, was evidence of an altruistic purpose never known in ancient times, and but seldom in modern. The President's suggestion of emancipation and education was strictly adhered to, but not without serious and well organized opposition. Could Louisiana be expected to deprive herself at one stroke of \$150,000,000 of property and tax what remained to educate that which was taken away? To do so seemed like compelling a man to improve and pay taxes on property of which he had just been robbed."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

#### A SACK OF SHAKINGS.

This book is a collection of sketches and stories, mostly of life in the merchant service, by Frank T. Bullen, originally published in the *Spectator*. Some of the sketches are almost idyllic—as, for instance, one of Dennis and

Jenny, which almost seems to carry the reader into the country, till he finds that the loving couple—two little pigs—were ruthlessly tubbed and scoured every morning. A story of alligators strikes a sadder note, though relieved by comic interludes. Mr. Bullen, by the way, considers the shark "a much-maligned monster, incapable of seven-tenths of the crimes attributed to him, innocent of another two-tenths, and in the small balance of iniquity left a criminal rather from accident than from design." The alligator is his pet horror, a beast "whose unappeasable ferocity and diabolical cunning make him so terrible a neighbor;" but "seamen as a rule have very little acquaintance" with him. Not the least curious of these sketches is the account of a flock of small birds, "of the littleness of a robin," that invaded the ship in the Gulf of Mexico and made themselves very much at home; but about a week later they were followed by some hawks, which "in some mysterious way had become aware that around our ship might be found some of their natural food." Eventually the ship ran on a coral reef and had to be abandoned, but the birds, little and big, remained to fulfill their destiny. Among many other pleasing sketches we would more especially call attention to "A Porpoise Myth," "Nat's Monkey" (which seems to have been a more objectionable shipmate than any other monkey ever was), and "Marathon of the Seals;" and, of a totally different character, "A Sea Change," "By Way of Amends," and "The Calling of Captain Ramirez." But all are excellent. 389 pp. 12mo.

—*London Athenæum*.

"Arline Valere," by Joseph Hallworth, is announced for early publication. It is a story of modern New York, and the author has illustrated his text with upwards of one hundred pen-and-ink sketches, reproducing the manuscript as it came from the author, text and sketches, line for line.



"SO I'M TO RIDE THIS TIN PONY, AM I?" SAID JIM

Copyright, 1901, by The Century Company

From "Her Mountain Lover"

### HER MOUNTAIN LOVER.

The heroine of this romance of to-day is a Chicago girl, and "Her Mountain Lover" is one of Nature's noblemen, who has been a cowboy, but is now a Colorado miner. On his way to England to sell an interest in the gold mine which he and her uncle own, Jim meets her for the first time, and falls an easy victim to her simple charms; but being sadly inexperienced in affairs of the heart, he does the

same thing in the case of a clever Irish novelist who throws herself at his head in London. How the tangled thread of his affections is straightened out in the long run, the reader will enjoy discovering for himself. Suffice it to say that the story is related vividly and directly, that the broad-shouldered, manly miner is a very real and charming character, that the story of his love-making abounds in picturesque incidents and effective con-

trasts, and that its atmosphere is fresh and invigorating throughout. One of the most striking incidents in the story is the setting up of a Western camp in English fields, the affair being put through in true cowboy style. 396 pp. 12mo.

### THE LOVE LETTERS OF THE KING.

This book of Richard Le Gallienne's is a story of modern London, and its hero, Pagan Wasteneys, is a young man of literary impulses, and a peculiar quality of mind, which it has been the author's aim to analyze and set forth.

We are told that as a matter of fact Pagan Wasteneys was exceedingly sad about himself, and the author says (without wishing to be hard upon him) it was quite time he was realizing that he was wasting a rare nature and exceptional gifts in idle pursuit of women. As a matter of fact, we are introduced to the hero in a hansom cab driving through St. James's Park one spring afternoon.

However, the woman of the hansom cab does not appear again in the story, and we are told how Pagan Wasteneys, having been down in the English country, had met a girl gathering mushrooms, had fallen in love with her, and she with him, at first sight. Both act in a very abnormal way, as if they were crazy instead of reasonable beings, and Pagan Wasteneys, instead of trying to make himself worthy of any woman's love, goes to London and wastes his time making bad poetry. He is constantly writing silly effusions in a handsome volume, which he keeps locked in his room, and which he has entitled "The Sad Heart of Pagan Wasteneys." He has a girl friend in London who loves him—but he ignores her and wastes all his time and thought on the shadowy girl in the country named Meriel. The story bares this man's character to the world, analyzes it, describes it, and shows to the reader all this man's most secret feelings, hopes and aspirations.

The hero's awakening to sanity comes at a gathering at his house of a lot of people who called themselves "Romantics." One of the members of this party reads a paper entitled, "A Possible Duty Toward the Beloved," the conclusion of which is:

"Love is an idealism, a thing of ideal joys and sorrows; but, in the expression of these ideal joys and sorrows, it employs material vessels which become holy and inviolable by that sacred use. Profanation of the vessel is profanation of the spirit. And, if love be allowed physical joy, it must also be meted physical punishment."

This seems to awaken in Wasteneys's mind the belief for the first time that it was possible for him to live without thinking of Meriel, and he determines to do it. He seeks forgetfulness in work, in religion, in other ways, and, failing to find it, purchases a revolver and determines on suicide; and then, by chance, he gets a single day in the open air, bathes in the sun, gets a vision of a good, healthy, pure-minded girl, that disperses the whole horrid nightmare that has beset him, and he finds himself sane, free and thoroughly conscious of the absurdity of his past; of his inane verses and pessimistic writings.

While, undoubtedly, there is much affectation and posing in this book, one is liable to lose a desire to criticise in admiration of the style and literary feeling of many passages in the book. There is some satire in the novel, too, and in one place Le Gallienne takes no pains to conceal the fact that he is satirizing Bernard Shaw, whom he describes as "an esoteric dramatist, who said he was greater than Shakespeare, and who found many to believe him."

At any rate, whatever one may decide as to the writer's motive or purpose in writing such a book, it must be conceded, we think, that this book shows the touch of a master literary craftsman. 281 pp. 12mo.

—*Indianapolis News.*



### THE MAKING OF CHRISTOPHER FERRINGHAM.

Miss Beulah Marie Dix has succeeded excellently well in this strong and simple novel of manners in the colony of Massachusetts Bay in the period when its formative Puritanism was most rigid, when the stocks and whipping post were part of the daily fear of law-breakers, when punishments and fines were frequent and severe and visits of the tithingman and constable might be counted on for the slightest offense. She has set her town of Meadowcreek within riding distance of Boston, north of Gov. Winthrop's farm at Pullen Point, and filled it with the breath of the sea.

The chief landowner, Nathan Calderwood, magistrate, uncle and guardian of Ferringham, goes quite as often to Boston in his shallop by sea as on his horse by land. The impression that the novel leaves after a first reading is one of exceeding pleasure in the descriptions of sailing, rowing or canoeing within the harbors of Massachusetts Bay, and there is a description of a great daring dash quite across its rolling waves to the Cape Cod shore. The scents of wild fern and wild roses, of pine trees and open, sunshiny hill meadows and all the herbs and shrubs and grasses that still make fragrance for New England are in the story, as well as the deep, far, unbroken forests of that earlier day when the life of the Indians pressed close and near upon the life of the colonists of the Bay.

Across this background of nature move the figures of the story with convincing individuality, and with Hogarthian lights and shadows upon their follies and their loves, their graces and their sins. The book is one to insist upon a second reading for itself; it does not belong to what might be called the Macaulay school of historical fiction, not having the dazzling qualities of a superficial fire. It is illuminated from within by light of life in the upward struggle of humanity. The method of a historian

like Green, who studies the meaning of the life of the people, is part of the foundation of fiction of this order. Clear, direct imagination, fine impersonal sympathy, which finds nothing human to be alien, are endowments of the author of "Christopher Ferringham." Add to these a developed power of showing psychical processes without recourse to scalpel effects, a very minute and careful study of the tools of life in the seventeenth century in New England, and admirable diction, and most of the virtues of this volume have been named.

Its faults are more negative than positive—a lack of the great force which would have made this a great novel of first rank in permanent literature, an occasional vagueness in the usually close-knit narrative. There is no need to name other novels which deal with the period, that bring in the West Indies—so closely connected with New England in those days—or that have a pirate fight and a rousing victory. It is evident that neither emulation nor competition was in this author's mind. She dealt with her materials as she must, quite independently, and the result is commended heartily to all who wish to enjoy a new light on the making of the Puritan Commonwealth that helped to mold our national life and liberty and conscience for righteousness. 453 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

—While interest in South Africa is still keen, a novel that gives an exceptionally vivid picture of the life there may make a special appeal. Though Basil Marnan's "Daughter of the Veldt" does not deal at all with the Boer war, certainly its most conspicuous feature is its "strenuousness." As Egdon Heath might almost be considered a character in Hardy's "Return of the Native," so in Basil Marnan's tale the Veldt is said to share the honors with its daughter, and to influence the lives of those who come to live upon it.

## PRO PATRIA.

The author of "The Little Huguenot" and "Kronstadt" has in the present book given his admirers a novel that most of them will enjoy far more than they did the "Garden of Swords." "Pro Patria" is an entertaining story. It gives pleasure and does not tax the brain. The plot is thin, the story plain and the characters easy to become familiar with.

The tale deals with conspiracy, adventure and love.

It is the story of a fiendish scheme devised by an Englishman to revenge himself on certain of his countrymen. This was nothing less than an attempt to induce the French Government to build a gigantic tunnel under the English Channel, send an army of 100,000 men to attack London unawares, and thus at the mercy of the



"I CAPTURED MY PRIZE AND TOOK HIM WITH ME"

From "Pro Patria"



"THE LIGHT OF A SMALL LAMP SHOWED ME THE FIGURE OF JEFFERY"

From "Pro Patria"

enemy, and eventually to bring the whole country into subjection. Through the heroic efforts of a loyal English officer, however, the traitor's scheme was frustrated and the traitor met his just deserts.

The devotion to country shown by the French as typified by Colonel Lepeletur and the heroine, his daughter Agnes, and by the English in the person of Captain Arthur Hilliard, the hero, and Harry Fordham, his friend, gives the book its title. 292 pp. 12mo.

## CHINA.

The importance of China in the political and economic history of the world during the twentieth century has given rise to a long series of books, all of them useful, and all of them interesting, the latest addition to which, a new edition of Gen. Wilson's "China," which has acquired an official position through its adoption by the United States Government as the official handbook for the use of officers, is certainly not the least.

It was in 1885 that Gen. Wilson first turned his attention to China. He arrived at Shanghai in October, 1885, proceeded to Tien-Tsin, and, at the suggestion of Li Hung Chang, visited Taku, Kaiping, Pekin, the Great Wall, the Yellow River and the Great Canal. He traveled through the provinces of Chi-li, Honan and Shan-tung, journeyed up the Yang-tse-Kiang, and met, wherever he went, men of weight (if not always light) and leading; so that his book presents Chinese life as he had seen it for himself, together with his own opinions and deductions as tested by the experience of old foreign residents, and the attitude of important native officials.

Gen. Wilson begins by pointing out, what is too often overlooked, that the isolation of China, which fostered her own peculiar unprogressive civilization, was as much forced upon her by natural conditions as created by her own desire. A boundless contiguity of desert space divided her from European civilization to the west; and only steam made her freely accessible from the sea. China remained stationary in her institutions and social system; and even to this day the alien conquerors who have been pressing onward—the English and French from the south and southwest, the Russians from the north and northwest, have failed to make an appreciable impression upon the people. Under the vigorous but unscrupulous sway of the Dowager Empress, Gen. Wilson holds, the throne was strengthened, peace established throughout the country, and the sway of the central power extended to the remotest tribes and dependencies.

All statements regarding the population of the empire are mere guesswork, based upon partial enumerations for purposes of taxation. No scientific census of the huge country has ever been taken, but Gen. Wilson shares the belief of most recent travelers that the older estimates are greatly exaggerated.

It is rather curious to note Gen. Wilson's estimate of Russia's position in the Far East. The man of war on land has but little faith in sea power, whose advocate is Capt. Mahan, and he does not hesitate to say so. Russia, according to him, by the construction of the trans-Siberian railroad and the acquisition of Manchuria, by tenancy at least, has secured an inexpugnable line of military communication with China in the far East, together with a base of operations in Manchuria, that not only make her independent of Great Britain and her sea power, or of any other national combination which might be formed against her, but enable her to concentrate her troops and munitions entirely at leisure, to make her own opportunity and choose her own time for such further operations as she may decide upon. England's strength in China, according to this military expert, would depend, not upon her sea power, however great, but upon whatever Indian army she could put into the field. Japan, he holds, maintains an attitude of expectancy: she will follow the lead, however unwillingly, of Russia, Germany and France, rather than join Great Britain in opposing them at the risk of a general war. Here, then, is the position of Russia stated by this well known American general:

"Although Russia is one of the poorest countries in the world, when the per capita value of her productions is considered, she is absolutely independent of all the powers of the earth in dealing with China. Neither sea power nor land power can disturb her directly. The nations of western Europe might combine to attack and cripple her in her European possessions, but they could not assail her anywhere in Siberia or along the northern borders of China, nor for a day interrupt her communications with the Far East. All the navies of the world united could not disturb the concentration or the supply of her troops along the northern borders of China or in Manchuria. She would have only the deserts and barren steppes to cross, but even that she could do by throwing out branch lines from her great railway as circumstances might appear to require. She may, therefore, take as much or as little of China as she wants, and choose her own time for doing it. So far as the

other powers are concerned, they may hold on to what they have already acquired, but they have only the moderation and the poverty of Russia to depend upon for the present to restrain or moderate her desire for the further extension of her dominion in the Far East." 439 pp. Indexed. 12mo.  
—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

### THE SILVER SKULL.

Historical accuracy is added to romance relating skill in S. R. Crockett's latest novel, and to all lovers of tales of adventure, and particularly to those who appreciate the "color"

which marks life in Southern Italy, we commend this volume. Tales there have been in abundance concerning the brigands (and those worse than brigands), who once infested the "Heel of the Boot," but it has remained for the author to give us the true story of the famous *Fratres Vardarelli* and of *Ciro*, the Priest with Red Eyes, the Man of Seventeen Murders, and of the final downfall of this last-named desperado and his vile crew through the efforts of General Richard Church, that noted fighter,



" HE HAD RISEN, AND NOW STOOD WITH HIS BACK TO THE ROCK "

From "The Silver Skull"



"I TRIED TO CRAWL, BUT AFTER A LITTLE WAY THE PAIN OF MY WOUND MASTERED ME"

From "The Silver Skull"

whose very glance seemed more potent for good than the guns and swords of his soldiers. As Mr. Crockett explains in his prefatory note, this tale of *Ciro the Priest* is still the popular epic in Southern Italy (though a half-century or more has passed since his death), while the famous *Vardarelli*, the Robin Hoods of the South, are yet remembered and

loved by the picturesque people who inhabit this land. Material in abundance might be had by visiting the Apulian region, but its trustworthiness historically would not be great, while the actual facts are as picturesque and as thrillingly interesting as any of the handed-down traditions, if not, indeed, more so. But the author had the good fortune to be given the

journals kept by General Church himself, and to have the active assistance of that officer's niece, Mrs. E. M. Church, herself an author and a student of this region.

The story is told by the Sister of the Vardarelli (in reality of almost royal blood) who is rescued by the Vardarelli after all her kin have fallen victims to the murderous hate of Ciro and his band. The Vardarelli are supreme in the mountain regions, but the Silver Skull tyrannizes the lowland towns. Ciro, the priest-leader of the Silver Skull, fears only the Vardarelli, and, failing to enlist the aid of Gaetano Vardarelli, the noble-hearted leader of the mountaineers, determines to kill him. With this object he lures Gaetano to his stronghold and the foul murder he seeks to commit is only prevented by defection in his own camp.

The Red Terror of the Silver Skull defied all efforts to down it until General Church came into the command of the Government forces. Even then it flourished, for a time, in the secret way it was wont to do; men who were suspected of sympathy with law and order, or who failed to pay tribute to the Silver Skull were mysteriously put out of the way, and the murderous clan became bold to the point almost of open defiance. But the cool-headed General was but biding his time, laying his plans and guarding the scene of the band's activity with a cordon of steel which was slowly but surely contracted. Then, as a thunder-clap comes from a clear sky, the blow fell. Not only was the Council of Twelve taken while at its plotting, but all the records and proofs of the inconceivable villainy practiced by its members and others of the society were captured. But one slip marred the stroke, Ciro was absent. But his escape was impossible, and his capture, too, followed quickly. The ignominious death meted out to each villain effectually stamped out the accursed crew, and not a shred nor a

vestige remained of the Terror which many another official had tried so long and so valiantly to overcome.

We would gladly quote passages from this tale were it not that to do so would mar the pleasure of the reader by forestalling the naturally evolved climaxes. But we may add, in conclusion, a word of praise for the excellent style in which the author has written the story, and also one of appreciation for the accurate way in which he has given the essential facts, while we would repeat that because the tale is true (in large measure at least) its interest is none the less, 315 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

#### BETSY ROSS.

Mr. Hotchkiss deals with much more than the American flag in this novel, wherein he introduces us to the maker of that flag, receiving her commission to set to work upon it and playing in her way the part of a devoted patriot. A "Prelude" to the novel exhibits the marooning of a band of pirates by five of their comrades, and in the first chapter a survivor of the terrible experience enters Philadelphia to cause all manner of woe. There is a duel, there is a murder, there are misunderstandings galore, and somehow Betsy Ross, who is portrayed as the daughter of a reformed rascal, of course innocent of her father's past, finds her fate linked to all these sinister happenings. The plot is deftly put together. The flag episode counts, but it is not brought too pervasively into the book. The fiendish pirate who is such a source of misery occupies the stage more than once, and while General Washington is naturally among the characters he is not allowed to take up too much of the reader's attention. Betsy's love affair successfully disputes for our interest with her making of the flag, and her history, as Mr. Hotchkiss cleverly tells it, is packed with varied and exciting interest. 367 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## THE COLUMN.

Mr. Charles Marriott, the author of this novel, may be a novelist of experience, but he has omitted any former titles from his present title page; and though he writes with an assured and capable hand, there is yet a freshness in his touch which may indicate that he has not had time to weary of the muse. The schools have poured into his brain the contents of their cornucopia, without, apparently, in any degree impairing his mental digestion; he has assimilated what he received, and utilized it as building material for further purposes.

I might surmise that he got his first literary inspiration from George Meredith, an arduous master, with but few pupils; but, after all, Mr. Marriott has individuality of his own, and shows nothing of his inspirer beyond an atmosphere and an attitude. He is a little given to cryptic phrases, and to a wit which needs re-reading to get the full flavor of it. He not only does not show us the processes of his thinking, but he sometimes gives us an essence of it so sublimated as to be practically problematic; we may catch his drift, or we may not, just as it happens.

In his portrayal of human beings he is rapid and suggestive, and often hits upon a very happy turn of description; but he is not quite so vivid and firm as is the author of "The Egoist." On the other hand, he often escapes the latter's affectations. In treating his plot he is subterranean; the structure peeps out reluctantly through the overgrowing foliage of his special picturing and comment, as if he were a little shy of admitting that he will countenance so mechanical a device as a plot at all. The deeper his delvings into the human heart the more subtle and elusive is his touch, so that the main revelations are lost in such a guise

that the reader feels that a good deal of the work of elucidating them is left to himself.

The book is conspicuously humorous. With the exception of Daphne, the characters are not exceptional; it is the point of view from which the author sees them that gives them their quality. They are serious to themselves, but the light cast upon them renders their aspect more or less comedian-like. This of itself sharpens their contours to our regard, just as a sunset seen upside down takes on unexpected colors; but in addition to this the painter communicates somewhat of his insight to us, so that we actually penetrate a little further into the millstones than usual.

Hastings, the Hellenist, the philosopher, the man who for twenty years passed out of sight and knowledge of England, and then returned to the life of a country gentleman with his half-grown daughter; the vicar, Herbert Waring, and his brother, Basil, who is the husband in the case, and a misfit; the pragmatic, theoretic, positive Caspar Gillies, the young physician; the busy beetle, Bargister, earnest, absurd, extravagant; his wife, with her blind reaching towards culture; Gertrude, the sinister heroine, and Cathcart, the great, seldom comprehended sculptor, "an example of the artist drawing his strength from the wreck of the man," he who is the real hero of the tale, though he and Daphne never meet in the flesh and are known to each other but through the medium of a drawing or a word—all these and others take their places in our memory with the security, of real creatures, and with something added to make them belong to a world of their own. All have their distinction as well as their individuality, and the play between them is at once natural and strange. 463 pp. 12mo.—*Julian Hawthorne in Philadelphia North American.*



## THE WAYS OF THE SERVICE.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known war correspondent, found leisure, while in the Philippines, to gather the material for a series of stories illustrative of American army life, which are now published in a volume called "The Ways of the Service," with illustrations by Mr. Howard Chandler Christy. The war correspondent deals officially mostly with arms and the man; the war correspondent turned novelist treats of arms and men and women, for there can be no fiction without woman—except in very few instances—and the American woman is nearer her men in battle than are any of her sisters in other countries.

Mr. Palmer has done well with his material, his romance being, on the whole, fresh and original, while his warfare and his pictures of the men's side of the service are clear and un-

commonly informing. The "ways of the service," he informs us incidentally, "are only the natural evolution toward a minimum of fiction and a maximum of comfort for human beings of varying ranks and dispositions who are rubbed together morning, noon and night in a close community." There is here, of course, the unavoidable private whose bearing and manners betray his origin, and who becomes the fairy prince in a tale that ends well; but, then, he is fact as well as fiction. There is an amazingly clever young girl who threatens to do that awful thing—"marrying out of the army"—but uses the threat merely for strategical purposes; there is, also, the amateur nurse, the daughter of a Senator, but she, too, makes romance rather than trouble for the medical branch of the service; and we have an American Mrs. O'Dowd, and, finally, Mrs. Gerlison, a woman worth know-



"I'M GOING TO QUARTERS AND GIVE MYSELF UP, NOW"

From "The Ways of the Service"

ing—a noble woman—who flits through most of these tales, while having also a story of her own. The navy, too, is not forgotten, in the episode of Ballard and the beautiful native woman in Mindanao. The men are representative of the army—from Gen. MacArthur down to the last private—grizzled officers, ambitious youngsters, sergeants and soldiers, with that unquestioning faith in their superiors which makes the regular army the admirable organization it is. There is good fighting in these pages, and a sufficient quantity of adventure, while over it all thrones the American woman—the woman who, too, forms part of “the service.” 340 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### UP FROM SLAVERY.

Mr. Booker T. Washington was a small boy on a Virginian plantation, the son of a slave and himself a slave, when the Civil War broke out. His memories of that time are nevertheless clear. He describes the surroundings in which he and his family lived, and can vividly recall the subdued excitement of the slaves when talk of their emancipation was in the air, when the “grapevine telegraph” carried news of the war from one plantation to another with mysterious swiftness, and when, at last, the Emancipation Proclamation was read from the veranda of the “big house,” as the dwellers in the negro quarters called the home of their owner. He makes us see the members of his master’s family, crowding about to witness the episode and observe the attitude of the negroes toward the new condition of affairs. In the faces of the white folks he saw a feeling of deep interest, perhaps sadness, but, he adds, no bitterness. “As I now recall the impression they made upon me,” he continues, “they did not at the moment seem to be sad because of the loss of property, but rather because of parting with those whom they had reared, and who were in many ways very close to them.”

The relations between master and man had been not only close, but sympathetic. Mr. Washington speaks of the sorrow among his fellow slaves when “Mars’ Billy,” one of their young masters, was killed fighting to keep their freedom from them; he tells of their anxiety to nurse the sons of the house who were brought home wounded, and altogether paints a picture of genuine devotion on the part of the slaves toward those who possessed them. But Mr. Washington can recollect also being awakened one morning before daylight by his mother, kneeling over her children and praying that she and they might be free.

There is nothing more interesting in Mr. Washington’s book than his account of the struggle made by the slaves to cope with their new responsibilities. The conditions in which they had lived were far from resembling those usually presented by the novelists. There were no cozy cabins, from which floated appetizing odors of delicious meals prepared by resplendent “mammies.” There were cheerless, squalid huts; there was little food, and that of the plainest, and hard work early and late was everybody’s portion. Education was hard to get at. Mr. Washington taught himself the alphabet, and little by little obtained some slight schooling. When he heard of Hampton his soul was on fire to proceed thither and fit himself for a career of some sort, he hardly knew what, by obtaining a genuine education. It took time, and heartbreaking work, to win his desire. He was five hundred miles away from his goal when he started for it, and much of the way he traversed on foot, often hungry and sleeping sometimes in the streets. Arrived at Hampton he endured further privations, but also he met General Armstrong, and under the auspices of that devoted soul, for whose noble character he cherishes the profoundest love, he developed rapidly the natural resources which have made him the effective champion of his race.

He writes with delightful candor. Not book learning alone, he lets us know, has enabled him to carry on his splendid work at Tuskegee. From the start he has been a believer in the supreme importance of life itself as the great teacher, and in striving to uplift the negro he takes pains to bring home to him not only the value of study, but the virtue of baths, of tidiness in all things, of unceasing industry in every direction. Health, moral and physical, he preaches with no less fervor than he uses when advocating the ordinary forms of education. When he first went to Hampton he witnessed the keenest enthusiasm among the students for everything that their wise teachers wished them to do, and ever since he has watched his people steadily and hungrily working toward better things. Of his own share in fostering the progressive elements among the negroes he writes with perfect modesty, and, in fact, all through his autobiography he seems to care more about his work and his fellows than about himself. But a patient, brave and very winning personality is clearly reflected in these pages. 330 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

#### MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

For several years past Professor Müller, in the intervals of more important work, was occupied in jotting down reminiscences of his early life. In 1898 and 1899 he issued the two volumes of "Auld Lang Syne," which contained reminiscences of his friends, but very little about his own life and achievements. Prof. Müller's son, W. G. Max Müller, contributes an interesting preface to the "Autobiography," which he prepared for publication, in which he states that even during the last two years of his father's life, after the first attack of illness, which later resulted in his death, his attention was largely taken up with serious work; so that it was only during the few weeks, after it had been

recognized by all that the end was near, that the autobiography was seriously taken up, the last work upon it being done a few days before his death.

From his earliest student days his leanings were philosophical and religious rather than classical: the study of Herbart's philosophy encouraged him in the work in which he was engaged as a mere student, the science of language and etymology; and his desire to know something special, that no other philosopher would know, led him to explore the virgin fields of Oriental literature and religions.

The opening chapter takes up principally Max Müller's reasons for continuing his biographical records in a more personal manner, many of his friends insisting that they wanted to know "the springs, the aspirations, the struggles, the failures, and achievements" of his life, saying if he was afraid of anything it was that future biographers would be too kind and lenient.

"It is true it would not be easy for those who have hereafter to report on our labors to discover the red thread that runs through all of them from our first stammerings to our latest murmurings. It might be said that in my own case the thread that connects all my labors is very visible, namely, the thread that connects the origin of thought and languages with the origin of mythology and religion. Everything I have done was, no doubt, subordinate to these four great problems, but to lay bare the connecting links between what I have written and what I wanted to write and never found time to write, is by no means easy, not even for the author himself. Besides, what author has ever said the last word he wanted to say, and who has not had to close his eyes before he could write *finis* to his work?"

Max Müller was born in Dessau, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, in Central Germany, the rulers of which were men far in advance of their times, who had practically created

Dessau, giving it not only all the public buildings, theaters, libraries, schools, and barracks, but also building private residences for the higher officials. The father, Wilhelm Müller, was Librarian of the Ducal Library, and one of the popular poets of Germany, to whom a national monument was erected in 1891, nearly a hundred years after his birth. Prof. Müller says that while he would not call his father one of the great poets of Germany, Heine placed his lyrics next to Goethe's. Schubert set many of Müller's poems to music, notably his "Schöne Müllerin" and his "Winterreise;" the latter's poems becoming so popular that they are even now sung in the streets by people to whom their author's name is unknown. The mother's relatives were all high in the public service, Prof. Müller's grandfather being the Duke's chief Minister. Young Müller's childhood was very sad, his mother being left a widow at twenty-eight, with two small children.

The Müller house had been a center for all the cultivated and artistic society of Dessau, but after his early death Wilhelm Müller was found to have made but little provision for his family, his life insurance, obligatory upon all civil servants, and a pension from the Duke, giving Mrs. Müller so small an income that only in a small town like Dessau, where provisions and education were equally cheap, could they have managed to exist. Prof. Müller's descriptions of these old Dessau days are most interesting.

His early school days were passed at the famous Nicolai Schule at Leipzig, doing there very creditable work and winning many prizes. He also sang frequently in choruses, Leipzig being at this time the musical center of Germany; Felix Mendelssohn was there and the Gewandhaus concerts very fine.

Baron Bunsen was Max Müller's social sponsor in England, and some of the early social recollections are of

much interest. It is well known to us how Baron Bunsen succeeded in gaining the aid of the East India Company for the translator of the Rig-Veda; and the story of his early life at Oxford and his many friendships is equally charming. The autobiography breaks off abruptly early in Prof. Müller's career, but will be found full of interest throughout—far exceeding in the latter quality the two volumes of "Auld Lang Syne," while the last chapter, "A Confession," is too fine to spoil by extracts. Of it, his son says, it will go far to explain the attitude Prof. Müller took through life, and his aloofness from academic contention. 327 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*

#### A LIFE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This new edition of Ida M. Tarbell's book has an additional aid to a renewed popularity. To her impartial and interesting life of the man she has joined a sketch of Josephine. In view of the recent light thrown upon the character and career of the fascinating creole, the addition is more than justified. Miss Tarbell finds in Josephine, neither the martyr nor saint her son painted her, nor the frivolous, immoral woman painted by her detractors. Miss Tarbell does not hide Josephine's faults, nor does she dodge the evidence furnished by trustworthy writers. As a frank and impartial student, the author recognizes the lax ideals that prevailed in the circle in which the young, handsome widow found herself, and without undue dwelling upon idle scandal and the aspersions of envy, gives a fair, just estimate of faults and follies. To Josephine's virtues and qualities Miss Tarbell is equally just. The sketch is sympathetic, although quite frank. The illustrations which distinguished the former edition are duplicated in the present edition. 485 pp. Indexed. Quarto.—*Brooklyn Times*.



"AND I WILL NEVER FORGET THAT GOD HIMSELF WAS SENDING YOU"

From "Souls of Passage"

### SOULS OF PASSAGE.

Questions that concern themselves with the destiny of the human soul have ever been of peculiar interest to Mrs. Barr, and in this story she turns avowedly to her favorite problem. The theory of reincarnation, of the soul as a temporary, fitting visitor to the earth, that may or may not return, is made a motive power of this book,

though it is by no means over-balanced with mere speculation. She says of her characters, as they were silently watching the great calm ocean from beneath the majestic headlands of the Ross on the coast of Scotland: "They were all in that mood when the overbelief, which we call supernatural, becomes a fundamental truth; and an inward voice from the reality

of unseen things speaks and is heard." It is a favorite mood with Mrs. Barr. In the lives of Alan Mackenzie, Flora Dumbrack, Sharo McDuff and Euphemia Macrae are given us souls of passage of whom one feels the author would have us know the answer to her own question: "Had they kept the white bird in their breasts unsullied as they passed through the city and the wilderness?" Their loves, their struggles for enlightenment and their weaknesses are related with that intimacy of the daily, hourly companionship with her characters which is one of the chief charms of Mrs. Barr's manner of telling a story. However strong may be the theoretic, moral element of the book, its interest is to many perhaps more to be found in the picture it gives of the ways of feeling, the manners, prejudices and surroundings of people of the middle class in Glasgow and adjoining portions of Scotland some fifty years ago. 327 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia North American*.

been influenced by the writings of Brunetière, Le Breton, and Texte, and Dr. Erich Schmidt, but she frequently shows that she is quite capable of forming an independent judgment for herself. "Richardson was popular," she writes, "because he gave voice to sentiments that were already latent in society; it was because he anticipated the younger generation by giving expression to those feelings that he was so much idolized by it. Almost all the characteristics of the romantic school—its disregard of conventional literary form, its exaltation of emotion, its idealization of women, its preoccupation with the theme of education, its recognition of the moral value of the individual, are found in Richardson's novels." The general student of English literature will find this volume very interesting, and it may especially be commended to those whose knowledge of Richardson and his work is but slight. 308 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

### SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

This is an attempt to gather the essential facts of Richardson's life within the compass of a moderate volume. The chief authority on which the author relies is Mrs. Barbauld's memoir, "largely supplemented by information obtained from Richardson's unpublished correspondence in the Foster Library at the South Kensington Museum, from the registers of Charterhouse Chapel and St. Bride's, Fleet Street, and from other contemporary sources." Not the least interesting portions of the work are the critical chapters, especially those on the "Development of the Novel," "The Art of Richardson," and "Richardson's Influence." In these sections the authoress enters into the subject with a detail that testifies very eloquently to the close study she has made of the novelist's works. Her opinions may to a large extent have

=The "tragedy of the Dreyfus case," is an expression which was often used during the memorable events of the years 1894-1899. It is doubtful, however, whether the real tragedy was ever fully appreciated. It is revealed at last in the autobiography which Alfred Dreyfus has just published, under the title, "Five Years of My Life." Dreyfus begins the story of his "sad and tragic life" with a beautiful reference to his domestic life, showing that he was a lover of home. He tells how, on Monday morning, October 15, 1894, he left his home in the best of spirits, and did not return to the bosom of his family until September, 1899. The "real tragedy" is unfolded in the simple story of the trial, condemnation, martyrdom and release which Alfred Dreyfus has just given to the world.



TO SAVE HIMSELF HE YIELDED

From "Dog-Watches at Sea"

### DOG-WATCHES AT SEA.

Mr. Stanton H. King tells in a straightforward manner of real experiences during twelve years of life on the sea, at first on merchant vessels and later in the United States Navy. He pictures the actual life of the sailor, at sea and ashore, ship management, the occasional severity of officers

and the relations between the men. The book contains, also, anecdotes, fo'c's'le yarns and brief descriptions of ports in many lands. It shows the sailor at his work, and at his play, which is often quite as rough as his work. The author is now superintendent of the Sailors' Haven, Charleston, Mass. 299 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

## THE LOVE LETTERS OF VICTOR HUGO

Mrs. Latimer has the true faculty of the translator. To scholarly knowledge she adds the perception and wit to make her English versions absolutely translucent vehicles to convey the essence of her author—all this in prose. It is a pity that she attempted, in her introduction, to give a poetic interpretation of Victor Hugo's own description of these letters in the "Feuilles d'Automne" beginning:

O mes lettres d'amour, de vertu, de jeunesse,  
C'est donc vous! Je m'enivre encore a  
votre ivresse,  
Je vous lis a genoux.

It is really too bad to be told that in English this means:

Letters of early manhood, virtue, love,  
Can these be you? Once more let my heart  
move  
Responsive as I kneel to read you o'er.

Neither the spirit nor the form of Victor Hugo's exquisite passion of reminiscent joy, while reading in mature life these records of his pure, poetic youth, when soul and sense were consecrated to a great love—neither is even faintly reflected in these English lines in the introduction. But after getting past these, either critically, or by the readier method known as skipping altogether, there is no need to see the French originals to be sure of the clearness and truth of Mrs. Latimer's translation.

☞ The personalities of Victor Hugo and Adele Foucher, to whom the letters were addressed during the period of two and a half years between their mutual confessions and their marriage, become somewhat less important as one reads than the extraordinary fullness of the revelation of ardor and purity in a passionate young soul, capable because he was a poet, and a French poet, of a complete self-revelation. When the personalities revealed are considered, it is easy to

see and to say that certain limitations of the feminine soul that Hugo deified and idolized, really to his own salvation as man and poet, were necessary spurs to the development of his creative genius. Thus by the subtle law of contraries he gained an impetus, a free use of his imagination, that we must regard as adding tremendously to the power of his native endowment. It is true that there were times in the after life of the married pair when these limitations were a source of galling torture to the poet, both personally and in his art. But those things were small beside the blissful conviction of his youth that his Adele really understood what poetry is, and that it only needed his explanations to unfold to her how profoundly she understood its heights and depths and inspirations.

If she had understood, as he supposed she did, his love would have had nothing to work upon to draw her closer to his art, which she thus served in spite of herself, in spite of Hugo, too. He found in his devotion to her, power to work and to will, to grasp the happiness he wanted, and to get on in the way of life that he desired. The story as told in his letters is fortunately all on his side. It is not deplorable, to our mind, that the replies of Adele are not preserved.

Hugo's own letters, written for her eyes alone, are saved, in this matter of publication to the world, by their style from outraging the sentiment which is always more or less offended in most people by the publication of any love-letters at all, even those of fame's dearest sons and daughters. There could scarcely have been much quality in the letters of Adele, however sweet and sincere; so it is a good thing that a world of readers that had doubts about letters of the elevation of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's is spared a discussion of letters of the wife of Victor Hugo. 247 pp. 12mo.  
—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*



## MARTIN BROOK.

Morgan Bates' book is a fairly successful attempt to apply the modern realistic method to the past, for, after all, a story of American life from the early twenties to the end of the Civil war cannot be said to deal with a "modern" subject, as modern subjects are understood nowadays in fiction; but the author uses the word in his sub-title. The growth of the anti-slavery sentiment in the North, which is supposed to be the *leitmotiv* of this story, is in reality but incidental to its realism, which, while not particularly informing, is exceedingly long drawn out, with skill, no doubt, but with disregard of artistic effect. There is a runaway negro here, to be sure, we have a fleeting glimpse of the Underground railroad, there are some discussions of the legal and ethical aspects of slavery in the light of that early day, but more than half of the story is told before abolition becomes the moving factor in the life of Martin Brook. The title of the book is well chosen; this is the story of Martin Brook, of his rise to fortune, his stand for the right, and his triumph in the abolition proclamation, but it is his personal history, rather than the history of the events which he witnessed, and in which he took a humble part, even rather than the life of the early century in a village of northern New York. The book runs along on a realistic level, never rising to the dramatic, except, perhaps, in the chapters devoted to the persecutions to which abolitionists were exposed; but even here the measured tread of narrative remains unchanged. 365 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## HIS SONG.

When we two went Maying  
In golden sunshine,  
I felt that I loved you  
And dreamed you were mine.

Your eyes were so tender,  
Your glances so kind,  
I dreamed that you loved me,  
But found I was blind.

Since then I have wandered  
Over mountain and lea,  
But all of my journeys  
Thou sharest with me.

The frosts of the Winter,  
The sunshine of Spring,  
The glories of Autumn,  
Have all taken wing.

But still in my dreamings  
My heart clings to thine,  
And I clasp thee, and kiss thee  
In visions divine.

## HER ANSWER.

You said you loved me; but a man may  
change  
Much like a woman, tho' the world deems  
wise

To hide this failing from her trusting eyes—  
You said you loved me. Do I find it strange  
That you should find another as time flies—  
And does my 'magination sadly range,  
Because you have forgot *our* Paradise?  
Ah, no! I am too womanly to weep.  
No woman's crown of sorrow shall I wear,  
'Tis fools who cry when men have left  
them so.

Better to leave a silent grief asleep  
Than desecrate with sound a blushing woe.  
I will not weaken woman-kind with tears,  
For I myself am somewhat in arrears.

—*Marie Louise.*

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

L. W.—

The quotation on George Washington is found in resolutions presented to House of Representatives, December, 1799, prepared by General Henry Lee.

A subscriber asks:

Who is the author of the following quotation, and from what poem is it taken:

"Couldst thou in vision see  
Thyself the man God meant,  
Thou nevermore wouldst be  
The man thou art, content."

Subscriber:

The publishers of the following books are:

"Law of Psychic Phenomena," (A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago).

"Unseen Unions," (Macmillan Company, N. Y.).

"What Sense," (H. S. Stone and Company, Chicago).

"Duties of Man," (Funk and Wagnalls, N. Y.).

"Gospel of Buddha," (Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago).

## CHARLOTTE MARY YONGE.

To see that Charlotte Mary Yonge is dead carries me back to the Unitarian Church in Keene, N. H., where I saw a little girl taking away from the Sunday School a book called "The Heir of Redclyffe." The second of my memories of this famous woman begins in 1875 (I think it was), when Bishop Selwyn came to New York. He was a most interesting and beautiful churchman, singularly simple and sincere, with his fine record behind him of his missionary work in the Southern seas. I was invited to meet him at the house of the Hon. Hamilton Fish. What a distinguished party that was! I had the honor of talking with one of the English clergymen (I am sorry I have forgotten his name), who said: "Now, you do not care to hear about me and my journey, but you will like to hear of Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, my eminent friend and parishioner, and of Charlotte Mary Yonge, the author."

He told me many anecdotes of the beautiful Duchess, Mrs. Stowe's friend, and of the authoress, who had sent so handsome a tribute to the missionary Bishop, and he whispered that "she had been in love with Bishop Selwyn," which I could well imagine.

"She is one of the gifted, happy and prolific authors who have no history," he said, "unless this little harmless suspicion can be called a 'history.'" He spoke of her ardent churchmanship, of her being a Protestant nun in her life, and the severity of her faith and the definite and rather narrow boundaries in which it was kept.

This gave me always a great interest in this patient, serene, bigoted woman, who hated Roman Catholics so much that she would not allow them to write for her *Monthly Packet*, a religious magazine for young people, which she edited until her death; who repudiated the Unitarians until the liberality of Dr. W. H. Channing in allowing her

very high church books to come into his Unitarian Sunday Schools, saying "such books are above creed," melted her, and I have heard that she wrote to Edward Everett Hale a very sweet and complimentary letter, first, on his "Man Without a Country," and secondly, a much more touching one on "In His Name."

All of which blends in my mind, with the mental picture I have formed of this English nun, whom I also love to contemplate as having one human streak in her, her love for Bishop Selwyn. Perhaps if one has read "The Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun" he may find an echo of this fine and holy regret which the Protestant nun sanctified and made noble by work, while the poor Portuguese nun allowed her disappointed love to kill her.

Miss Yonge went on writing her religious homilies, disguised as fiction, for forty years, and was ever popular. Her novel of "The Daisy Chain" brought her such profit that she built with it a missionary church at Auckland, New Zealand. It was always Bishop Selwyn; "Mais on revient toujours à ses premiers amours."

This is the most feminine and pleasing trait in the character of this Protestant nun. She wrote after the wretched and treacherous New Zealanders had murdered Bishop Patterson, the adopted son of Bishop Selwyn, a most noble and interesting life of him.

In literature she will be long remembered as the author of "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," one of the most exquisite and happy of the historical novels of that particular era, about 1864, when she had as rivals those fine German authors, the Baroness Tautphoeus and the men and women who began to find even America and Virginia a good field for historical novels. One cannot but regret, in reading "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," that Miss Yonge did not shake off the shackles of religious bigotry and write

more such books. She rehabilitated for us all that German life of the years of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries as no one else has done.

The quiet Englishwoman, secluded in her comfortable and guarded English home, could enter into feudal war with the best of them, with Scott, and with James, and Bulwer and Kingsley, and there was a woman's touch of divine tenderness which made one love her and think that perhaps Bishop Selwyn missed a great deal.

She adored Pusey and put him in many of her stories. Through all that tempestuous intellectual time, with Pusey and Arnold and Stanley and their pamphleteering; with Kingsley's Christian Socialism, with George Eliot rising like a sunburst, with her inspired shoemaker and her heavenly eloquent Dinah, and Maggie Tolliver, Charlotte Mary Yonge went on her quiet, industrious way, turning out "Heartsease," "Dynevov Terrace," "The Daisy Chain," "The Young Stepmother," "Hopes and Fears; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster," "The Lances of Lynwood," "The Little Duke," not one of which will live in literature with her "Dove in the Eagle's Nest," but which had immense sales, and all of which have influenced thousands in favor of the English Church more than many a churchman has done.

Some of her historical work is vastly interesting, such as "Stray Pearls: Memoirs of Margaret de Ribbaumont," and "Unknown to History: A Story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland." Her style is beautiful, pure, pellucid, and finished. It was cleverly described years ago as a "cross between Miss Austen and Miss Martineau."

Miss Yonge had a great deal of ladylike scholarship. Men may laugh at this begging of the question, as if there were but one kind of scholarship, and that the kind that the Oxford don shows, but to the ubiquitous reader there are many kinds.

This "old Admiral of the Blue," never left her seventy-four-gun ship of the line. She began at twenty-one years of age to write her church stories, "The Abbey Church; or, Self-Control," being her first significant title, and she only dropped that industrious pen driven with a purpose the other day, when, at seventy-eight, she laid it down, no doubt, content with her life work.

Miss Yonge was an impressive, alert, old lady, with white hair and black eyes. She had the fire, activity, and enthusiasm of a woman of twenty. That old age of the Englishwoman, how enviable! She dressed always in a sort of monastic habit of blue serge, but without eccentricity. She wore a silver cross which Bishop Selwyn had given her, her only ornament.

Miss Yonge required no focal distance. Her whole horizon was bounded by the Church catechism. "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," etc.

But there is something very attractive and very useful in this narrow walk so conscientiously adhered to by a woman of such superior talents. How well she places before us the English household, the different classes, the English home, the tranquility of the English Sunday. The Church, the State, the college, the Court, the social circle, each has found its chronicler in our modern English writers.

Her books are written next door to the parish church, and in the sweet and silent cathedral close. It is a beautiful thing to learn this part of England's life, and the wanderer from other lands remembers its sweet tranquillity with gratitude.

"God has granted," says the Koran, "to every people a prophet in his own tongue." To those who love their Church of England, Charlotte Mary Yonge is that prophet. —M. E. W. Sherwood in *N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

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
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*George Barr M. Cutchem.*



# THE DREAM WOMAN

## I

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE."

**T**hey were nursing a handful of coals between them in a hole behind the intrenchments. Kelly looked off toward the sea where the sun would presently rise.

"We'll have some hot work, I expect, as soon as they can make us out," he mused sleepily.

"Yes," answered Gordon, absently. He was staring into the little fire.

"Still dreaming?" smiled the older soldier.

Gordon's face frankly confessed it.

"The thing a soldier dreams of before going into battle is a woman."

Kelly spoke so softly that Gordon looked up. But he said nothing.

"Sometimes it is his mother—"

Gordon wondered upon him again.

"My mother is dead," said he.

Kelly smiled at him.

"You should have been a poet—not a soldier."

"All poets are soldiers. They have made war glorious."

"That is why they call you 'Sweet Devil,' I suppose—because of the

poetry in your soul and the glory of your sword," gibed Kelly, gently, quite awake now.

But he saw that he had made Gordon uncomfortable.

"Who is the woman?"

Gordon tried to be frigid.

"Oh, don't! Can't you see that I want an excuse for talking about—mine? We all have these moments before a battle. And you are the only man I can talk to in that way. I knew from the first that you were an ass like me. That's why I put you on my little staff."

Gordon showed his amazement.

"Yes, grizzled, fighting old Kelly!" He, too, looked into the fire a silent moment. "I was to go with Custer to the Little Big Horn. She asked me not to go. I feigned illness. I wish I hadn't. She's dead." He shook himself. "I wouldn't give a hang for a man who doesn't adore some woman. He can fight better—he can do anything better. And—God bless him!"

"Mine!" said Gordon, as if continuing Kelly's mood, beguiled by it,

"is only a dream. I have never seen her. But she lives, I know, and I shall some day meet her. I have dreamed her just as I would have her. I shall wait for her." Gordon smiled.

Kelly reached his hand across the little fire. Another attack of amazement held Gordon an instant. Then he took it.

"This is before the battle. When that comes it will be different with both of us. Now we are men. Then we will both be devils—and not sweet ones, either."

"I don't know," said Gordon. "It is my first—"

"I know," said Kelly. "It may be my last."

The sun leaped above the sea with theatrical suddenness. Kelly put the tin cups on the fire.

"We'll have some coffee to make courage for us till we are in it. Then we won't need coffee."

The light showed them both covered with the mud and grime of hasty campaigning. Kelly stood up and looked off toward the painted-seeming jungle.

"I think we cleaned that last night."

"I think so," said Gordon.

He, too, stood up—dreaming of something else.

From somewhere came the wiry "whew" of a Mauser bullet. Gordon dropped and spilled the coffee.

"Little things like that are useful. They tend to make one think of the very present. Oh!—not hit, are you?"

Gordon's face was white, and he was pressing his chest.

Kelly ripped open his coat, then his shirt. He smiled a little. But he straightened his face instantly. Gordon reddened furiously. He had caught the smile.

"I've fancied myself hit when I wasn't within a mile of danger," comforted the colonel.

Guantanamo was Gordon's first experience. He himself was quite uncertain how it would result. He understood his temperament as much and as little as any one else does his

own. He liked his dreams and he hated slaughter. But always the thundering guns, the cracking rifles, the bugling and drumming expanded something within. Perhaps it was then that Gordon was the Sweet Devil. For then he would close his teeth under his little yellow mustache and do whatever the thing within wished. And, often, that was brutish. But, after it was over, the devil would go and the sweetness return—and then Gordon was likely to turn priest and nurse to the men he had killed and wounded.

"I hope the 'Marblehead' will stand by to shell that jungle if there's to be more of this. It is not necessary to risk the men against an ambushed foe," mused Kelly. He went a few steps up the hill. Gordon followed. Each had a tin cup. The "whew-pap" of a bullet striking made him dodge.

"Too late! After you hear the 'pap' it's all over. Not your call this time," laughed Kelly.

Gordon struck at some of the hardening mud on his trousers. But Kelly saw his blush.

"I dodge myself, you know."

"Oh, do you?" cried Gordon joyously.

Kelly had seen a little spit of dust on the hill where the bullet struck. He was projecting a line thence through their position toward the jungle.

"That clump with the three spikes," he said. "Better move in before they get our range. We've got theirs."

They zigzagged toward the entrenchment with the tin cups in their hands, like men at a tea.

Four bullets raised four dust-balls just beyond the spot they had quitted.

"Pap-pap, pap-pap," they went.

"Still trying for us," said Kelly.

Two more shots struck further in.

Gordon began to show irritation.

"Let me have your glass," he said to Kelly.

Kelly handed it and saw his face.

"Hello!—has the devil arrived so

early? That looks well. It is becoming, too."

Gordon laughed—for the first time—and leveled the glass upon the clump with the three cactus spikes. Kelly put his nose into his tin cup.

"Probably a dozen," said Gordon. "It is a good cover for them. But they are getting careless. They are moving about."

Below them the firing-line had begun to answer without orders.

"Stop them," said Kelly. "We'll encourage that carelessness until we can put a volley into the spot. After that they won't need encouragement."

Gordon stepped down and stopped the firing. The colonel had his tin cup up. There was a flash in the clump and a Mauser bullet bored a hole through it. Kelly's face went white, and he leaped backward. There were some shouts of derision and some epithets from the clump. The white in the officer's face gave way to red. He swore at the men in the trench. Gordon saluted and reported. But there was a glimmer on his face.

"Oh! go to the deuce!" said Kelly apropos. But then he grinned himself. "Spilling my coffee! And it was hot!" He shook it off his hand. There was another flash. Kelly was still shaking the hot coffee off his hand. But there was blood with it. Gordon jumped to aid him. Kelly opened a button of his coat and put the hand within. His face was a little paler, but he had not spoken a word. Now he said:

"My own fault. After they once get the range with their Mausers they can put bullet after bullet into the same hole."

They zigzagged forward again.

A "Ho, ho, ho!" came from the clump shrilly.

"They'll find that dear coffee, I expect. It's about light enough for that volley. Order it along the whole line. Then take fifty men from D—" he slowly weighed the command—"I think fifty will be enough—and clean out that jungle. Don't stop till every man is out of range or dead."

## II

## THE SMALL RED SHOE.

Gordon stepped to the line. Kelly went after his tin cup, then swore because he did it. There was an irregular crackling of the Krag-Jørgensons. The clump shivered and disappeared, leaving only a stubble. Gordon leaped the works at the head of the charging squadron. Kelly saw his face and smiled.

He wondered that there was no firing as they raced on. But Gordon understood it when he reached the clump hot with the rage to kill. Eleven faces stared up at them. Five dead to-day, now; six dead yesterday—hollow-cheeked and blue. There was light still in the eyes of one other—the lieutenant who had been in command. Gordon bent over him. The rage to kill was gone. He wondered pityingly which one had shouted "Ho, ho, ho!" a moment before.

"What can I do for you?" he asked. The Spaniard understood his face, but not his words. Gordon said them in Spanish. The wounded man held something out with a wandering hand. It had been at his lips. Gordon took it from him—the red leather shoe of a child.

"Juanita?" begged the dying man.

"Yes," promised Gordon. "Where is she?"

His lips framed a word. He could not utter it. Something hopeless came into his eyes. His arm whipped back upon the ground, the eyes closed.

Gordon put the shoe into his pocket and stood up.

"Take his sword and effects, Holland; he has a wife and child."

A sudden snarling of Mausers came from a thin screen of trees a hundred yards beyond.

Holland leaped up, ran a few steps with his hand to his face, then fell.

"Down!" yelled Gordon, the madness upon him.

Holland leaped up and cursed. He looked blindly for his rifle. There was murderous desire in his eyes, but he dropped back to the ground, crying.



Gordon wiped away the blood which Holland had spattered upon him as he flung out his hands.

The men emptied their magazines into the screen of trees; then filled them.

Gordon led them out of the clump to a small rise half way to the screen. There they dropped for another volley. Gordon forgot to drop.

"Now, then!" he screamed, "straight at them!"

The men went forward with a long yell. There was a counter yell. Fire flashed in their faces. They left two behind. Gordon cleared the grass. Something like a hot blast struck him in the face. He spun half round, clutched at the man behind him, missed him and fell, doubling down on his face. The line wavered. Some one turned him over. The air struck him and he leaped up.

"Forward!" he shrieked. "Forward—do you hear! Don't miss a man."

He tried to lead, but fell again, and again got up. The line swept on without him. A soldier stood by his side.

"Go on!" he commanded angrily, striking the man with his sword. "Let me alone."

The man went forward. Gordon saw that he limped and had no gun.

"If he can do that I—"

But suddenly he was immensely tired. He was glad to thrash limply back upon the ground and lie there quite still. He felt no curiosity about his wound. The one thing in his mind was rest—sleep. And he had these in a minute or two. For when he awoke the bullets were still spitting against the leaves overhead. His mind curiously distinguished between those which foolishly spent their venom in flipping through the fat tropical foliage, and those which viciously plunked into the soaked wood of the trees as into human bodies. He saw the shadows of his men as they zigzagged toward the ambushed enemy—dropping—firing low—kill-

ing. He knew this from the lessening number of shots which replied. Then he was glad of all this. It was as he would have ordered had he been with them. And they were *his* men—Americans! Hurrah!—hurrah!—hurrah! He half rose to shout it! But the dead officer? Why should he come into his mind at the moment of rejoicing? And the little red shoe? He was sorry he had given that order to kill.

He trailed back to the clump on all fours.

Holland seemed dead, but he shook him to life.

"Holland—take—order. No use kill all—"

Holland's eyes closed again. He had his hand over the wound in his face. The blood was creeping through his fingers; on the side toward Gordon tears had dried on his face. One was stranded in the hollow of his cheek. It made a clean spot in the grime.

"Say—Holland—don't cry," said Gordon maudlinly, and knew that he was crying himself.

The Spanish officer heard him and turned his face a little.

"Agua—agua," he whispered hoarsely.

Gordon felt the little shoe pressing upon him. He steadied himself over Holland and took hold of his canteen. Holland feebly gripped his hands, painting them red. But Gordon did not understand. His head was good but for one idea, and he was following one. He took the water and crawled over to the Spaniard. He meant to be very careful, but he spilled the water. The officer heard it gurgle out, and opened his eyes. When it did not come he worked his dry lips a little and was quiet.

"I'll get back to—camp—and get—some," said Gordon, presently; but he did not move.

The Spaniard's eyes slowly opened and stared at the sun.

A knife lay upon the ground. Gordon took it up. He meant to put it back into its sheath, which he saw.

He had a vague, foolish notion of doing something to make amends for the water. He reached it unsteadily forward. But it was snatched from his hand. He fell violently backward, and knew that he had been struck by something. In the instant of his fall he caught a glimpse of a woman's face. He knew that it was his dream-woman—and then no more.

Yet he thought he saw his men return with two inert things between them. From one of them a little red stream trickled when they stopped, and one of the bearers was crying. He told the man to cry away.

He should have done it if one of the inert things had been *his* brother—if the one with the tiny stream trickling from him had been his handsome brother.

"For 'war is hell,'" he told him. "Cry if you like, and thank God that you can."

Then he asked them about the face, and did not remember what they said, for he had said and done none of these things. He was quite unconscious when they found him. But some of the things had happened, and some of them he had meant to happen, and some of them—like the face—were in his soul, and always would be. Is that strange? The doctors will tell you that is quite possible. The knife-wound was in his brain—and as for the rest, he was Gordon, the sweetest and bravest devil of them all, with things in his soul they dreamed not of. Gordon, who was afraid to stand up and be shot at—who dodged bullets—who fought only when he must—but who was at his best where a man was down and needed a drink of water or a sweet word to die with—or wanted something sent to a sweetheart or mother. Kelly, who knew so much of him, did not know this. But some one had found it out and called him Sweet Devil.

### III

#### JUANITA.

When he awoke on the hospital ship he saw the face again. It was looking anxiously into his.

"Can you remember now?" it softly asked.

Gordon stared up into it.

"Can you remember now?" it asked, now with agony and beseeching.

"I—remember—things—that never—that never happened!"

Then he noticed that his voice was hollow, and that it was hard to articulate, there was a smell of ether in the air.

"What—what do you remember—that never happened?" breathed the face.

"You."

"Ah—no, no, no!"

"I know that you are only a dream—that I am dreaming now," said Gordon.

"No," whispered the face, "you are not dreaming. I am glad that you remember again."

"Not—not dreaming? Let me touch you."

"You cannot raise your arms."

"Put your face against mine."

She hesitated rebelliously, and then laid her cheek against his.

"Thank God!" said Gordon.

"That is true. That is not dreaming."

Hands covered the face from him for a moment. But they were exquisite, too.

"And you were *there*?"

The hands came down, and terror showed.

"Where—where?"

"In the hell—the hell. With the twelve dead—me—Holland—"

The terror grew.

"Do you remember? Do you remember all that? The doctors thought you would not remember. Thank God you do! No! I pray God that you may not!—*that*!"

Gordon smiled with the curious sense of surety which uncertainty gives the ill.

"Why, you were in my soul. How could I forget? Then you did not have the phylacteries of a Sister of Mercy about your face. I could see your hair—your face and hair and eyes,

then. I remember best the hair and eyes. I would know the eyes alone. I have waited for you from the beginning of the world. I dreamed you, and God made my dream true. He sent me to you—you to me, in that place of hell. You are mine."

"No, no," she begged, "you have never seen me before. I was not at that place. No! Your head is ill."

But she plunged her face into the pillow.

"Let me see your eyes—your soul."

At first she would not. But some rift of madness possessed her to have him do with her what he willed. She let him have her eyes.

"Were you not there?" he asked of the eyes.

She fell moaning away. He tried to reach her, but his arms were strapped to his sides.

"The wound," she explained.

He wondered.

"Where is it?"

She touched a place in his side.

"I thought—it was—my head."

Her face whitened and she hid it from him.

"Wasn't it my head?"

"Yes," she whispered.

Then he immediately forgot about it.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Yet stop, I know it. It has been in my soul—with you—always—"

But he could not think it.

"Juanita," she said, in three syllables.

A vast joy flamed into Gordon's face as he remembered it.

"But there is something sad and cloudlike about my recollection of it. Do you know what it is?"

Again he forgot before she could answer. "That is why I dreamed you. That there might be no other like you. That you might be quite as I wished. I knew you the moment you came."

The girl hid her face.

"But don't you understand that it is not sad? Don't you understand that in all this world God makes only two souls in many millions that are

meant to mate? And even then some devil is permitted often to keep them apart. And even then, one will not wait for the coming of the other. But I knew and I waited for you—and the devil of mismating shall not keep us apart."

She staggered up and away to the door. She was piteously throbbing. Then she came back. Her arms flung out to him a moment madly, then she turned and ran from the room.

The doctor came and found him glaring.

"What have you been doing?" he asked.

"Bring her back!"

The doctor followed his eyes.

"Who?"

"She—with the dream-face. Did you not see her?"

But he had his finger on Gordon's pulse now. He looked seriously down.

"Did you not see her?" insisted Gordon.

"Oh, yes," said the doctor; "I saw her."

He was going as he said it. To some one outside the door he directed:

"An opiate now—when he wakes, a stimulant. Humor all his fancies. Be careful of exhaustion."

#### IV

##### HE COMPELLED HER TO TELL.

She came no more, but he was not sad, and he made no inquiries. He knew he should see her again.

But Kelly—unwise Kelly—came.

"You certainly look a good deal like a wreck. But you are strongly on the mend now, and will be as good as new soon. Your promotion is sure."

He moved a little and touched a spot on Gordon's head that had felt cold.

"Trephined you, eh? Well, that's good. The Mauser wound wasn't half as bad as that. I wonder who the dashed woman was?"

"Woman?" questioned Gordon.

"Why, yes. A woman did that on your head, you know. I thought they told you."

"Go on," said Gordon.

"Well, that's all there was of it," asseverated the now cautious Kelly. "The men would have fired on her, but they didn't think you'd like that. She got away."

"I wouldn't have liked that," said Gordon, dully.

"His wife, poor devil! You remember the little shoe?"

Gordon remembered.

"You'll be all right in a week or two, now. The operation was a success. Keep your head straight. Then we'll go home."

"I don't want to go home," said Gordon. "There is something I must understand."

"Well, I'm willing to guess at everything here, and exchange this whole infernal climate for one cubic yard of Pennsylvania air."

The doctor did not know why Gordon stopped mending, and why his head got worse.

But he was ordered home, as Kelly had said, and there was nothing to do but obey. They were to sail the next day. He asked to be taken ashore, and was rowed over and put in charge of Holland, who was a little less of an invalid than he.

He saw her then.

She flashed upon him down the narrow road like a glint of some joyous color. Gordon's arms did not invite her now, though they were no longer strapped to his sides. She understood. The red flamed into her face, then left it feverishly alternating. Her hands had half gone out to him, but were shamefully withdrawn. If she could have been awkward it would have been then. But she seemed only at the wrong place when she had fancied it the right one.

"Just to say—farewell."

Her nostrils fluttered. Gordon only looked at her—into her.

"Just to say good-by. That is what the Americans say. And it is

beautiful. It means God be with you—does it not?"

"Yes," said Gordon, with all the vast sadness Kelly had brought. "Good-by!"

The hands which had tried to go to him, and had returned empty, suddenly clutched at her heart. She turned away. She took one halting step—another—

"Stop!"

She slowly raised her eyes to his. But she suffered in keeping them there. His face—as his lips—commanded her.

"I must ask you something. You must answer. I must understand. You are in my soul. But I do not hope for you now. You know why I cannot. You have spoiled God's plan for us."

The girl's eyes left his for a moment.

"Why did you try to kill me? My head is not right yet. But I will understand. Speak!"

"I tried to save you," she pleaded.

"Yes. Why did you try to kill me, then try to save me?"

She looked up, groping for courage. But the blueness which follows death came into the hollows of her face.

"Do you compel me to tell you—you who can be sweet as a woman? Remembering that I am a woman, do you compel me to tell you?"

"I must understand," said Gordon.

"I will not!"

But it was despair, not defiance, that spoke.

"You shall!"

She answered with a plunge.

"I wished to kill you because I hated you. I wished to save you because I loved you."

Gordon staggered. Who could understand that? The wound on his head hurt. He felt for the first time the limitations of his understanding. The girl was sobbing. She hushed and went on sibilantly:

"You killed him. He was fighting—starving for his king—mine. I had food for him. I found him—you—"

She covered her face and shook.

Gordon spoke with infinite softness :

"Men who fight must die."

He felt more sane.

She lifted her face and flashed accusation at him.

"That was murder! He was wounded and you struck him with a knife. Then I struck you. But, oh! Even as I did it I—understood. I struck for your heart. But you bent your yellow head to me. And then your purple eyes wondered into mine. And even when I thought you had died they opened, and I saw all—all I had dreamed of but was never to know. I have told you. Let me go."

She tried to go, but his voice followed her.

"Do you dream, too?"

"Yes," she turned to say, "of you—of a man like you."

He did not understand. He thought of the man—the little shoe—out there in the clump. Then the name came back to him. Something cold gripped his heart.

"I did not kill him," Gordon said sadly. "Men who fight must die—"

The girl's eyes leaped with hope. But then it died.

"I saw you," she said. "Your hand was red."

"From my wound," said Holland.

Juanita turned upon him as some new enemy. Two red spots flamed in Holland's pale cheeks.

"We don't kill wounded soldiers," he said. "We were all three down. He asked for water. The lieutenant took my canteen and gave him some. I tried to stop him. I wanted the water. I made his hand bloody. He found the knife. He was going to put it back into its sheath. There is a stab wound upon him, but not on the Spaniard."

"Then it was I—I who struck a wounded man?"

"Yes," said Holland.

"He helped him—his enemy—when he was dying—when both were dying—and I—I struck him? Do you mean that?"

"Yes," said Holland.

"And you?"

She made Gordon turn where he was going from her.

"I gave him a drink of water. Men who fight must die. But I gave him—drink—of water."

But she would not go. Some vast joy was growing in her face.

"No!" she said. "You will forgive me—" now she was begging. "Americans can do that, they say."

"Yes," said Gordon. "I forgive you."

"You are teaching me with every word to understand. Stranger!"

# V

## THE NOTE OF THE BUGLE.

The curious word caught Gordon. He turned. She was on her knees, her arms outstretched.

"What do you—mean?" asked the soldier.

"Stranger!" she said again. But the word meant everything he could have wished.

He tried to be brave. But she was on her knees.

"Come," he said uncertainly, "to the turn of the road with us; come!" This much he would have of her in spite of the devil. "Come! To the turn of the road. Then I go to the ship—to America; you go to—"

He held out his hands. But he did not approach. He clung to Holland that he might not.

"No!" she said. "Not to the turn of the road!" She flung her head back and shook her splendid mane. "No! To the end of the earth. And you will let me. Life or death, right or wrong, you are in my soul. And you will let me!"

But the interrogation was only in her words. Gordon's face filled with reckless joy and slowly he was going to her arms. Her mood changed. She knew.

"Stranger," she whispered "in all the world it is the very same. You said it. Soul answers to soul. Mine answered to you, my enemy. I kneel to you. I!"

She bent her head. It was her loveliest attitude. Then she looked smilingly up into Gordon's face. Something glimmered there.

"Ah, stranger, is it not sweet—but a little sweet to *you* as it is to me?"

"It is sweet," said Gordon.

"But your voice is sad?"

"Always it must be."

"Always? Always?"

"You are not mine."

"You will not take me?"

"My ship sails to-morrow."

"Will you not come back for me some day?"

Gordon's eyes dropped at what he thought wanton temptation. Suddenly he was tired.

"I will wait here—on my knees—if you will come back?"

Her voice broke a little.

"I who made you ill must make you well. It will take a long time. For still you are ill at the head. But I can make you well. Only it will take such vast love as I have for you—and which no other in all the world will ever have. What do you think of? What is in your eyes?"

Gordon spoke hoarsely.

"I am thinking of him back in the jungle—the little shoe—the—"

She bent her head contritely.

"Yes; so full of joy was I that I forgot—forgot—my sweet—dead—brother—"

Gordon leaped at her ravenously.

"Your brother!"

"Did I not say that? Did I forget? Stranger—" it was like the pleading of a child—"may I rise?"

He tried to reach the hands he had refused. She withheld them. He approached and she escaped a pace—two—three— But there she poised temptingly and held him at bay. "You will come back for me?"

Something in his enraptured face answered

"And I need not kneel here to wait? And if I go with you to the turn of the road must I then go my way?—and shall you then go to your ship?—and to the vast, vast America? Alone?—each alone? forever?"

Gordon was advancing upon her. She did not retreat. Holland saw his face and thought of the assault upon the jungle.

"*To-morrow?*" he heard, and he saw her joy flash.

But she could say no more, for Gordon had made it impossible.

The note of a bugle came across the water. Holland saluted.

"We must return, sir," he said.

## GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON



"*G*raustark" is by no means the first long story that I undertook. The manuscripts that I produced, prior to its acceptance by Herbert S. Stone and Company, would have made a bonfire—had they been destroyed collectively—large enough to discourage the ambition of the most progressive incendiary on earth. The acceptance and publication of a few short stories quite a number of years ago, when life was young and hope was high, gave me the encouragement to dabble in the big things. So I wrote and wrote until my father—who did not believe

I could write even a fairly intelligent school composition—undertook to convince me of the error of my way by sending me to my uncle's farm, where I was expected to work off a large portion of my ambition and at the same time cultivate corn instead of literature. My employment as a farm hand covered a period of three weeks, and I did not do enough hard work to acquire a calloused place on my hands. In that time, however, I wrote seven chapters of a very thrilling romance, in which one lone scout exterminated more Indians than Buffalo Bill ever saw. It may be wise and expedient to say, in this connec-

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tion, that I was not quite fifteen years old when this first contribution to my literary ash pile was undertaken. Rude, but I presume judicious, editors and publishers kindly returned a half dozen of my most cherished novels, having heard, perhaps, that I had another way of disposing of them. Perseverance is, like virtue, its own reward. There was at last one publisher who said my ideas were clever and that in time I could probably turn out an acceptable story. He did not know what disaster this bit of encouragement was to produce. It inspired me to more heroic effort, and eventually 'Graustark' found a charitable shore and landed. It was an intensely satisfactory sensation to me to know that it was accepted by the first publisher who saw it.

"I was born in the country, near Lafayette, Indiana, and was a freshman in Purdue University when I concluded my collegiate misfortunes. It was largely my own fault, but more particularly the faculty's obstinacy that prevented me from being graduated. The mature thoughts of after years completely exonerate the professors. I now admit they knew more than I did, but I did not feel that way

when I was a freshman. Few freshmen do.

When I was about twenty-two years of age, having lived in Lafayette for ten or twelve years, the publisher of the *Morning Journal* conceded that I could write well enough to earn five dollars a week as a reporter, and I became a journalist—as journalists are born. Eight years ago the *Daily Courier*, of Lafayette, made me its city editor, and has endured. Incidentally, the sheet had been running for fifty years or more, and took but little risk. While with the *Courier* I wrote a long story—too long, I am afraid—called 'The Wired End,' and it was printed in weekly installments. It very neatly filled the columns usually devoted to 'boiler-plate,' and was never, thank fortune, invited to become a book.

I will say, seriously, that it has been a hard, up-hill fight, and I should like to congratulate, from the bottom of my heart, the author who can say that his first attempt at novel writing found a publisher waiting and willing to take it off his hands. The Standard Oil Company could have formed a new and inexhaustible trust with the midnight oil I have burned."

GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON.

## A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE THAT WILL BE REMEMBERED



any one who has been blessed with the acquaintance and conversation of a refined, cultivated woman, who has lived long enough to know her world, has experienced one of the greatest pleasures this life has to bestow. To them I need only say that Mrs. E. D. Gillespie's "A Book of Remembrance," has the very heart and soul of such an intercourse, plus gifts and opportunities that are the privileges of few. I would no more think of trying

to criticise such a book than I would of interrupting a lady who was telling me, in the most charming manner, some of the most interesting things I had ever heard, giving me a new point of view concerning many places and people. Besides, I could not criticise even if I wanted to; this is not a book—it is "a living soul," it is consummate art—it is nature—as natural as the author, when a little girl riding about with her father and Stephen Girard—standing between the great philanthropist's knees—or going to

the house of a friend to see General Lafayette drive by when he made his visit to America in 1825.

Mrs. Gillespie's "Remembrance" antedates even her birth, because family talk is surely part of one's life, and we listen to much of interest about her father, William J. Duane, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Old Hickory. However, he "had been in office but a short time when General Jackson desired him to remove the United States deposits from the United States Bank in Philadelphia. This my father thought an illegal act, Congress not being then in session, and the President not invested by the people with supreme power; therefore, he gave his reasons to the President, and refused as gently as possible to obey. In vain the President urged compliance. My father was determined not to act against his understanding of the law. At last the President requested his resignation, offering him at the same time the position as Minister to Russia. \* \* \* Before this period General Jackson came to our house on more than one occasion and proud was I to sit upon his knee."

There is a very pithy letter from Benjamin Franklin—Mrs. Gillespie's great grandfather, to her grandfather, Richard Bache, which I imagine was more interesting than gratifying to Mr. Bache; there is also some side light on Franklin's marriage and the home life afterward, but it is when the author takes up the thread of her own story that the real interest begins. "When I was at Mrs. Hughes' school we were not allowed to speak, but in order to prove that we had 'pluck and courage' we often broke this rule. One day Eliza Peters sat at one end of the row of girls, I at the other. I said to my next neighbor: 'Tell Eliza Peters I am a beauty without paint or polish.' This message was transmitted from one girl to another, until it reached Eliza. She smiled and retired under cover of her desk. Then I received this message: 'I am

a beauty with paint and polish.' I looked at my friend and found her cheeks scarlet. She had, with the aid of her flannel skirt, rubbed the skin off.

"I must not forget our butter man. He was a Quaker. We always called him 'Friend Lukens.' He called my father 'William' and my mother 'Deborah.' My mother saw in one of the papers the announcement of the marriage of Lydia, the eldest daughter of Friend Lukens. When he made his next visit to us she said to him: 'Lydia is married I see by the paper.' He waited a moment and then said, 'I do not know, Deborah; she came home on Fourth day bringing with her a man, and they have remained ever since with us.' My mother then knew that Lydia had married out of meeting, and she expressed the hope that the son-in-law was steady, and asked what business he was engaged in. The answer was, 'He is in a pyannoforte factory, but I am glad to tell thee he does not make the carnal parts.'"

Mrs. Gillespie went to Washington in 1841 to attend the ball and witness the inauguration of President Harrison. In 1849 she returned there as a bride. "I numbered among my friends many of our Southern people, and loved them much, and in a dark hour of my life found kind and steadfast friends in Jefferson Davis and his wife. \* \* \* The last night in the year 1860 Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and I saw the old year out and the new year in together."

Mrs. Wm. H. Emory and the author attended, as Quakeresses, the famous fancy dress ball given by Senator and Mrs. Gwin. These Quakeresses, "apparently to his great amusement, later addressed President Buchanan as 'Jeemes.' Once when they were near him and the crowd was great, he said, 'Shall I make room for you to pass?' One of them answered, 'Jeemes, thou art in a tighter place than we are.'" This was in 1858.

All too short is the account of the "three years after the breaking out of



the war; my days were spent in a military hospital, and although my experience was tiny compared with that of other women, I never saw one enlisted man who told me he had enlisted to get rid of slavery."

In the fall of 1868 Mrs. Gillespie went to Europe, and if any one has ever met more interesting people, they have never written about them half so charmingly.

Mrs. Auerbach and Mrs. von Ranke, the wife of Germany's greatest historian, were two of her acquaintances. Of the latter she writes: "She had heard that I had Irish blood in my veins, and being herself an Irishwoman and the sister of the Bishop of Limerick, she desired to see me. I was glad to gratify her, for I knew she was an invalid, but was shocked to find her lying on a sofa with no power of motion. She was paralyzed from her throat to her feet. She could turn her head from side to side, and that was all. She talked earnestly and well on matters of public interest \*\*\* We met at Mrs. von Ranke's house, the governess of the children of the Crown Prince and Princess Frederick, and I heard some anecdotes of these their little people. In grouping them the photographer spoke to one of them as 'thou,' when the child said, 'I am called your Royal Highness.' The poor photographer apologized and was full of confusion, which Princess Charlotte seeing, said: "My name is Charlotte, but my papa calls me "Lottchen," and that is the name I like best, but you can call me whatever you please.'"

The historian Bancroft was then our Minister at Berlin, and Count Bismarck, hearing that there was a descendant of Franklin in the city desired our representative to give him an opportunity to see her. Mr. Bancroft asked him to name a day, but the Count had gallantly answered, "I will leave that to the lady." "Mr. Bancroft then proposed that the supper should take place on Washington's Birthday, then close at hand. I agreed,

and there met the great man whose sun had risen, but not to his full glory then, a man who was a patriot and who loved his king and was his best adviser. \*\*\* He said he could not understand why, if Franklin was born in Massachusetts, he was so closely identified with Pennsylvania. He was evidently well posted, and only laughed when I said that Franklin had left Massachusetts as early in life as he could."

In 1869 Mrs. Gillespie went to Italy. "Knowing that the great artist Hans von Bulow was then there (Florence) I proposed to place my daughter under his care for lessons on the piano. \*\*\* I became acquainted soon afterward with Madam Laussot, who had received Mr. Von Bulow into her house when he came there after the tragic ending of his married life. \*\*\* It was a privilege to see Von Bulow give a lesson. I never saw so careful a teacher. \*\*\* One day he handed me a book of photographs to look over. They were pictures of artists and friends, and he pointed them out to me while I turned the leaves. At last I came to the picture of a woman with an interesting face. He paused, and then, said, 'That was my late wife.' I held my peace, but 'Cosima' had then no charm for me." On Christmas day, 1870, our author dined at the house of a friend who had among other guests Maria Edgeworth, her father and Rev. Samuel Parr. Early in the following year she returned to Philadelphia and very shortly afterward entered as leader that sphere of activity which merited this *post facto* praise from the *Ledger*: "There was a time when the greater portion of the interest felt in the Centennial Exhibition outside of Philadelphia was the result of their (women of Philadelphia) exertions. The women of this country were its zealous friends while the men were indifferent." "Before the close of the Exhibition of 1876 I had determined to return to Germany in 1877. \*\*\* The Women's Centen-

nial Executive Committee held their last meeting in April and one of the Committee (Mrs. Richard P. White) asked me if I knew that (the Roman Catholic) Archbishop Wood was to sail in the same vessel on which our passages were taken and assured me I would be a convert before I reached the other side. I told her on the contrary she would see in the American papers this announcement: 'Married, in Chester Cathedral (England), Mrs. E. D. Gillespie and the late Archbishop Wood.'

On a trip into Italy in 1878 "the only other passenger in our car was a German. \* \* \* Just as our journey together was about to end he took from his pocket book the photograph of a lady, which he asked me to look at. This I did. \* \* \* I admired the face and told him so. \* \* \* when he he burst out in these words: 'Once I was married. I am no longer it.'"

Just one more story. Mrs. Gillespie made a trip to Sandwich, Mass., when Cleveland and the Governor of Massachusetts were to make speeches.

"We found an open carriage awaiting Mr. Cleveland, but he and the Governor preferred to walk to the hall, and we were invited to take the carriage. I saw that the driver of the carriage was dissatisfied, and we were barely seated when he turned and said, 'Well, as often as Grover Cleveland has been to this town I have driven him about, and I don't like this.' I was determined to soothe his spirit, and after a moment said, 'A good grandson has Grover been to me. I never mislaid a knitting-needle that he did not seek until he found it.' The driver gazed benignly at me; I was pleased \* \* \* and proud to be considered even for ten minutes the grandmother of the man who has my profound respect and esteem."

I have chosen purely at random—what is written above is but the smallest fraction of the good things in this book. I have had more enjoyment out of it than I have from any volume which has appeared within the last five years.—*R. W. V.*

## A DIPLOMATIC CRUSADE



Sunday after Mid-Years. A gray biting February afternoon, with a promise of snow in the eager air, was darkening over the deserted campus. The examinations, which had finally dragged their slow length to an end on Friday, seemed to have left a peculiar haze in the mental atmosphere; for throughout the college, whence all who could possibly do so had departed for a brief rest, there was a subdued and slightly melancholy air, as though no one had yet realized that another four months must elapse before the agony of hav-

ing her knowledge investigated would again rack mind and body.

Eleanor Mertoun, deep in the comfort of her cushioned window-seat, alternately mused on the contrast between her busy Thursday self and her lazy Sunday self, and wished for the return of her roommate, who was spending the Saturday and Sunday in Philadelphia. It was certainly the time and place in which to enjoy the retrospect of work done. The red glow of a quiet little coal fire in the grate mingled pleasantly with the fading coal light from without, and lit up warmly the dark green walls of the study, and its polished floor. An

antique oval mirror in a dull old gilt frame dimly gave back the double of a graceful sword fern which spread its long fronds over the end of a well-filled bookcase below. Eleanor, being in a contemplative mood, stared hard at the fern and reflected that *it* toiled not and was very beautiful. Before she could go on to the philosophic consequences of her meditation, the door was swung open vigorously, and in came a tall figure in hat and ulster.

"Why, it's Marjorie Daw herself," exclaimed Eleanor, springing up to greet the longed-for roommate. "I thought you weren't coming back till

bent, sat down beside the newcomer, clasped her hands around her knees, and commanded, "Go on."

"I had an unusual and severe attack of piety that prevented me from cutting Pol. Econ. in the morning. It was brought on, I think, by the idea of having to copy six pages of lecture notes on the social state of the indigent Indians."

Eleanor interrupted her. "Oh, I don't in the least care what brought you, now that you're here. I meant, I want to know all about the Atkinsons, what you did and said—and how many times you upset your glass at table."



PEMBROKE HALL

to-morrow? You're just in time to save me from acute melancholia, but I can't believe you had any premonition of that!"

"I'm *gefrohren*—give me a cup of hot tea, for the love of—Me, and then I'll tell you," answered Marjorie Conyngham, as she threw off hat and coat, sat down on the rug by the hearth, and held out both hands towards the fire.

Eleanor dashed out to fill the kettle, and soon had a steaming cup and a "jammed" cracker ready for Marjorie. Then she put a "Busy" sign on the outside of the door to guard against too attentive friends on borrowing

Marjorie passed over this insulting thrust, and irrelevantly remarked: "Isn't it a pleasant thought that exam. time is over, and so Betty Hall no longer goes down the corridor warbling 'Earth is my resting place, Heaven is my home,' or 'I'm a pilgrim and I'm a stranger, I can tarry, I can tarry but a night'?"

Eleanor laughed at the remembrance. "It is, surely. Poor old Betty! Doesn't she suffer more from the fear of being flunked out than any upper-classman you ever saw?—and she makes elaborate preparations for going home at every exam. time. But come back from this digression and

stick to the manuscript. Marge, conversationally you're a tramp!"

"About the Atkinsons? They're very well, thank you.—Oh, don't break my head with the tongs and I will be good! I have a lovely tale to tell you, really, Eleanor. I met a man——"

"Impossible!" interjected Eleanor.

"Who's digressing now?" demanded Marjorie.

A meek small voice from the gathering darkness said "Little Ellie," and then Marjorie went on; "a man whom you know quite well in the general if not in the particular—a handsome, well-groomed, middle-aged man with iron gray hair, serenest confidence in his own judgment and estimate of things, and—here you may perceive the rub, Lee—unconquerable prejudice against the essentially modern woman—in the abstract."

"Ah!" breathed Eleanor, scenting the battle from afar.

"In the concrete, I confess, she shows him to be 'not impregnable as a bulwark of archaism,' as Dr. Phillips would say." Marjorie was smiling at the fire, which was only half lighting the corner of the dim study. "Eleanor, from the moment that I first heard that man speak and open fire on the kind of thing the modern girl is going to become, I marked him for my prey. Oh! it was lovely," laughed she suddenly, rocking back and forth in an ecstasy of delighted amusement, "it was lovely to see the mighty fall."

"Do tell me how it happened! What did you use on the poor man?" asked the eager Eleanor.

"It wasn't force, hardly even force of argument. He did not know I was a Bryn Mawrtyr at first, and so he was led into jesting with me just as he would have with any mere society girl who was ready for badinage. When he fathomed my real character his face was an entertaining spectacle—a mixture of regret, astonishment, and—well,—annoyance, such as one is not always privileged to see. I saw

he was preparing for driving me out of college by hot argument, so I got out my strategic tools and turned the conversation.

"You know we have threshed this all out before so many times, and raged to each other about the quarter of the population who take us, without looking, for mannish boarding-school girls, as empty-headed as the women of ten centuries ago, but more silly because we pretend to be what we are not; and about the other quarter, who look upon us as grinds and blue-stockings, star-gazers impossible and undesirable to touch with a pole of any length! This man had a smattering of both those ideas, and was—is—bringing up his daughter on principles impossible to classify. He told me all about his plans for her before I quite got the conversation turned from the explosive topic, and I feel sure the poor child will find herself an anachronism in ten years.

"I knew it would shock him fearfully if I talked politics; but besides being anxious to shake him up a bit, I really wanted to do battle with Mr. Atkinson (as usual) about England's policy in South Africa. And so I launched on that perilous undertaking, making as gallant a defense of Oom Paul and all Boerdom as I knew how. To my huge delight, the man (his name is Ballantyne) had to acknowledge that he disagreed with Mr. Atkinson and agreed with me! Point No. 1.

"Just then Teddy Atkinson began talking music. You know he is very enthusiastic—goes to the Symphony concerts, all the operas, and that sort of thing. He asked about the Glee Club at college, and wanted to know if I were still Leading-Grand-High-Soprano-in-Alt, or something equally foolish. You should have seen Mr. Ballantyne's face—looked as if he thought music and political science mutually exclusive terms. I plunged in at once and talked 'technical' all I knew how. Don't think me a horrid poseuse, Lee, though I was play-

ing to the gallery in a way. I didn't pretend to very much more than I knew, and besides it was all a part of my deep-laid plot for bringing down that man."

"You! posing!" was Eleanor's sole comment. "Go on."

"You see my scheme? To let no subject of conversation escape; whether it was anything Mr. Ballantyne had ever heard of or not makes no difference. The point was to convince him, as thoroughly as was possible in one short evening, that I, in the character of college woman, was neither a bit of thistle-down nor a fearful prig. The next thing was—oh, yes!—domestic affairs. Mrs. Atkinson, without knowing it, helped me immensely there. She began the topic, and though my knowledge of it was so theoretical that if I had been an angel I should have feared to tread on that subject, I rushed in. Fortunately, I had gathered enough information from running the house last summer while mother was away to talk without utter nonsense. I told them about the cook who said, when I went down and criticised some of the products of her skill: 'It's yersilf I'll set on the stove if yez do be afther interferin' in *my* bisnis!' And I thought Mr. Ballantyne's amusement rather excessive for one who disappeared so heartily of me and my college. Perhaps he took it as a welcome proof that I couldn't manage cooks. It proved a good transition anyway; for Mr. Atkinson was reminded of one of his delicious stories, which made me think of some lovely tales we heard from Betty Hall and the frivolous-minded Dorothy at the fudge party after Philosophy exam. on Friday; and then of course the Ballantyne had one to tell, so that the table cheered up markedly. I could see now that he began to think me amusing if peculiar, and I gained an inch whenever I could.

"After that we went on talking about all sorts of things, for Teddy Atkinson couldn't have played better

into my hands if he had been an accomplice, and suggested the most diverse known subjects. College settlement was closely followed by wireless telegraphy, yacht races, and golf, especially at the Merion Cricket Club; and though I had to be wary of terms sometimes when it came to the second and third, I didn't back down once—not once. Then Mr. Ballantyne and I had a bit of a talk together, in which I tried to introduce 'a current of new and fresh ideas' into his mind, and gently remove some others already there. I think his capitulation would have come very soon if he had stayed longer, for when he rose to go he said that he did not know whether he would find it best for his daughter to go to Bryn Mawr, but he hoped she would prove as many-sided as he had found a college woman might be. Wasn't that worth working hard for?"

Eleanor, leaning over and spanning Marjorie's forehead with her hands, murmured "Undue cerebral enlargement—"

"Lee—you idiot!" cried Marjorie, "do you imagine for one moment that I would have spent a laborious, uncomfortable, self-conscious evening to make any living person like me on my own account? I didn't care what Mr. Ballantyne thought of *me*—I wanted to make him like the college girl in me, and show him how utterly he was mistaken in his baseless notions of what college makes a woman."

Marjorie was roused now, and in earnest, and the light carelessness was gone out of her manner. Her wide gray eyes, Eleanor could see by the fire glow, were shining with an eager light and her usually pale cheeks were richly flushed. She rose from the hearth rug, and leaning with one arm along the mantel, forcefully punctuated her words by tapping her fingertips upon it.

"Lee," she said in her clear voice, "we're at a sort of crisis, now, I think—not the same ring that there

was, well, about twenty years ago, when the question was, shall women go to college? That has been answered, and the answer is, yes, because they *will*. But now there are quantities of people, just like Mr. Ballantyne, who think the fact that women will do it adds a most unfortunate complexity to modern life; and the burden of proof that college is the right thing for us lies with us. I don't mean that we are to claim more for it than it can do, or pretend to more than we have, but to be so broad-spirited and alert and interested in everything, that we shall simply convince these people that college training is the best thing that ever happened to women—especially Bryn Mawr training. *I'm* going on a crusade against all infidels of the genus Ballantyne. Will you go along?"

Eleanor took Marjorie's outstretched hand and laid her other on her roommate's shoulder. "Of course, I will, Marge, as far as I can. But I'm not capable like you, and can't do half——"

"Yes you are—yes you can," was Marjorie's confused answer. And she went on dilating upon Eleanor's being "a shark at Major English" and many other delightful things, until that embarrassed young woman sought a brief respite in a tour of investigation for the match box, an article of furniture which seemed bent upon disproving the theory of the conservation of matter, for it was rarely to be found. This evening, by some strange chance, it was discovered on the bookcase, and Eleanor seized it with alacrity. Just then it was useful to her as a diversion rather than as a light-producing agent, but she struck a match from it, lighted a candle, and handed it to Marjorie, saying, "There, take that and go to your room. Your hair looks frumpish with so much excitement, and if you don't hurry to do it you will be locked out, for the bell rang ages ago. Think what it would be to miss Sunday evening supper!"

Marjorie vanished behind the portière and continued her flow of flattery, which Eleanor by singing "Ancient of Days," rendered inaudible. Then they discovered they had but one minute in which to get to the dining-room, and fled down the corridor with other late stragglers to reach the goal of their desires before a dark and cruel hand should bar them thence.

Marjorie's cause could have found no better champion, no one more fitted to illustrate her theory of the influence of college training on women, than herself. She was one of those healthy inspiring people, becoming ever more numerous especially among college women, who do everything well, if not all things equally well; and who show how invaluable is the discipline which has given them largeness of view and a certain ready grasp of affairs often lacking in those who have missed the same training. She saw life steadily, this senior of twenty-two, (though she could not as yet see it whole) and therefore she was neither scatter-brained nor priggish. The ideals of balance, proportion, symmetry, self-control, had been growing clear and attractive to her all her four years, but they had crystallized in her thought only in the last.

As she had said to Eleanor, they had "threshed it all out before," and the occasion of their so doing had been this:

Marjorie, aspirant for athletic as well as academic and social success, practiced basket-ball at every opportunity; and after winning her class numerals by playing as substitute in a match game in junior year, was in a fair way to make the senior team. One rainy November afternoon, Marjorie, in default of an outdoor game, was throwing and catching ball in the gymnasium with the senior captain and a junior. As she ran across the floor after a muffed ball (which brought down upon her much reviling by the captain) she noticed a spellbound freshman standing in the doorway—a freshman whom she knew

slightly. It was a friend's friend whom Marjorie had been asked, as upper classmen are every year, to "look up;" and when she had done so had found a rather repressive young person, of serious-minded intent to study, and do nothing else. When Marjorie saw her "little freshman friend," as Eleanor called Marian Coale, with her eyes glued to the white numerals on Marjorie's dark basket-ball suit, she nodded to her, and later, when they all stopped playing, walked off with Marian, as she had to stop at Radnor Hall, where the latter lived.

"I didn't know you played basket-ball," the freshman had said suddenly.

"Too awkward?" asked Marjorie with a quizzical expression in her shining gray eyes. "Or a weakling—which?"

The freshman was visibly embarrassed. "I didn't mean that, you know," she stammered, "but I didn't think you belonged to the set that cares for—that sort of thing." She was gaining confidence now, and went on somewhat loftily, "It's rather a waste of time, don't you think? just as so many teas and plays and things of that sort are. I think we come here to work." She glanced at the senior stealthily as she delivered this startling opinion, and was a little annoyed to find her smiling broadly.

"Of course that's what we come here for," cried Marjorie, "but you'll find that you do your work about forty times better if you do something else as well." Then she had spent a few moments expounding her views to the serious-minded freshman, leaving her slightly bewildered and semi-convinced that there were some things she had not fathomed in her month of college life.

Marjorie had met before several girls who had gone through and out of college with similar aims; but she had not found the type a prevailing one, for, happily, at Bryn Mawr there exists not only strong adherence to

the high intellectual standard, but likewise a healthy tendency towards general culture and breadth of interests. Marian Coale was one of that minority whose ideal is only knowledge, not wisdom. She bade fair to become a bookworm—of high order, it is true, but yet a bookworm, and a bookworm, as a factor in life, is, by common consent, less desirable, admirable, and useful than a woman.

Marjorie's attack upon her theories, coming as it did from so well recognized a student, was from the right quarter, and was well-timed to give the freshman a new outlook even in her first year. "I hope I didn't inculcate too much frivolity," said Marjorie as she was telling Eleanor of this *rencontre*. "I tried to make her see that I did not mean quite being a Jack-at-all-trades, and missing the kernel of college by running every organization to the exclusion of lectures. But I toiled to show her that the opposite sort of mistake is nearly as fatal in the end. I am hopeful of having her try to make the Glee Club, and perhaps write for the *Philistine*! If she turns out a swan in the literary line shan't I deserve a vote of thanks from the editorial board?"

"You won't get it unless you warn Caroline Brandes beforehand that 'M. C.' signed to any copy means Marian Coale as author and Marge Conyng-ham as inspirer and motive power," answered Eleanor in her dry unsmiling way. "What started you ramping like a lion against the greasy grinds, Marjorie Daw?"

"I shouldn't have done it before the end of senior year anyway, Lee, and probably not then if I had not come across so very inviting a grind as Marian. You see she is one of the Coales of Hampstead, who are friends of the Dorsets, and so I have heard of her very often. There is so much possibility for all sorts of fine things in her that I can't bear to see her shutting everything but one out of her life, even though that one be books. Be a good friend to her, Lee, by

showing her that even the president of Self-Government and the next European Fellow——”

Eleanor's strong hand shut off Marjorie's speech, for not even by her roommate would she suffer her chances for carrying off this, the highest of under-graduate honors, to be discussed. She now informed Marjorie that if she wished to go on telling about her schemes for Relieving Socially Indigent Freshmen, she (Lee) would listen with joy; but approaches to any other topic would be instantly punished. And so Marjorie returned to her tale.

It was *apropos* of this episode that Marjorie and Eleanor had “threshed it all out,” as the former said in discussing Mr. Ballantyne; and during the process had been half-formed in Marjorie's mind the idea which, though growing slowly during the long winter, reached its full maturity only later when warmed and ripened by that gentleman's noble rage against women's colleges. Marjorie saw that her crusade must be carried on both within college and beyond its peaceful campus. “You see, Eleanor,” she said, “all the Marian Coales in the freshman class (I am afraid it is too late to work with hardened upper-classmen) ought to be given a good broad point of view on the question of what they are to get out of college: and *then* all the Ballantynes in the world outside are to be convinced that such a point of view exists—is more common than they think. What gives me most hope about the second half of the work is that the Ballantynes of the world are nearly always people who have met no college women, or few and unfortunate specimens of the race.”

With a strong sense of the need of instructing people of the Coale and the Ballantyne type in the way they should go, Marjorie began her last Semester in college. That, however, was only one of a number of conflicting ideas behind that broad, white brow of hers. For a senior's last Semester, by reason of her desire to

do her remaining work at least well enough to merit that coveted title of Bachelor of Arts, and her intention to spend more time than she has hitherto spent with the soon-scattered members of the dear old class, (tramping with them about the country to the Gulph, Valley Forge, and the Red Rose Inn, or gathering congenial spirits about the hospitable chafing-dish)—by reason of all this, a senior's second Semester is a time of great physical activity and some confusion of mind. Marjorie worked indefatigably at her beloved political science, took part enthusiastically in Sheridan's *Critic* when that delightful drama was given for the benefit of the College Settlement Chapter, and when basket-ball training began in mid-March, cheerfully forswore all sweet things and “eating between meals,” that she might, when the time came for the inter-class match games, help to win the silver lantern for the class of ——.

And as she worked and played her thoughts were never far from the crusade she and Eleanor had undertaken. They told no one of their efforts, but they were often amused by the way in which their friends unconsciously forwarded their plans. Carroll Mayo, dubbed by Marjorie the “Versatile Virginian,” was a gallant supporter; for though her record for scholarship was not so high even as Marjorie's, it was high enough not to be despised by the respecters of intellect only, in estimating her total strength. As for her power in other directions, Carroll was considered by this somewhat remarkable group of seniors the best “all round” girl among them. If Marjorie chanced to have a guest of the Ballantyne type, (and it must be confessed that she laid traps for many such by inviting them to dine or have afternoon tea) she generally contrived that Carroll should sit on one side of him or her, and by her unconscious charm help Marjorie banish the prejudice that was waiting to be justified.

Then there were Betty Hall and



Anne Aldridge, both of whom were excellent though unconscious abettors of Marjorie and Lee. Betty, in spite of the self-distrust that put her into a very real agony of apprehension whenever examinations stared her in the face, and caused her to announce beforehand that in a few short days she would be "flunked out," was no mean student; and ever since freshman days of Minor Latin had done clever work in the classics. She was likewise a good actor of what she called "heavy female parts," and the owner of a fund of most delightful stories.

And Anne? Everybody knew Anne. Underclassmen gazed upon her with awe and rapture—for was she not captain of the senior basket-ball team, whom as juniors she had led to the championship? Merry, kindly, black-eyed, sweet-tempered, saucy, loyal, unassuming Anne Aldridge, overflowing with infectious humor, and having a good word for every one—never was any one so justly popular as she. And to describe her yet further with a wild flight of far-fetched metaphor, she was one of the brightest jewels in the crown of the biology professor!

Less considerable than the help given the two crusaders by these three was that which Marjorie and Eleanor received from another unwitting senior—Kate Murray. Kate, if she had not been thrown with such girls as Marjorie, Eleanor, and her own roommate, Dorothy Van Dyke, might have turned out pure grind; but the constant contact with the good friends had bred in her a wholesome sense of the value of a well-rounded college experience. Now, in senior year, although she had at times to be forcibly dragged from work by the frivolous Dorothy, she was heard to deliver herself spontaneously of the opinion that people ought to play daily—afternoon tea with the six, after a long tramp, or basket-ball being preferred as the form that play was to take. And so when outside influence

was used to make Kate take her own advice, she was an admirable example to the delinquent freshman Coale.

That clever young person whom Marjorie had found so problematical, was now, by the end of the second Semester, working herself out to a satisfactory solution. The slight change which had already, under the energetic training of Marjorie, taken place in her was remarked by many who had known her in her freshest freshman days, even though they did not know of the influence that had wrought it. She was more alert, more sympathetic than she had been when first the senior started her upon a course not laid down in the college program; but not being of an introspective nature, she was hardly conscious of the utter difference between her former and her present points of view.

Her attitude towards the question of the next European Fellow, (that annual earthquake whose rumblings so agitate the entire college with increasing violence until the shock of the final announcement rends it) was a delightful index to Marjorie of her own success in crusading, and of what she considered Marian's improved mental condition resulting therefrom. They talked it over, as do any two Bryn Mawr girls who are together for more than five minutes at this period of the year; and Marian, somewhat diffidently because she was a freshman talking of seniors, said she very much hoped that Carroll Mayo would be the choice of the Faculty. Why? Oh, because she was the sort of person the college might for every reason be proud to have represent it at a foreign university.

Didn't she think other people were as promising candidates? Marjorie had inquired. Oh, yes, but personally she wanted to see a girl as charming and as "all-round" as Carroll win. She thought Eleanor Mertoun another great person for the honor,—supposed Kate Murray had a show, but she wasn't very enthusiastic about her.

In the meantime, the senior class, with the best possible right, was in a state of ferment that was not to be relieved save by the knowledge of which one of them was chosen for such well-nigh crushing honor. As March advanced, all other topics of conversation at breakfast, lunch, and dinner, during long walks, or strolls about the campus on the way to lectures, or from the athletic field, were relegated to the forgotten corners of the mental attic; and "who do *you* think will have the fellowship?" was the incessant question.

When the bulletin boards at last displayed the announcement that all the students were requested to come to chapel on Tuesday morning, March 20th, like a leaping prairie fire spread the news that the European Fellow's name was to be made public. At once discussion waxed the more violent, that every one might say all she thought before the need for speculation in regard to the chosen one should be past. Monday afternoon, when the final Faculty meeting for deciding the matter was in progress, was spent by the senior class in a state of restlessness that kept them vibrating in a distracted manner between that portion of the campus immediately under the windows of the President's office (as though forsooth any information could trickle, like a welcome stream, down to the thirsty ones below) and the rooms of different members of the class who were so fortunate as to live facing that august building where the fate of several people was being decided. Pembroke East, being nearest Taylor, was the favorite place for these indoor gatherings, and Marjorie's and Eleanor's study, which faced the President's office windows, was filled with a constantly changing crowd of eager seniors. In the course of the afternoon, practically every one in the class was suggested; for human nature, in such cases, does not thoroughly like being surprised, and there was abroad a hardly culpable longing

to be able to say, "I told you so," in case some dark horse should prove the winner. When the Faculty meeting was over, they knew would come, in some mysterious manner, the official notice from the Secretary of the Faculty to the chosen candidate. Then, in accordance with a wise provision which prevents the spontaneous combustion of the new-made Fellow, she might tell one of her friends. And every one longed to be sharer in the secret that was to be kept overnight.

As it happens every year, so too when the class of——were seniors, the efforts at discovering the recipient of the Faculty note failed utterly, and all but two seniors were therefore ignorant of the long-desired name when the morning came on which the public announcement was to be made. Speculation was rife, and breakfast, contrary to its usual sleepy moroseness, was nearly as animated and "discussive" (Marjorie's word) as dinner was prone to be.

At last Taylor bell begins to ring for chapel, and hardly has the first stroke melted into the clanging monotone of the succeeding ones when on all sides is displayed an unwonted eagerness for attending divine service (not compulsory). From every hall flow long lines of students, the black gowns of the more eager ones streaming straight out behind them in the fresh March wind, like Alice's hair when the Red Queen ran with her "faster! faster!" Followed by the slower comers, they hurry into Taylor, up the staircase and into the chapel. There they scatter to the excited though somewhat subdued groups that occupy the sections set apart by unwritten law for different classes. In the middle front writhes the senior class, forgetful of its usual stony impassiveness in the face of anxiety. They are excited, for is it not one of themselves that has been chosen? They are supported on the left by the loyal juniors, who, because they have known the Fellow (whoever she may

be) three years, longer than any other class in college, are in turn justly thrilled. The right flank is held by the devoted sophomore class, excited because those from among whom the Fellow comes were once their champions, when in freshman year they needed such. And behind the choir, which is the rearguard of the seniors, sit the freshmen, excited because they have never before come within hailing distance of the honor.

The clock is anxiously watched as the hands approach, oh! so slowly, towards 8.45. Every probable, nay possible, candidate is being pierced to the soul from all sides with glances compared to which a hawk's would be careless and cursory. Now and again the wave of whispering and laughter rises suddenly, until some conscience-pricked proctor silences the throng. It begins again—a low bubbling noise that is alive with anxious, suppressed excitement, and that threatens to engulf the decorous Chapel in the rise of its un-religious tide.

The nervous twisting about to survey the crowd, the buzz of talk, the ripple of laughter, cease suddenly. Then as the President and the College Preacher, in their academic robes, enter the two upper doors and ascend the platform, the mass rises, and led by the choir, breaks into a vigorous processional hymn. Then very quiet is the room while the words of the strong King David are read, and it is only when the last sentence of the prayer brings the students upright that the excitement breaks forth again.

Across the rustle of readjustment, subduing it momentarily as a great wind flattens the waves for an instant only to toss them the more wildly, comes the voice of the President.

"Before we come to speak of the purpose for which we are gathered here this morning," she begins, her smile expressing perfect appreciation of the suspense that racks her audience, "I should like to make some announcements of general interest to the students." The strained

attention of her hearers all over the Chapel breaks in hardly audible catches of the breath. Those unheard announcements give time for further speculation as to the candidate. Marjorie is eagerly leaning forward, too impatient-looking for one who knows the Thing—so it can't be Eleanor, decide the sagest critics. Kate Murray is abnormally flushed, Carroll correspondingly pale. It must be Carroll—she looks so subdued—so unexcited.

Those announcements are over. The President unfolds an innocent-looking bit of paper. The honor list of ten, from whom the Fellow has been chosen, is read. "Is it she?" is the tacit question of the crowd at each name. Then—

"The decision has been difficult," says the President impressively. "After long and earnest discussion the Faculty has nominated to the Board of Trustees, as European Fellow for the coming year—"

A pause. The weighted silence seems to stifle one.

"Eleanor Whitcomb Mertoun!"

A roar shatters the air—or is it the roof?—a shout of generous gladness mingled with the hearty clamor of hand and heel. The pent-up eagerness to know is changed into the longing to honor the chosen candidate, and it bursts forth and swirls tumultuously about Eleanor like the Fundy tide. It rises, falls, rises again, twenty feet at a leap.

Marjorie is meantime pounding Eleanor's knee, and exclaiming to every one within reach, "I knew it! I knew it!" as though some especial credit were due her for having been told the secret. Kate Murray, on the other side, was dragging Eleanor down by the neck, as if she would unseat from its firm base the head whose market value had risen 100 per cent. in five minutes.

Decorum returns for a moment when the President dismisses the students with the request that they sing the college hymn; and they sing

it as can only those that have felt the "gracious inspiration" of our "Mistress and Mother." When it is over, there is a rush for Lee Mertoun from all sides, for it is *de rigueur* to shake the new Fellow's hand very nearly to the maiming of that revered member. For ten minutes she clasps hands, hardly recognizing their owners in the press; and then gradually, as the bell rings for first lectures, the crowd melts out of the chapel.

As Lee, Marjorie, Kate, and Carroll left the room, Marjorie ran her arm through that of the warm and red recipient of blushing honors and facing her quickly about, pointed tragically with her pen at the almost deserted confusion of chairs helplessly awry.

"There, woman," she said, "a picture of that might with great plausibility be labeled 'Charleston after the Earthquake.' That is all your fault, and it is what you have got to live up to."

Eleanor laughed. "If that were all!" she said.

"You are right—there is more," retorted Marjorie, putting her own construction upon Eleanor's words. "You have to live this thing down as well as live up to it. And that means you will have to work hard to convince the infidels that you are still in the crusade, and that you stand for something besides the midnight oil. Now if you have yourself well in hand after all this agitation, let's go to Latin." So the four seniors wended their way through the small groups that were still "talking it over," Marjorie declaring that she simply must cut her own lecture and go with Lee to Major Latin, in order to see how to treat a Fellow.

As they passed into Room E, closing the door behind them with the peculiarly irritating, undecided rattle that particular door always gives, suspended animation woke again in the lingering underclassmen, who had ceased their talk to gaze after the person who had suddenly become a

Personage in the college world. A knot of freshmen talked in low tones.

"Marian Coale is embittered for life because Marjorie didn't get it," suggested one teasingly.

"I'm not," protested the literal-minded accused. "Marjorie doesn't deserve it——"

"Tut, tut, how disloyal!" murmured the tease.

"—so far as scholarship is concerned," she finished.

"What else would you base the choice upon?" was the astonished inquiry from another.

"That is the first thing to consider, of course; but it is not all." And Marian waxed eloquent upon the subject of the ideal European Fellow.

"Who told you all this?" asked she of the insatiable desire to annoy, when Marian paused. "You didn't have it with you when you came to college."

Marian's dark face reddened. "I am learning a few things in college," was the slow answer. "One is to value something beside pure intellect, and to estimate people at more than the amount of gray matter they happen to possess."

This was quite true. Marian's face-about was a matter of great astonishment to the few who had known her at all well when she entered. Most of them traced the change to her friendship with Marjorie, but no one, least of all Marian herself, suspected that design on the part of the senior had brought it about.

As to Marjorie, she hardly believed in the transformation of the freshman, and kept furtively watching her convert for some signs of flagging energy. But watch as she might she never saw in Marian any indications of departure from the way into which she had been drawn. As the spring advanced, and one was greeted upon going out of doors with the faint, exhilarating scent of new-sprung grass, and the sight of a green patch, like the broadcast promise of the prodigal summer, here and there on the brown campus,

Marjorie began to feel that the first part of the "crusade" she had placed before herself that February day had been carried out.

The second part, which concerned the extra-college world of men and women, she had in the meantime not neglected. Here, her efforts, though not confined to Mr. Ballantyne, were yet centered in him. She dated her spring, as do most Bryn Mawrtys, by the changes in field and tree, but in this particular year she counted time also by her progress with the "genus Ballantyne," and especially with him from whom it took its name. In the time of cherry blossoms, when the black old trunks flung over them a white splendor woven by the wind and the sun, she had broken through the outer wall of prejudice that had been so weakened by her first attack. When the wind began to whirl from the apple-trees the full-blown petals, she felt that she was actually gaining ground, and faster than she had hoped; and when finally the daisies whitened the country-side, Marjorie received proof of complete triumph.

This pleasant reward for the labor of a Semester came to Marjorie one Saturday afternoon in the latter half of May. The days had been warm and, as the work piled up in its inevitable way towards the end of the year, wearisome also. Dorothy Van Dyke, to celebrate the passing of the week, persuaded Kate Murray that they two should give a "Ball" to the other five under the big cherry-tree by Pembroke West. So it came about that lemonade flowed freely there that afternoon, and every one of the seven friends returning from a shopping expedition in town, from work, or what not, was welcomed to rugs, cushions and the cool clink of ice under the hospitable boughs. Marjorie was there, of course, helping every one in her own particularly helpful way. It was restful, sitting there in the golden-green afternoon shadows, while the breath of the lilacs drifted along to them with the lazy

air. The beauty of it all silenced the little group more than once, and their love for campus and halls rose breast-high—throat-high, and choked them oddly as they thought of going away.

Dear gray, ivy-clad halls! curtained in April with rich, tender green that is pierced to the heart with glorious sunlight, and that undulates, rippling, in the sweet spring wind; reddened by your vines that burn, lit by the sunset, in October; standing bare, proudly silent when the shouting north wind whirls the white snow about you; roofed with silver when the high moon dapples the gray road with the soft dim shadows of your trees; stately but never cold, always beautiful and beloved; if you but set upon your children as they go forth from you (groping their way because their eyes are clouded) your hall-marks of strong intellect, high honor, broad sympathy, and quick insight—who of all *Almæ Matres* may more truly rejoice in her noble race than Bryn Mawr?

A mood of contemplation could not but soon pass with such a group. The irrepressible Dorothy shattered it now.

"Here's a man coming up the walk," she announced. "Does he belong to any of you? Daughter is with him."

Every one turned to see if he "belonged to her, and Marjorie seized Lee's arm as she recognized the stately figure.

"Mr. Ballantyne—and Louise. What do you think that means, Lee?"

"Suppose you go to find out," suggested Eleanor. "He probably wants to see you at all events." And Marjorie went.

When she came back half an hour later, after showing the delighted father and daughter as much about college as was possible at that unpropitious time of day, her face was glowing with pleasure.

"Marge," called Dorothy, as she came running across the grass from where she had been speeding the

parting guests, "we've decided to cut dinner and stay out here until it's time for the Glee Club to sing on the steps."

"Jolly," answered Marjorie, "who cares for dinner anyway?" She dropped down beside Eleanor and seized her firmly by the shoulder. "Lee Mertoun, Mr. Ballantyne brought Louise out to see her future Alma Mater. She goes to Miss Stevens' school next fall for the last two years of preparatory work—then here to college. *Was denkst du?*"

Eleanor clapped her hands delightedly. "Good work, Marge! I knew it would come about. Why, at this rate there won't be any of the genus left in the city of Philadelphia—not an infidel to crusade on—"

Betty Hall's voice broke across the stream of congratulation. "Of course, Carroll, I wouldn't mention it to her, but I think it shows just a *little* lack of breeding to discuss something we know nothing about!"

The laugh that followed this expansive hint was joined in by Marjorie and Lee.

"Do tell them about the crusade, Marjorie. It is time now, I think, especially as you have met the enemy and made him yours, poetically speaking. You don't know how I have been burdened by this ghastly secret!"

And while the sun sank and the shadows melted into the one deepening shadow we call twilight, and the circling bats flickered against the sky, Marjorie told of the problem that had presented itself to her that winter, and of her plans and efforts for its solution.

"Of course," she finished, "I don't mean to have it take all my time. There are other things more important, and besides it is not the sort of thing that can be done by constant conscious effort. But it seems to me so very well worth while to convince people at large of the value of college training, that I am willing to go out of my way sometimes to do it. And if we *are* going to do it, we have got to take care that we are broad and

sympathetic, and not merely 'cold, learned, dehumanized'——"

By senior year one's friends never let one's statements go unchallenged. Kate Murray as might have been expected, now took up the case for a hypothetical defendant.

"I don't agree with you at all, Marjorie. That's a one-sided way of looking at the matter. You leave out of account, absolutely, the point of view of the people who devote their lives to one particular side of intellectual work, and accomplish the greatest masterpieces of the world. Specialization is the only thing that brings about great results in many cases; and where would be the great works that are above the horrible level of mediocrity, if your doctrine of—of—universal versatility (stop giggling, I'm not trying to be poetic or funny either) were accepted by everybody?"

"See here, Kate," broke in Carroll, "it's you that are getting one-sided now. I see what Marjorie is after and I think she is quite right. Getting bloodless and thin-lipped is one of the dangers of the college woman."

Anne Aldridge's quick voice answered Carroll.

"That's all very well for the world at large, Carroll, but I think Kate has made a very good point in bringing up the case of the great minds of the world. I believe that genius is 'an unlimited capacity for hard work' in more cases than you think. Now if people who have power of that sort should let themselves be turned aside by a desire to be open to impressions from all sides, the world would certainly be the loser by it. I haven't genius even of the hard work description, and so I shall never deny myself the pleasure of as much of your society as I can get, merely to go on pegging away at the regeneration of the pharynx of the earthworm! But if anybody has the power of doing something really great, for the world's sake, don't preach versatility to that person. There are few enough of us that can add to the sum of knowledge."

"That's a part of what I mean, Anne," struck in Marjorie eagerly. "There are few of us that can do that, but there are quantities of people who will never be able to do more than grind, and who yet abstract themselves from the world of actual life as though they were hermit geniuses. I say they have no right to do it, and that they owe as much to their fellows as to their own brains. Don't you see that the existence of such people among us is what gives people like Mr. Ballantyne their opportunity to misjudge the college woman? I've thought a good deal about both sides of this, and I think I have good grounds for carrying on what Lee and I have called, rather as a joke, our crusade. Please don't misunderstand me to mean that the women of really great intellectual power are to let their remarkable work be interfered with by turning that power aside to every little thing."

"So far as we ourselves are concerned," said Kate, "I think we may agree with you, Marjorie; for probably none of us is a genius except our European Fellow—of course she is. And so if we may be allowed to

let alone all those bearing the marks of genius, we may join the crusade too. I am willing anyway to help in the attack on the large and flourishing Ballantyne species, and convince it that not all college women consist solely of massive intellect."

"And I too," said Anne.

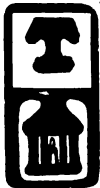
"So am I," came from each of the others.

"Good children," said Marjorie gaily, as she threw an arm across the shoulders of Anne and of Kate, on either side of her. It was all she said but her satisfaction was deep.

Silence fell among them as it will when good friends sit together. A late robin-song floated over to them from the apple-trees. The evening star, like a sanctuary lamp, swung above the dying altar-fire of the sunset. The cool, nameless fragrance of a spring night filled the air. There under the old cherry-tree sat the seven with no word, until at last the silence was broken by snatches of melody, vague talking, and the laughter from strolling groups. Then, drawn back from their dreaming, they rose and went away to join the singing on the senior steps.

EDITH CAMPBELL CRANE, 1900.

## M O N T A N Y E



hat excellent little cyclopedia of national biography, "Who's Who in America," says that Mr. W. O. Stoddard is the author of thirteen "volumes of biography, two of verse, many juvenile and other stories and miscellaneous books—over fifty volumes in all." Now I have never read a single word of any of the volumes referred to above, but confidently assert that any of them is superior to "Montanye," a story of

the slavers of old New York; it cannot be otherwise.

The last year of the Revolutionary War is the period of action. Montanye is a cultivated old gentleman living in New York, posing as a retired Episcopal clergyman and a Tory. He has been a buccaneer in the past, hopes to be a slave dealer in the future, and is in constant friendly intercourse with General Washington through the medium of an old Indian who uses a dialect the like of which never was on sea or land. He has

another peculiar trait, that of talking aloud to himself when going through dangerous woods on secret missions. "Lobster, all slabe; officer flog 'em. Hess'n all slabe; get flog. Sailor on ship all slabe; get flog a heap. All nigger need heap flog. All slabe. Old Pequot no slabe. Belong to Miss Montanye. Hunt, fish, go see big ship 'calp lobster for flog him. Flog him once. All dead now. No flog him any more." Mr. Stoddard concludes that "His philosophic conclusion seemed to be that any man who could be flogged without turning round and killing the man who flogged him was a slave, really, but that a sense of free manhood might be preserved by retaliation. On the other hand, perhaps, for like reasons, black men were slaves by nature and never could become anything else."

Madeline Montanye, the only child of this pseudo clergyman, at least while we have the pleasure of knowing her, seems to be an aimless young lady who is remarkable only for living what must have been the most uninteresting life in those most stirring times. Mrs. Wilton lives with the Montanyes, as the British have burned her home, her husband and son being privateers, the former becoming a slave trader and only desisting when in the condition in which the devil is popularly supposed to have earnest desires to become a monk. The son appears to be a pretty fair young fellow and is notable because he is in love with a girl he has not seen since she was twelve years old. We are given an introduction to several British soldiers and sailors, mostly villains, which I take unhandsome in Mr. Stoddard, because as he is supposedly endeavoring to amuse us he might have allowed us to meet some of the nice ones. As to plot, there seems to be several secrets which are never cleared up, but you don't mind, you are not interested any how.

Even if it were possible to get interested in any of his scenes and char-

acters the author never allows you time. For a few words you are on the coast of Africa, then scarcely resting a comma's length you are taken to New York—a dash and a spiritless shadow of a West Indian storm is trying to frighten you. You have the soup, fish, roast—never spice or dessert—of this literary meal, all mixed together and served to you in a manner so awkward as to be unaccountable, when viewed in the light of Mr. Stoddard's past experience in feeding the juvenile mind.

I believe Americans have always taken it that a man's patriotism was a sacred thing—and like all sacred things not to be exploited save under the stress of strong feeling, nor can one hear another say "Hurrah for the flag," in the same tone as he remarks "I prefer *rhubarb pie*" without a strong inclination to fall on him mightily—therefore, the following, which is a fair specimen of the emotional patriotism of the book, does not fill one with the enthusiasm it surely would if coming as a climax to a soul-stirring scene, instead of ending a chapter about as interesting as the last half of the second book of the *Iliad*. "From the slaver-pirate the black flag, with its ominous skull and bones, was fluttering swiftly down while another was going up in its place." "Hello!" exclaimed Dick. "Father hasn't even taken the Pine Tree on that craft. It's the old 'Don't Tread on Me' rattlesnake flag, that we sailed from New London with in 1776. It's a pretty good flag, but it's out of date. Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes!"

Mr. Stoddard's knowledge of the sentiment and history of the time and place seems to be in the main correct, but such is its nature there is too much of it to give pleasure, too little to impart knowledge. His sentences have a pedagogical ring, which make his bare, insufficient statements exasperating by their self-sufficient manner.

R. W. V.



## C R A N K I S M S



he forthcoming book, "Crankisms," is likely to make something of a sensation. It consists of satirical aphorisms by Lisle de Vaud Matthewman with extremely clever illustrations by Clare Victor Dwiggins, which are conceived in the very spirit

of the text, and carry out Mr. Matthewman's biting humor in a remarkable degree, often developing it far beyond the bare meaning of the written words. The drawings are characterized by great grace, and the "Dwiggins Girl" promises to be almost a rival of the "Gibson Girl."



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From "Crankisms"



MARY C. CROWLEY

## A DAUGHTER OF NEW FRANCE

**M**ary Catherine Crowley, a writer of Detroit, who has been successful in magazine work, undertook the task of writing in pleasant story form what is really an accurate account of a part of Cadillac's life, particularly that which he spent in founding and settling the trading post on the west bank of the Detroit river. Surely no period of history afforded the novelist grander material for a swift moving, adventurous story, full of poetry and wealthy in those chivalrous qualities that make the early settlers heroes in our eyes to-day.

To write such a novel and to accomplish the work successfully required diligent study, and here certainly Miss Crowley did not shirk. She reveals an

intimate knowledge that seems to have infused into the tale the genuine spirit of the times. As a story, pure and simple, Miss Crowley's book is entrancing, its characters being real men and women whom we can easily learn to love. As a study of the noble soul of Madame Cadillac, who braved the dangers and hardships of what Detroit life was then—but which happily has entirely been left behind—"A Daughter of New France" easily has a *raison d'être*.

Miss Crowley has been a resident of Detroit for nine years and during that time she has become well-acquainted in the literary circles of the city. Her debut as a novelist is made under particularly favorable conditions, and if success is not hers, the fault will lie only with herself.

WARD MACAULEY.

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# GOOD COMPANY

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ere is a singularly bright and beautiful passage from a medieval writer, Gilbert Porretanus or de la Porrée, who became Archbishop of Poitiers in 1142. He was once left alone in his monastery while all his brethren had gone for change of air to the seaside, and he wrote:

"Our house is empty, save only myself and the rats and mice, who nibble in solitary hunger. There is no voice in the hall, no tread on the stairs. The clock has stopped. . . the pump creaks no more. But I sit here with no company but books, dipping into dainty honeycombs of literature. All minds in the world's history find their focus in a library. This is the pinnacle of the temple from which we may see all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. I keep Egypt and the Holy Land in the closet next the window. On the side of them is Athens and the Empire of Rome. Never was such an army mustered as I have here. No general ever had such soldiers as

I have. No kingdom ever had half such illustrious subjects as mine, or half as well governed. I can put my haughtiest subjects up or down, as it pleases me. . . I call 'Plato,' and he answers 'Here,'—a noble and sturdy soldier. 'Aristotle,' 'Here,'—a host in himself. 'Demosthenes,' 'Cicero,' 'Cæsar,' 'Tacitus,' 'Pliny'—'Here!' they answer, and they smile at me in their immortality of youth. Modest all, they never speak unless spoken to. Bountiful all, they never refuse to answer. And they are all at peace together. My architects are building night and day without sound of hammer; my painters designing, my poets singing, my philosophers discoursing, my historians and theologians weaving their tapestries, my generals marching about without noise or blood. I hold all Egypt in fee simple. I build not a city, but empires at a word. I can say as much of all the Orient as he who was sent to grass did of Babylon. . . All the world is around me, all that ever stirred human hearts or fired the imagination is harmlessly here. My library shelves are the avenues of time. Ages have wrought, generations grown, and all their blossoms are cast down here. It is the garden of immortal fruits, without dog or dragon."

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## THE ENGLISH PROSE-POET

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ichard Le Gallienne's latest romance is entitled "The Love Letters of the King; or, The Life Romantic." It is indeed a book of word jingling and sense-despairing nothingness. Le Gallienne's inimitable style is there; his perfect English used to portray an abnormal egotism joined to an hysterical sentimentalism. His lack of moral sensibility is not as evident as in "The Quest of the Golden Girl," nor is his wonderful sensibility to the beauties of nature so vivid and pulsing.

Nevertheless, the song trills and goes straight to the soul, even if the "words of sense" are wanting. Now and then Le Gallienne lets drop a word of wisdom, but it takes chapters of wild flowers and affected emotion-

alism to bring to light one cultivated rose or one directly spoken thought.

A man with Le Gallienne's gift of expression should surely have something tangible to express. It seems a pity to waste a beautiful horde of words in making a fantastic seemingness of nothing. All the beautiful sunlight and sweetness that he gathers in generous armfuls he lets drop upon the ground careless of their worth and ignoring the splendid fruition they might reveal with the help of Time and a somewhat deeper imagining of life.

Decadence of thought but exquisite brilliance of word-rhyming and syllable-sounding is Le Gallienne's unbalanced share in the genius of book-writing.

Sound emotions, activity of thought and plot-action are noticeably absent.

Instead one finds a Lotus, dream-like fragrance wafting one insidiously on through the sweet green fields of reason. Lotus-blossoms do very nicely for the space of a page or two, but to waste one's precious vitality tramping through endless forest of mere earth blossoms is exhausting.

"The Love Letters of the King" begins with a very risque hansom drive that just as quickly ends. Then we find the hero, Pagan Wasteneys, in chapter two still warm with "Daffodil" kisses, yet somewhat muddled in his emotions and debating with himself as to whether 'tis best to curse femininity or to bless her.

He ends by doing a great deal of both. In respect for the hansom drive he cannot be completely disloyal to the susceptible and too-generously-inclined sex. However, there is "another," a "special," lady who presses her tiny foot ultra-spiritually upon the somewhat animally-inclined heart of the "Adam" Wasteneys. To her the whole of this young man's blessings and cursings seem to be directed.

Here are some of the curses as they come spontaneously and viciously from his young and enthusiastic ardency:

Cursed be women!

Cursed be all women except one, whom God bless.

Cursed be the woman who forgets all for your sake.

Cursed be the woman who writes to you every day.

Cursed be the woman who would gladly die for you.

Cursed be the woman who has a mission to help you.

Cursed be women with blue eyes, likewise women with gray, brown, green, hazel and violet eyes.

Cursed be little women, and cursed be women that are tall.

Cursed be women with golden hair, and also women with black.

Cursed, too, the brown-haired women.

Here he could "curse" no further,

but "laughed," another weakness of the hero; "he could not be serious long," he acknowledges that it is this amiable tendency that keeps him from performing great deeds for the world's surpriement. Here the chapter ends with a short verse—written by himself to himself. It discourses briefly and somewhat amusedly (*not* amusingly) upon the regardless waste of his years upon "married women and unmarried, and every woman that he knows." Pagan Wasteneys is a woman-lover who realizes his deficiency in being slave to their sufficiencies and thus losing time for the *really serious* ambitions of life. Still there is a great deal of philosophy in the Pagan's unmanaged disposition. Once mystically inclined he proposes to "live life as a farce with as few intervals of tragedy as possible." Thus he became "a diner out, a talker, a maker of *mots*"—and only shed tears into his wine-glass when no one was looking at him. Champagne has this effect, the writer says. But "Society was clever" (the first time it has ever been so-called) and "discerned the ghastly burning in Pagan's cheek." A friend conquered the reason and would have offered his arm and carriage but for the courteous reply of our hero, which removed all suspicion—"Witty degeneration of the heart," was Mr. Wasteneys' exclamation—and the phrase was something more than a cheap epigram.

In less than a chapter his moral sensibility became impaired, even more rudely than in the "hansom drive" escapade of the first chapter—Pagan began to take "a positive dislike to good people," which went far to show that his egotism was still well nourished. He fled from "successful people as from a north-easter" and patronized failures at Bohemian-like Tavern resorts.

However this phase passed with the rest, and two or three nice women sighed and smiled at him through the rest of his life, their success being lim-

ited on account of the same spiritual-minded lady whom he had met one memorable day picking mushrooms off his blessed country-place. Never could he forget her, and never would she allow him to remember except once in eleven years when they met to smile and think and pass. At last one day in another fit of cursing—this time destiny and the woman together—he decided to kill her, and make away with his own fitful life as soon as she should become cold in his arms. The idea had been put into his head (he had none of his own) by an old gypsy fortune-teller who predicted the murder which she saw in his eyes as he gazed over a gentle running brook. Straight the impetuous fiend of violence went—to “Provence,” the home of his “Spiritual Star,”—there to quench her flickering light and to lay his own soul upon the ground beside. Happily, however, fortune intervened in the shape of two English entomologists, who sat in the same tavern beside the love-mad young man and discoursed learnedly upon “Butterflies.” The “humor” of Pagan Wasteney came to the surface. He thought of the day and his “quest” for the day. At once he was seized with a longing to go “butter-flying.” His old boyhood dreams and his present nightmares drove him on. He asked the Englishman for the loan of a net, and charged with his poetic spirit out into “a pure

world of gold.” Thus Pagan passed a glorious, healthy, natural summer-day, the only wholesome day which he ever deigned to spread himself out in.

A bath in the river was his next step—another respectable trait hitherto undisclosed. Evidently it was the means of powerful good, both mentally and physically. His moral dinginess became brighter and his bodily comfort showed itself in frequent gambols and scrambles upon the banks of a rightly shocked river. Even the deadly “Pistol” appealed to his giant sense of humor, and without aiming at anything in particular he recklessly wasted its contents skyward.

After this piece of fool’s-play, the wherewithal to shoot his sweetheart being dissipated, also the “winter of his discontent” turned “summer by the glorious sun,” nothing was left for him to do but marry or become a troublesome bachelor to the endless end. Marriage seemed preferable, so a “human woman” was at last found who would minister to the comfort of this most “inhuman creature.”

\* \* \* \* \*

Moral.—When one looks upon his “spiritual lady” only once in eleven years, one is very apt to forget her white affections to replace them by the *bourgeois* and more vital charms of an everyday human woman.”—*Marie Louise.*

## LULLABIES AND SLUMBER SONGS



certain books there are, which, like flowers, exhale a fragrance of their own.

This is peculiarly true of a little volume of poems by Lincoln Hulley.

The love of children and child life has inspired him to open to us a new garden of pleasure, in which grows four-score and

more delightful Lullabies and Slumber Songs.

The entire collection is marked by a refined tenderness and sympathetic understanding of the child nature, which reveals at once the fact that their author is gifted with a loving comprehension of the inner life of the little ones of whom he delights to sing.

Intuitively you feel that you are

communing with one who is in truth a lover of children, and he leads you into many hitherto hidden paths of sympathetic fellowship with the little ones of our hearts and homes.

The volume reminds me of nothing so much as a collection of pearls, each perfect in its purity and luster; each of great prices, but connected, each with the other, by a silver strand of loving sympathy with, and unconscious homage to, the children enthroned in the author's heart.

It is difficult to select any one as being of more beauty than the others, but the subjoined verses on "Infancy" exhibit strikingly the author's intimate knowledge and loving observance of children.

#### INFANCY.

There's a touch of Heaven in his bright blue eyes,

And his hair is tanned by the sun;

There's the color of rose in his dainty cheeks,

And his teeth are pearls, each one.

There's a tender grace in his lips' red lines,

And a subtle tone in his voice;

There's a gentle charm in his child-like smile,

And it makes our hearts rejoice.

There's a dimple sweet on his tiny chin,

And a cunning shape to his nose;

There's a graceful curve to his rounded throat,

And his flesh has the tint of the rose.

While a soul looks out of his sweet young face

With an infinite mystery

That eludes my own when I try to peer

To the depths of his infancy.

—*Wm. Hammond Parker.*

## LUCY C. McELROY



rs. McElroy was born on a farm near Lebanon, Kentucky, married a farmer and is an enthusiastic farm woman, and declares a farmer's life the happiest, nearest ideal in the world. She is the daughter of Dr.

Cheever, a well-known Kentucky physician, who in his youth joined the Confederate army, serving under Morgan in his famous raid.

Her favorites among living authors are a strangely mixed selection—James Lane Allen, Zangwill, Kipling, Howells, and Mrs. Ruth McEnnery Stuart. She loves music, and will listen for hours to it. Her children are known as "book worms," so it will be seen that the entire family are congenial.

"Juletty" is Mrs. McElroy's first book. Recognizing the merits of the story and impressed by the picturesque setting, the publishers employed Mr. W. E. Mears, a young artist of unusual ability, to make a series of drawings to illustrate the book. As a preliminary, Mr. Mears thoroughly explored Lebanon and the surrounding



LUCY C. McELROY

country. His sympathetic and spirited pictures admirably supplement the author's work.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR FOR JUNE

## Birthdays and Birthyears of Authors

1. *John Tulloch, Perthshire, England, 1823.*  
Theological Tendencies of the Age—Theism—English Puritanism and its Leaders.
2. *John G. Saxe, Highgate, Vt., 1816.*  
Poems—The Masquerade—Clever Stories of Many Nations.
3. *Henry James, Albany, N. Y., 1811.*  
The Old and New Theology—Substance and Shadow—The Secret of Swedenborg.
4. *Charles C. Abbott, Trenton, N. J., 1843.*  
Bird-land Echoes—When the Century was New—Days Out of Doors.
5. *Hugh M. Thompson, P. E. Bishop of Mississippi, Ireland, 1830.*  
Sin and Penalty—Kingdom of God—Copy.
6. *Catharine A. Warfield, Natchez, Miss., 1816.*  
Miriam's Memories—Sea and Shore—Double Wedding.
7. *George B. Hill, Middlesex, Eng., 1835.*  
Dr. Johnson, His Friends and His Critics—Worldly Wisdom of Lord Chesterfield—Talks about Autographs.
8. *Edgar E. Saltus, New York, N. Y., 1858.*  
Mr. Incoul's Misadventure—The Truth About Tristram Varick—Eden.
9. *Richard W. Thompson, Culpeper, Va., 1809.*  
History of the Tariff—Footprints of Jesuits—Papacy and Civil Power.
10. *Minot J. Savage, Norridgewock, Me.*  
Life Questions—Religion for To-day—My Creed.
11. *James B. Fraser, Reelig, Scotland, 1783.*  
Journey into Khorasan—Highland Smugglers—The Khan's Tale.
12. *Harriet Martineau, Norwich, England, 1802.*  
Eastern Life, Past and Present—Society in America—History of England.
13. *Thomas Arnold, Isle of Wight, 1795.*  
Lectures on Modern History—Later Roman Commonwealth—Sermons.
14. *Celia Parker Woolley, Toledo, O., 1848.*  
Rachael Armstrong—A Girl Graduate—Roger Hunt.
15. *Eben G. Scott, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1836.*  
Development of Constitutional Liberty—Reconstruction During the Civil War—Intestate Law of Pennsylvania.
16. *Sir John Cheke, Cambridge, England, 1514.*  
Hurt of Sedition—Plutarch of Superstition—Grounds of Belief Concerning the Eucharist.
17. *John Wesley, Lincolnshire, England, 1703.*  
Predestination—Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion—Psalms and Hymns.
18. *Sidney Colvin, Norwood, England, 1845.*  
Life of Walter Savage Landor—Life of John Keats—Life and Letters of R. L. Stevenson.
19. *Hermann E. Von Holst, Livonia, 1841.*  
John C. Calhoun—Life of John Brown—Constitutional History of the United States.
20. *Charles T. Brooks, Salem, Mass., 1813.*  
Poems—Titan—Old Stone Mill.
21. *John Henry Newman, London, England, 1801.*  
Parochial Sermons—Church of the Fathers—Letters on Justification.
22. *H. Rider Haggard, Norfolk, England, 1856.*  
She—King Solomon's Mines—World's Desire.
23. *Alice M. Williamson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1869.*  
Barn Stormers—Ordered South—The House by the Lock.
24. *Rebecca Harding Davis, Washington, Pa., 1831.*  
Kate Hampden—Frances Waldeaux—Doctor Warrick's Daughters.
25. *John Horne Tooke, Westminster, England, 1736.*  
Petition of an Englishman—The Diversions of Purley—Sermons.
26. *Philip Doddridge, London, England, 1702.*  
Power and Grace of Christ—Rise and Progress of Religion—Family Expositor.
27. *Paul L. Dunbar, Dayton, Ohio, 1872.*  
Lyrics of Lonely Life—Folks from Dixie—The Uncalled.
28. *Jean Jacques Rousseau, Geneva, Switzerland, 1712.*  
La Nouvelle Heloise—Contrat Social—Emile.
29. *Brother Azarias (P. F. Mullaney), County Tipperary, Ireland, 1847.*  
Culture of the Spiritual Sense—Development of English Literature—On Thinking.
30. *Herbert D. Ward, Waltham, Mass., 1861.*  
Lost Hero—New Senior at Andover—Light of the World.

# THE MISSING ANSWERS TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS



While many people were wondering *who* wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," I take it a great many more were puzzled to know *why* they were written. The first question has been ultimately but not satisfactorily answered by Mr. Lawrence Housman, who has done many better things—the second point of curiosity is satisfied, even gratified, by "An Englishman's Love Letters" being the missing answers to "An Englishwoman's Love Letters"—and these answers do much to atone for the letters that instigated them, so much, in fact, I am forced to wonder if Mr. Housman is vindicating himself.

Very unorthodox are the sentiments—maternal, amatory, and literary—of this Englishman, and even though we know in the end that it is the mother who is responsible for the catastrophe, we can hardly forgive him for feeling thus, "It is not because I love my mother, or for her sake, that I have submitted to so much to avoid a rupture. It is for my own. I do not want the pain of regret." And the following sentence sounds far more as if it was from, not to, the woman: "You like me best when my feet are on the earth, you said once when I was a-saddle, and I caught the double meaning, but darling, there is not a hard, cold fact in arithmetic or geometry, the chemistry or the engineers' manual, that is harder or colder than this, that the self-conscious speaking spirits inhabiting these living animal bodies are immortal; that they are the mythological angels who 'fell' from heaven. You are on the wrong trail, on a false scent when you pay so much attention to the physical side of our

love and permit it to dominate your mind. You are dimming the luster of the spirit and losing your individuality in your personality."

The literary opinions of this lover are particularly refreshing; "Stevenson and Kipling are good friends to have. I think I have added more to my range of vision from the latter than from any three other writers. Mentally he is the greatest the world has ever had in breadth; his depth has yet to be proven. \* \* \* If some one would go over our English 'literature' and mark out the purely mechanical, what would remain might easily be read in a year. I say this, not as one of the British publishers whom Carlyle—an over-rated, conceited, egotistical Scotch word monger—hated so profoundly because he knew they knew he was only a mechanic working on other men's thoughts." \*\*

Although scarcely a satisfactory lover this author must have been a most delightful correspondent, he has ideas about everything, ideas vigorous, stimulating. Some one has said, "Don't show me the letters you write, show me those you receive, those you inspire, and I will know what you are." The Englishwoman must have been a charming person.—R. W. V.

Letter XLV. from "The Missing Answers to An Englishwoman's Love Letters."

DEAREST DULCINIA :—You said that last night we were together, "you must tell me some time why you do not like Browning, and you must give me *good* reasons." I feel in the mood to do it now. I have just finished going over the "Ring and the Book," once again for your sake, to see if there was an idea or a line I wanted to make mine. There was not.

Take Browning as a whole, as we take a machine. As a poet, what is his philosophy or purpose? What is the motive under-



lying his song, for all song has a motive and expresses an emotion.

He is the only poet of Lust in the language, so far as I know. He asserts that the purely physical attraction between man and woman is "the rich blossoming of the soul," and it is not only the right, but the duty of every man and woman who feel this animal attraction to give themselves up to it without restraint. It is the glory and power and delight of Lust that he sings; and his undercurrent is that we live but one life and reach our highest manifestations as animals. I am writing plainly, more plainly than I could speak. He does not write this plainly. He sugar-coats it in every way. He garbs himself in spiritual robes and uses all the "patter" of the nourmanachaya to hide the direction in which he is going and the final destination of the reader. In this he is the very antithesis of the most spiritual poet England ever had, Swinburne, whose every thought and every idea is that of the invisible and spiritual world, but who clothes them in the most sensual language and imagery he can find.

Now I happen to know that *man* is not an animal. When the mineral came to the end of its evolution it carried the seed of a new kingdom, the vegetable. When that ceased, or reached its culmination, it bore the seed of the animal kingdom. When the animal reached its highest state, the anthropoid ape, it had the seed of the new kingdom, Man. That kingdom has not yet reached a high state of development. It is only barely possible to recognize the distinction. We are still at the branching of the ways, and we may classify some animals as men and some men as animals, making the same errors we do sometimes at the meeting points of the other kingdoms. But man is a kingdom by himself—or rather the lowest species of an entirely new Kingdom.

So much for the physiological point and Browning's laudation and glorification of the animal tendencies, which is as if the lowest forms of animal life should hold up vegetables as their highest expression and ask to be manured. That is what Browning does.

Now it happens that our modern science in the laboratory has solved this riddle of the kingdoms, and with it that of man. We have two physical bodies, one of matter and one of ether. So has every fifty-ton gun turned out at Armstrong's. So has everything in or on this earth, whether of solid or liquid or gas, for each and every atom of physical matter is the center of a

molecule of etheric atoms, and no two physical atoms touch, not even in the hardest of steel. Every combination of material atoms has two physical bodies, one tangible, one intangible. The Universal Life force, working through the *etheric* body of the mineral transforms it into a plant; and so through each of the others. Working through the *etheric* body of the animal life, "the rich blossoming of the soul," gives us man—not by following animal impulses, but by branching off from them. A community living according to Browning's ideas and teachings would in five generations become gibbering apes; magnificent animals, perhaps, but no more.

You will dispute this generalization and analysis of Browning's impelling motive, because you know little of the world, less of the subtlety of the perverted minds returning to animalism, and nothing of the mystery of life. For the same reason, so will many of his admirers. But Browning's disciples who understand him will dispute it because they know it to be true; and the truth is the last thing they wish to know, for it will stop their debauching the minds of men and women. That is why I avoid the subject. I want a quiet life. I never corrupt any one. I never dispute with any one. But you said I must admire Browning or give a good reason. Is this a good one?

There is much that is admirable in Browning, outside of and apart from his free-love doctrine. His philosophy and theology are sound and sweet; but unfortunately his free-love, or lust, like the ether, permeates and is an integral part of it.

"Solomon had a million wives," according to Huck Finn, and yet was a wise man. But, as Nigger Jim said, a man may be wise in some things and a fool in others, and like Jim, I would prefer a boiler factory to a harem if I had to choose. And Solomon does not preach lust even if he practices it: while Browning reverses Solomon and preaches it without practicing it.

I do not think you will care any the less for me because my wife in this life will be the one woman in the world to me; or because I have a different conception of the truth, in this respect, from that of your favorite poet. I have no morals. Neither wise any religion. Leastwise any respect for current opinion. They do not enter into the question, but I have an inheritance from past ages and a future life to live, and I simply cannot afford to trade the former for a mess of Browning pottage, when I am not hungry; or imperil the latter, when there is nothing to gain. Kiss me in forgiveness, dear, and let it go at that.

## BEST SELLING BOOKS



linor Glyn's "Visits of Elizabeth" has been the book of the month, the fresh impressions of the innocent young girl thrown into English high society having a charm of prim simplicity and artlessness which has given the book a distinct and worthy precedence. "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle has also had a welcome which is full of promise. Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery" has instantly impressed itself upon the country as a work of more than ordinary value, being clear in thought, firm in expression, and giving not merely a life of the author, but likewise a biography of his race and generation. Another book which has made a good first impression is "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans—a conspicuous figure in the naval world, who has left his mark upon contemporary history.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "Eben Holden," by Irving Bacheller.
- "Arrows of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson.
- "Her Mountain Lover," by Hamlin Garland.
- "Penelope's Irish Experiences," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters."
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," by his son.
- "General Meade," by Isaac R. Penny-packer.
- "U. S. Grant," by Owen Wister

At Wanamaker's, New York :

## FICTION.

- "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.
- "Babs the Impossible," by Sarah Grand.
- "Alice of Old Vincennes," by Maurice Thompson.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "The Octopus," by Frank Norris.
- "John Henry," by Hugh McHugh.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Landmark History of New York," by Albert Ulmann.
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray.
- "The Evolution of Immortality," by S. D. McConnell.
- "The Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "In the Name of a Woman," by A. W. Marchmont.
- "Ways of the Service," by Frederick Palmer.
- "The Tower of Wye," by William Henry Babcock.
- "A Maryland Manor," by Frederick Emory.
- "Every Inch a King," by Josephine C. Sawyer.
- "Under-Studies," by Mary E. Wilkins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "The Love of an Uncrowned Queen," by W. H. Wilkins.
- "The Thirteen Colonies," by Helen Ainslee Smith.
- "General Meade," by Isaac R. Penny-packer.
- "German Life in Town and Country," by William H. Dawson.
- "English Politics in Early Virginia History," by Alexander Brown.

At Little, Brown and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

- "Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.  
 "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.  
 "The Turn of the Road," by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.  
 "The Love-Letters of the King," by Richard Le Gallienne.  
 "Observations of Henry," by Jerome K. Jerome.  
 "Uncle Terry," by Charles Clark Munn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- "The Love-Letters of Victor Hugo," translated by Elizabeth W. Latimer.  
 "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Ida M. Tarbell.  
 "Encyclopedia of Etiquette," by Emily Holt.  
 "Private Life of King Edward VII.," by a member of the Royal household.  
 "The Transit of Civilization," by Edward Eggleston.  
 "An American with Lord Roberts," by Julian Ralph.

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

- "A Soldier of Virginia," by Burton Egbert Stevenson.  
 "The Making of Christopher Ferringham," by Beulah Marie Dix.  
 "Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.  
 "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.  
 "The Successors of Mary the First," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.  
 "The Turn of the Road," by Eugenia Brooks Frothingham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.  
 "Bird Portraits," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.  
 "Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos," by Albert Sonnichsen.  
 "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.  
 "The Woodpeckers," by Fannie Hardy Eckstrom.  
 "A Literary History of America," by Barrett Wendell.

MY STAR.

Shine on, thou bright beacon,  
 Unclouded and free,  
 From thy high place of calmness,  
 On life's troubled sea;  
 Its morning of promise,  
 Its smooth seas are gone,  
 And the billows rave wildly—  
 Then, bright one, shine on.

The wings of the tempest  
 May rush o'er thy ray,  
 But tranquil thou smilest,  
 Undimm'd by its sway;  
 High, high o'er the world,  
 Where storms are unknown,  
 Thou dwellest, all beauteous,  
 All glorious alone.

From the deep womb of darkness  
 The lightning flash leaps;  
 O'er the bark of my fortune  
 Each mad billow sweeps;

From the port of her safety  
 By warring winds driven,  
 And no light o'er her course  
 But yon lone one from Heaven.

Yet fear not, thou frail one,  
 The hour may be near,  
 When our own sunny headlands  
 Far off shall appear;  
 When the voice of the storm  
 Shall be silent and past,  
 In some island of Heaven  
 We may anchor at last.

But, bark of eternity,  
 Where art thou now!  
 The tempest wave shrieks  
 O'er each plunge of thy prow;  
 On the world's dreary ocean  
 Thus shattered and tost—  
 Then, lone one, shine on;  
 If I lose thee, I'm lost.

—W. P. V.

## P O E M S

*William Vaughn Moody*

Let him never dream that his bullet's scream  
Went wide of its island mark,  
Home to the heart of his darling land when  
She stumbled and sinned in the dark,

is William Vaughn Moody's prayer  
for "A Soldier Fallen in the Philip-  
pines," and in "An Ode in the Time  
of Hesitation," though for him

"The spring-laden breeze  
Out of the gladdening West is sinister  
With sounds of nameless battle over seas,"  
he says:

"I dare not yet believe! my ears are shut!  
I will not hear the thin satiric praise  
And muffled laughter of our enemies,  
Bidding us never sheathe our valiant sword  
Till we have changed our birthright for a  
gourd

Of wild impulse stolen from a barbarian's  
hut;  
Showing how wise it is to cast away  
The symbols of our spiritual sway,  
That so our hands with better ease  
May wield the driver's whip and grasp the  
jailer's keys.

\* \* \* \* \*

Was it for this our fathers kept the law?  
This crown shall crown their struggle and  
their ruth?

Are we the eagle nation Milton saw,  
Viewing its mighty youth,  
Soon to possess the mountain winds of  
truth,

And be a swift familiar of the sun  
Where aye before God's face his trumpets  
run?

Or have we but the talons and the maw,  
And for the object likeness of our heart  
Shall some less lordly lived be set apart?  
Some gross-billed wader where the swamps  
are fat,

Some gorger in the sun? Some prowler  
with the bat?"

By which we see that though his  
thought and expression have all the  
beauty of health, his politics are fear-  
fully dyspeptic.

And Mr. Moody should eschew  
politics and commune with nature, of  
whose soul I take it he is no mean  
interpreter for, for him

"The country, even when it hindered most,  
Seemed conscious of the thing I went to find,  
The rocks and bushes looming through the  
mist

Questioned and acquiesced and understood;

The trees and streams believed; the wind  
and rain,  
Even they, for all their temper, had some  
words  
Of faith and comfort.

\* \* \* \* \*

Soon the stars failed; the late moon, too;  
I think my heart had sucked their beams  
from them  
To build more blue amid the murky night  
Its own miraculous day."

One who has wandered  
"Through tragic twilights when the stricken  
sea  
Groveled with fear,"

one who has felt the wild laugh  
Of naked nature crash across his blood,  
and can express his thoughts thus  
clear, may surely be believed when he  
says of the "singing moon,"

"Out of her changing lights I wove my  
youth  
A place to dwell in, sweet and spiritual,  
And all the bitter years of my exile  
My heart has called afar off unto her.  
So, after many days, love finds its own!  
The futile adorations, the waste tears,  
The hymns that fluttered low in the false  
dawn,  
She has uptreasured as a lover's gift."

\* \* \* \* \*

"But they can never cast my earnings up,  
Who know so well my losses."

And who cares for losses when he  
bears in mind a time and place where

"The opal heart of afternoon  
Was clouding on to throbs of storm,  
Ashen within the ardent west  
The lips of thunder muttered harm,  
And as a bubble like to break  
Hung heaven's trembling amethyst."

While what he has saved seems so  
fair we can scarcely grieve with Mr.  
Moody for those

"Lost verses from his youth's gold canti-  
cle,"

but feel sure that if he keeps the  
promise of this book of poems for him,  
as "for the other" he speaks of, we  
feel sure there will be—

"More and less  
Than woman's near-felt tenderness,  
A million voices dim.  
Praising him, praising him!"

—R. W. V.

# M A G A Z I N E S



From a literary and artistic point of view the current number of *Harper's* is a notable one with which to begin the summer. The frontispiece is a reproduction of Mr. Pyle's, entitled "Young Summer."

Among the features are "A Sea Turn," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and "The Rescue," by Eugene Wood. Mr. Howells occupies the Editor's Easy Chair as usual, and Hayden Carruth, assisted by writers and artists, fills the Editor's Drawer with the lighter side of life.

*Scribner's* contains, among other good things, "Krag, the Kootenay Ram," a new two-part animal story, by Ernest Seton-Thompson; the second instalment of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "The Diary of a Goose Girl;" "Scotch Universities," an entertaining descriptive article, by Prof. John Grier Hibbin; and "Passages from a Diary in the Pacific-Samoa," by John LaFarge.

The three-part novelette, "The Making of a Marchioness," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, begins in the current *Century*. It is not historical but it is certainly romantic—a sort of society "fairy story"—without fairies; the scene of which is laid in an English country house—where an English nobleman is the center of matrimonial interest on the part of both the English and Americans present.

The cover of *Everybody's Magazine* is designed by Frank Walter Taylor. "Fighting Pests With Insect Allies," by L. O. Howard, shows how certain pests may be destroyed by parasitic and fertilizing insects; Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., writes of "Shooting Away Hail Storms;" and "The Study of Children," by Arthur Mac-

Donald, describes interesting results obtained by the investigation of a large number of children. Short stories and poems add to the attractiveness of the number.

Among the illustrated articles in the *Cosmopolitan* are "How to Choose a Child's Pony," by Francis Trevelyan; "The Youngest Soldiers in the World," by Allen Sangree, and "A Girl's College Life," by Lavinia Hart. There are new chapters of the serials and the fiction is contributed by Ian Maclaren, Tudor Jenks, and O'Neill Latham.

Josiah Flynt contributes a new "World of Graft" article to *McClure's*, called "Boston, a Plain-Clothes Man's Town." The author has gained his facts by living among criminals in the cities of which he writes, and in the present paper he characterizes Boston's police corruption with the same fearlessness and directness that have aroused so much anxiety among the "Powers that Rule" in Chicago and New York. "The True Story of Kabeth, the Aleut," is written by Frank A. Vanderlip and Harold Bolce; the clever essayist, E. S. Martin, has an article entitled "Women," and there are short stories by prominent authors.

Maxwell Gray—who wrote "The Silence of Dean Maitland"—is the author of the complete novel entitled "Four-Leaved Clover" in the "*New*" *Lippincott*. It is a story of English country life. "Her Maiden Name," by "Suzette" [Caroline Lockhart], must appeal to many persons at this season of crowded ocean travel, when unsuspecting girls are likely to meet such men as "Horace Sylvester Monteith" coming to America "to make large investments in land"—or for other reasons.

Clarence L. Cullen, whose "Tales of the Ex-Tanks" have diverted many readers, contributes a humorous skit called "An Enemy to the Throne." It is about a French Minister of Finance. Poems appropriate to the month of roses and up to the high standard are "The Reed's Strength," by Carlotta Perry; "Cherry-Boughs," by Lizette Woodworth Reese; "The Greater Joy," by Frank Walcott Hutt; "Old Lace," by James Buckham, and "Bloodroot," by Clinton Scollard.

Among the illustrated articles in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are "Hunting Wild Beasts With a Camera," by A. G. Wallihan; "Fighting Fires in a Coal Mine," by Percival Ridsdale; and "The Morning Calm Country—Korea," by Robert E. Speer. The fiction in this number is contributed by William McLeod Raine, Eden Phillpotts and E. Hough.

*Munsey's* opens with an interesting article by Fritz Cunliffe-Owen, on "British Ducal Houses," describing the houses of the most exalted personages in the British peerage. "American Game Preserves" is written by Maximilian Foster; J. P. Coughlin has a character sketch of Helen Miller Gould; and the short stories are by well-known authors.

"Arlington and Its Memories," by Catherine Frances Cavanagh, is the opening paper in the *Junior Munsey*. "From Forest to Saw Mill," by Stewart Edward White, is an article describing the American industry of lumbering. Other papers of interest are written by Grant Richardson, Franklin Chester, T. C. Martin and others.

The *New England Magazine* has as frontispiece the portrait of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A. Some papers of interest are "Marshfield and Its Historic House," by Ruth A. Bradford; and "The Boston Public Gardens," by Charles W.

Stevens. Short stories and poems complete the number.

Among the illustrated articles in *Ainslee's* are "The Making of a Jockey," by Allen Sangree; "Girl Colonies in New York," by Alice Katharine Fallows; "Wu Ting-Fang," by L. A. Coolidge; and, "Alone Across Alaska," by Robert Dunn. The short stories are by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., M. J. Hutchins and others.

How General Fred. Funston has risen to the pinnacle of his present fame, and some chapters from his career, are picturesquely told in the June *Metropolitan*. Clara Morris, the gifted actress, has an illustrated short story entitled "Found—A Gentleman," and the New Metropolitan Girl is introduced in this number.

"The Fate of the Border Knight," by Marcus D. Richter, is the complete novel in the *Argosy*. There are new instalments of the several serials, and stories by well-known authors add to the attractiveness of the number.

#### FAMILY.

The leading feature of the *Woman's Home Companion* is a drawing by Howard Chandler Christy, to illustrate an article on diplomatic life abroad. Few people are aware that in the mountains of North Carolina there exists an Indian republic whose government is quite outside the jurisdiction of the State or of the United States. Mr. Landon Knight has visited this little republic and his description of it appears in this number, fully illustrated with photographs.

Maxfield Parrish's fine decorative design on the cover of *The Ladies' Home Journal* forms a fitting introduction to an attractive issue. Among the most interesting features are a double page of pictures, entitled "Where Golf is Played," showing some of the handsomest country club houses in America; a series of curious "Love Stories of the Zoo," told by

Clifford Howard; the first instalment of a new serial, "Aileen," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins; a touching full-page picture of "The Passing of the Farm," by W. L. Taylor; the queer experiences with "Some People I Have Married," by the Rev. D. M. Steele, and a vigorous article on "Women as 'Poor Pay,'" by Edward Bok. Numerous other articles of general and domestic interest fill out the rest of the number.

#### JUVENILE.

It is a touching tale that Josephine Daskam tells with considerable vivacity in the opening pages of *St. Nicholas*. "The Prodigal Imp" is a boy who runs away from home because he has nothing more exciting

than kittens to keep; and the frontispiece, picturing his return will strike a responsive chord in every mother's heart, as well as in many children's. "The Fireman" is the hero of the current chapter, by Cleveland Moffett, on "Careers of Danger and Daring." "Wild Flowers I have Known"—the Dog-Wood, the Tiger-Lily, the Dande-Lion, etc.—are sung in humorous verse by Jennie Hartswick, with illustrations by Miss Cory; Charles F. Holder tells of a ride in a home-made boat drawn by a shark in a tide-water aquarium. "The Gorgeous Giraffe" is celebrated in rhymes by Carolyn Wells and in pictures by Harrison Cady; and plants and animals are the heroes and heroines of Nature and Science for Young Folks.



## WITH the NEW BOOKS



By Talcott Williams, LL. D.

The English Bible has done more to make the English race one than all its laws. This great landmark established both its tongue and its morals, the vehicles of its letters and the foundations of its character. The "Evolution of the English Bible" is not, as its author, Mr. H. W. Hoare, thinks, the first in its field of handbook narrative of English versions, but it is the most liberally planned. This easily written work of a Balliol man runs rapidly from Caedmon and Cynewulf to King James and the later revisers. It is less technical than Canon Westcott's "General View of the History of the English Bible, two volumes, 1872, and compares versions less fully than J. I. Mombert's "Hand-

book of the English Versions," 1882. It is larger than short narratives, such as "The Book and Its Story," of forty years ago, or the little books of T. H. Pattison or J. H. Blount. Mr. Blackford Condit's "History of the English Bible," 1882, covers exactly Mr. Hoare's plan and space, and if the latter had not this book before him his mind has worked in a parallel channel. Mr. Condit quotes more fully from the versions. Mr. Hoare tells more fully the environing history of each translation, which lends the livelier interest. The book is well printed, has an array of facsimiles and, what is absent in other like narratives, the broad view of the historian and cultivated man.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow has had wide opportunities. He has used them to travel, rather than to learn. He has been everywhere. He has met everybody. But he gossips instead of teaching. "The Children of the Nations" is a book full of agreeable, interesting essays on colonies, colonists and colonization. There is much reminiscence of travel and some of books of reference. Close study of the facts, statistics, laws, administrations or history of colonies is absent.

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"Monopolies, Past and Present," is a primer-manual on its subject. Long for a primer, it is short for a manual. Not as full as a manual, it is more than a primer. Professor James Edward Le Rossignol holds a chair in economics in Denver. He belongs to the new generation of economic students, just out, who cultivate clarity of statement and a balance of conclusion. They stand as a reaction from the rather extreme "socialists of the chair" of fifteen or twenty years ago, who succeeded the "orthodox" men of twenty-five and thirty-five years before. The last thought all was right in competition. The next that all was wrong. The new crop balances. Professor Le Rossignol is clear but conventional. He quotes Jacob as a monopolist and Joseph with a lack of historical discrimination. His view of the guild is narrowed to a group of mediæval instances. The trail of the "received authorities" is over his pages. He is clear. His sketch is complete. His remedies are moderate. He is wedded to no one theory. With a bibliographical list of accessible authorities before each clear chapter he will be a boon to the college student writing a theme on "trusts," and of almost equal worth to the ignorant, inquiring "average reader."

\*\*

Miss Edith Wyatt has discovered, uncovered Chicago. Mr. Henry Blake

Fuller thought he had; but the "Cliff-Dwellers" was not what was in Chicago, but in Mr. Fuller's head. Miss Wyatt has done it. She did it first in two or three pastels in *McClure's*. Now she has done it in a book full of them, "Everyone His Own Way." This short book has twenty-one short stories, and all but two or three go straight to the center. She sees, she tells it and she knows when to stop and of such is the kingdom of new writers worth reading.

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The "Wit and Wisdom of Jesus," by Mr. George Wright Buckley, is a reverent and sincere attempt to make the personal flavor of the character of visible Christ. The simplicity of the original utterances makes this not easy. Nor does Mr. Buckley quite grasp the Semitic frame of mind.

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Professor Shailer Mathews, of Chicago University, has put in a single volume, first published a year ago, a rapid narrative of the "French Revolution." It puts before the American reader, and for the first time, the work of Taine, Gardiner, and other recent investigators. It has no special sense of style; but is fair.

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Mr. Churton Collins is an English critic with a keen style, a wide scholarship and a hot temper. A decade ago a *Quarterly Review* article proved him dangerous, and he has written since then like a man who had lost all his old friends and never expected to make a new one. "Ephemeræ Critica; or, Plain Truths About Current Literature," collects Mr. Collins' short articles in the *Saturday Review*. He has a considerable command of language. More often, his language has a considerable command of him. Mr. Collins has the two-fold creed that literature is taught in the universities by men unfamiliar with the books they teach and that English



criticism is log-rolling. Each has its truth; but Mr. Collins is useful, not for the attacks he makes, but for the minute textual facts with which his pages are thronged.

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"China," by Mr. E. H. Parker, has come late on the field; but, while it is a dear book for its size, \$3.25, it is the best single volume, so far as information goes, which has appeared in the flood of books for two years past. More for reference than for reading, its author, connected with University College, Liverpool, and long a resident, has crammed the book with minute fact.

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Two hypotheses, and only two, can satisfy the demands of immortality. One assumes a spiritual universe independent of cause and effect, of place and time, of solid and liquid, as each is understood in the material universe of matter. The other looks on matter as capable of an indefinite development which ends in tenuous etheric conditions, giving the group of supersensual phenomena known as the spiritual world.

Both theories assume a condition transcending the ordinary conditions of matter. One finds it from eternity and free from cause and effect, and the other finds it in future eternity as the product of cause and effect. The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, the keenest thinker and possessing the most lucid style of any clergyman writing on these issues, has taken the second horn of this dilemma. Christianity has usually taken the first. Dr. McConnell thinks this is solely because of the hardness of their heads. In "The Evolution of Immortality," he tries to prove that the etheric fluid gives conditions under which a body composed under its reactions could do in the material world what those possessing a spiritual body do or are supposed to do. Inert matter develops the cell and the cell rises

through all the spires of form, in which no sharp line can be drawn between animal and man. Man at his best, not all men, can be good. If he is good, Christ taught he gains the power of an endless life and this power lies in the creation by right conduct of an etheric body, which Christ had after resurrection.

This book is a most notable contribution to a knowledge of the state of thought among clergymen and of the thinking state of men able to believe this hypothesis. It dodges the crucial test. Is the spiritual world subject to cause and effect? If it is, there is an end of moral responsibility. Etheric man may be immortal, but he must be a machine. If ether is free from cause and effect and yields a moral volition, then it is our old friend, a spiritual world put at the end, instead of the beginning, for a "spirit" is not, as Dr. McConnell assumes, a fragment in the Platonic-Christian theory, but part of a continuous system.

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Edward John Phelps, (1822-1900), was a great lawyer in a small State whose corporation practice was not marked by conspicuous cases. He was sixty-three before he was recognized and he died at seventy-eight, after having been minister to England and counsel in the Bering Sea Arbitration, his weighty ability only fully known to the bar. A shapely volume of "Orations and Essays" compiled by Mr. J. G. McCullough fairly gives the man. His theory on the Bering Sea issue, the work of an able man in a field with whose bearings and limitation he was not familiar by practice, is as far wrong as his essay on John Marshall is able. He is at his best as a jurist in his Edinburgh address on "The Law of the Land," and as a lawyer in arguing "Equitable Estoppel." The clear, massive, impressive style he has, is such as lawyers only acquire in the slow rounded growth of a country practice in the common law. without haste and never without re-

search. No man gets this style whose cases are got up for him by his juniors in a big city practice.

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The "Industrial and Social History of England," by Professor Edward Potts Cheyney, for twenty years professor of European history in the University of Pennsylvania, is a lucid, condensed survey of English changes from the mediæval village to the modern factory. Such a work cannot be novel; but it may, as this is, be clear, comprehensive and continuous. No stress is laid on racial constituents and increments or the light thrown on them by anthropometry. The familiar error as to the Gulf Stream is perpetuated. The work is that of a specialist who has kept closely to his field but knows that thoroughly. The declaration that the organization of trades unions "has led to no resulting loss of her (England's) industrial supremacy," anticipates the present state of the case. The strength of the book lies in its arrangement, extent, sustained interest and temperate, accurate statement. A text-book, it is interesting enough to read. Divided practically into three parts, mediæval villages, towns and trade, the break-up of this order by plague and economic change and its passage into commercial expansion and factory development, with lastly, the extension of government control and of free association, the two trends of the future in Professor Cheyney's opinion. It would be more interesting if it had an underlying social philosophy; but also less accurate.

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The Australian novel has about it the flavor of travel. It is a new world, yet English spoken. The coarse, brutal passion and class hatred

of England are there, heated seven-fold by a new and rainless sun. "The Wisdom of Esau," by Messrs. C. H. Chomley and R. Outhwaite, tells the Australian land squatting story. Our land laws have had their wrongs. They are white by the iniquities of the Australian "squatter." These are, in this novel, coarsely told without skill, with force. Besides there are the sweeping fires, droughts, the giant trees, floods and all that overwrought disaster nature deals with liberal hand in the northern half of Victoria, just above the watered lands, where the rainfall dwindles to a scant fifteen or twenty inches a year and comes at once. This is not a novel reader's novel. It ends like a pall. But it has a photographic accuracy.

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"Domestic Service," by Miss Lucy Maynard Salmon, the painstaking and stimulating professor of history in Vassar, which first appeared in 1897, has just been issued in a second edition, unusual for such a book. A chapter has been added on domestic service in Europe, compiled for the most part from reports and papers, the eighth volume of Mr. Booth's great work furnishing most of the English citations. The essential conditions Miss Salmon finds unchanged. Nowhere, she concludes, is this problem solved. She lays, perhaps, too little stress on the willingness to remain in service, the acceptance of the position, as ameliorating its relations abroad. Islam has managed somehow to solve the problem of ready self-respecting service better than Christianity. All Christian and civilized lands face the same problem, even in Germany, whose useless and onerous "service-book" Miss Salmon properly characterizes.

## *THE TRIBULATIONS of a PRINCESS*



Perhaps no book of its kind has ever been so widely read and discussed as the anonymous "Martyrdom of an Empress," published just two years ago. The author of that remarkable work has now put in the hands of her publishers a personal account of her own life, from the days of her childhood on through the years of her married life as the wife of a Russian Prince to the point where, released from an uncongenial mate, she married an English commoner. The book is even longer than "The Martyrdom of an Empress," and gives a more varied and sensational chronicle of court life in the European capitals, pictured with the same graphic power and piquant touch which characterized the style of the former work. The peculiar interest of the book lies in the fact that veiled under a thin disguise, important royal personages and continental diplomats are portrayed, various acts and crises in their careers are frankly treated, and all the while one has little difficulty in recognizing the originals and identifying certain things characteristic of them with actual happenings in recent modern history.

It needs but a glance at the opening chapter to foresee that nothing commonplace or tame will command the attention of the narrator. Possessed of a high-strung, nervous temperament, proud and self-willed, enthusiastic and passionate, with an eye that dwells ever on the romantic and picturesque side of things, the procession of events as unfolded in these pages presents a panorama of life as it is lived in high places, which is at once profound and bizarre in its varied human interest. During the first ten years of her life the young Princess was reared under a Spartan rule of discipline and treated as a boy. In-

deed, not until her eighth year, after the death of her father, was the sex of the writer revealed to her. Her father had always exercised a tender regard for his young daughter, but the mother was stern and unbending, and with the death of her father, the tribulations of the young Princess began.

It was her mother's ambition that she should make a royal match, and the Princess met her first great sorrow when she was frustrated in her love and compelled to marry a Russian Prince. Karl's character, as it is shown to us, was not a very agreeable one. He was amiable with the amiability of a man of the world, but with all the faults and vices of a man of the world. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the married life of the Princess was not a happy lot. In time, after the cruel years had left their mark on the young Princess, fate was kind to her and removed her husband, who was killed in a duel. Thereafter she fell in love with a young English diplomat who returned her love, and after many difficulties and in spite of the bitter opposition and contempt of her friends and her mother, she married him and settled down to the life of a commoner.

This is the merest thread of the story which teems with the most interesting details, with racy gossip, with reports of diplomatic events and accounts of strange episodes in the lives of men and women in exalted positions, caught as only a participant in their affairs could capture them, in the great crises when the soul is laid bare and the motives of action are clearly discerned. There is a long interview with the late Czar of Russia which occupies a whole chapter and which is a part of the young Princess' Siberian experience, when she took the law into her own hands,

braved Nicholas to his face, won the reprieve of a young soldier who had been falsely accused and exiled, and instead of waiting for the slow process of Russian police to liberate him, went herself for days through the rigors of a Siberia winter until she reached the prisoner and set him free. All this part of the narrative reads with a thrill of romance and yet it has the realism of truth for its basis. The Empress who figured so prominently in the previous book is also spoken of frequently in this present work and many other royal and eminent persons well known in the courts of Europe are introduced. The Princess being a fine horsewoman took part in many hunts and was frequently in the open field, which often led her

into adventures and hairbreadth escapes. For a good deal of her life during her marriage was spent in the camp while her husband was on duty in one of the campaigns that often ravage the small countries of Europe.

"The Tribulations of a Princess" is in every way worthy of the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," and is not only equal to that work in the startling nature of its revelations, in its thrill of its romance, in its naivete and charm, it surpasses and transcends that book in the rare human interest and insight of a life lived under peculiar conditions, in a position of isolation from the world, yet a position in which all the world has a profound curiosity and sympathetic interest.—*J. McCa.*



## BRYN MAWR STORIES



en of them—"to show the college unity in diversity the editors have carefully chosen authors from the older and younger alumnae and from the undergraduates."

One would be willing to be as eminently correct as Timothy Trask to pass that delightful day "In Maytime" with Sir Marshal—and I am not sure but that this story in which "Pembroke Arch is the gateway to the past and jovial Old England pours through it" is not the best expression I have ever heard of the college spirit and that spirit though "college life is not dramatic and college stories have no dramatic interest" is the substance of the real romance. It comes to us with the first intimation that we are really part of the Alma Mater and never leaves any until long years after they quit "the land where we were dreaming;" some

of us retain it always and are blessed among people.

The purport of the book is obvious and well sustained. It is to dispossess the world of the idea that the typical Bryn Mawr girl is an intolerant sophisticated hermit crab, a puling nun, and to point out to the Bryn Mawr tyroelect and to freshmen that those who mock at common sense and defy college spirit are ignored and jeered at.

"A Diplomatic Crusade" is the epitome of the intentions of the other nine stories, and it suggests to me that it is a pity to commence in the middle. Why not start at the beginning, catch them young—before they ever think of going to college, make them think of it? How? Why, write girl stories, fresh invigorating stories of athletics, and all the other amusements which modern opinion permits the girl of to-day. The field is perfectly open—there is an incredible

scarcity of good books for girls—by which I mean proper books, that a girl will read with interest, because a book that will not be read for its intrinsic and sustained interest is worse than useless, as literature, for young people.

There never was a boy who knew Tom Brown who did not take away from school and college almost as much of him as of the dearest friend he had there in flesh—and if they

never went to school or college they at least tasted some of its joys through Arnold's immortal book. Tom has been lonely a long time—he should have a girl friend—and I am sure that these Bryn Mawr stories are an earnest that she will come from Pembroke if Pembroke only tries.

From a typographic and bibliographic standpoint the book is almost perfect.—*R. W. V.*



## SUNRISE SONNETS

### I.

Sweetheart, when you and I met face to face  
And drank through eyes deep centered into  
each

The knowledge of a joy beyond all speech,  
When all our hours seemed to run a race,  
Like golden moments fluttering out of reach,  
While Imps of Reason gathered in their  
place

(Stern little lawyers that would try the  
case);

Ah, Sweetheart, how we thoughtlessly en-  
joyed

The mighty world hid in our own two hearts,  
Like children in a country very fair,  
Whose lips in meeting play no formal parts,  
Or Poet-souls, that sing from unalloyed  
Clear deeps of happy being free of care.

So now, when Night has stolen you away  
My dreams already herald blushing Day.

—*Marie Louise.*

### II.

As one who wanders lonely by the verge  
Of some great Sea, or twilight shadowed  
Deep,

Whose thund'rous tones are fallen on happy  
sleep

And stilled is every murmur of its surge  
As wearily to land it strives to urge  
Its tired way, but scarce its course can keep,  
So long the journey seems, the path so steep  
That it is fair in death its life to merge.

So journeyed I beside this Sea of Night  
And looked across Life's tide with saddened  
eyes,

So dark it seemed, and brimmed with hu-  
man tears.

Till, suddenly, across the waste of years  
I saw from out the Night Thy Face arise,  
And, lo! It flooded all the World with Light.

—*Edward St. Julien.*



## GENERAL MEADE.

This is a deliberate book wrought out in high-mindedness. No doubt its true meaning will at first elude many readers who will see in it the story of the Army of the Potomac told in a new way. They will realize that it gives with fine coherence something which preceding writers have failed to embody—that it is a digest, made with painstaking and all possible accuracy, of the manifold movements involving Meade's development as soldier and commander.

Mr. Pennypacker's plan of biography is simple enough. His is a story that if well told must be told by facts—not a few facts smartly embellished, but facts stripped for action and used with mathematical precision cumulatively. At times he lets these facts fill the whole way along which he is moving. This means that upon occasion there are halts in the narrative; the facts spread out, as over a roadside field; then, on they move once more—these multitudinous facts, marching in order just as though they were so many soldiers. Nor is there noise of drum in the procession, nor fanfare, nor foolery—the facts go on and on and on. Some of them are necessarily dry facts; some of them curious

facts; again we have facts coupled with enlightening inferences and interpretations.

In the main the book is a military biography. General Meade's character is drawn, but not much of the story of his intimate life is given. General Meade was a reticent man. He had few confidants. He wrote freely to his wife, but for reasons of delicacy the letters remain unpublished. What is found here is his soldier record—the pick and essence of a thousand documents adroitly compacted. We have for the first time an indisputable assertion of the prime importance of Meade's services at Charles City X Roads, where he was shot through the body, and of what he did in forcing South Mountain. Then we go with Meade across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and once more across it to Chancellorsville; and come in due course to Gettysburg. Meade and Gettysburg! Gettysburg and Meade!

We must admire the author's treatment of the Gettysburg campaign, and admire it for this reason: Had he written his account of it when under the influence of his Pennsylvanianism he would have been tempted to make it the whole thing. Here was his hero and here his hero's battle. He would have magnified it and given his book over to it body and soul. As it is, he has drawn to the scale. Gettysburg

gets its just share of his attention and no more. Sickles is handled as an incident—piquantly but logically and convincingly. There is no blare of trumpets in Pennypacker's Gettysburg—no burning of red lights. It is a plain story, straight and strong.

In this notice of a volume of upward of one hundred and fifty thousand words, we may be excused from closing in with Mr. Pennypacker as he follows General Meade step by step in the movements south of the Potomac in the late summer and autumn of 1863. Yet this is an important part of the Life. For the military student it is bound to be a strong and valuable part, since it deals with strategical matters little understood yet deeply interesting to those concerned about the science of war.

By a process that is both analytical and argumentative, Mr. Pennypacker moves slowly to his conclusions. He sustains his case as in a brief, enumerating the points involved and supporting them by documentary authorities. Without rhetorical abuse, he permits his facts to abuse. At the same time he builds a monument to Meade out of a thousand stones, reminding one of the pyramidal pile in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, in honor of the dead of the Army of Northern Virginia. Much honor should go to Mr. Pennypacker for this monumental labor of his. 402 pp. Indexed. 12mo. —*George Morgan in Philadelphia Record.*

#### THE GOOD RED EARTH.

The scene of this novel by Eden Phillpotts is laid in the West of England country, in writing of which the author made his reputation. "Sibella," in whom the love interest of the tale centers, is a charmingly natural figure, but the mainspring of the book is "Alpheus Newt," the unctuous ex-pedlar, lay-preacher, and hypocrite, with his Pecksniffian virtue and his irresistible flow of words. This gentleman ("Johnny Fort-

night," he is familiarly called), and old Gammer Hatherley (who fears to die in the storm since the angels can surely not fly in such a tempest of rain—"no feathered creature could") are genuine creations, and show a masterly grasp of character. 328 pp. 12mo.

#### THE PRINCE OF ILLUSION.

"The Prince of Illusion" is the title of a volume of short stories by John Luther Long, author of "Madame Butterfly." These stories have already appeared in the pages of prominent journals, but being forceful and of a high literary quality, they are most welcome in permanent form. The one which gives its name to the book is the tale of a little blind boy who for a long while believes himself to be a prince. His mother's devices to keep him unconscious of his squalid surroundings make a large part of the story. "Dolce" is a bright and rippling "international romance," the hero being an American artist, the heroine an Italian Countess, who happily renew in Florence an acquaintance broken off long before in Philadelphia. "Ein Nix-Nutz" is the nickname of a little "Pennsylvania Dutch" boy whom the thick-waisted Dunkard women called "'n liefer kleaner nix-nuts" ("a darling little good-for-nothing"). "Dizzy Dave" is a half-witted youth with a fatal passion for the excitements of the merry-go-round. "The Horse Trade" takes us back a century and a half, the scene being Pennsylvania, and the actors Friends and Germans. "Jane an' Me" don't get married, but wait long years for Jane's favored lover, who never comes home again from the Civil War. "The Dream Woman" is a love episode of the fighting in Cuba in 1898. In "The Honorable Christmas Gift of Yoshida Aramidzu" the author returns to Japan—the scene of his first literary triumph, "Madame Butterfly." 304 pp. 12mo. —*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

### PENELOPE'S IRISH EXPERIENCES.

"An' there," sez I to meself, "we're goin' wherever we go;  
But where we'll be whin we git there, it's never a know I'll know."

These lines by Jane Barlow, Mrs. Wiggin's "first Irish friend," to whom she dedicates her latest book, indicate more potently than a long dissertation the spirit in which Penelope, the married, and her friends, Francesca, the engaged, and Salemina, the last one to be "settled," go about sight-seeing on Erin's green and inconsequent isle. Having invaded Ireland with a joyous lack of definite plans of travel, they are not put to any of the trials which fall to the lot of voyagers who expect everything to be on time and in apple-pie order in that land of the other sort of thing.

The reader is, first of all, made to believe that it is entirely true that the three women who chanced to be together in England one summer, and in Scotland the next, should travel together in Ireland the third, without any intention whatever to write an itinerary of the British Isles, or to be subjects of a series like the Rollo books. It is easy to be at least temporarily convinced and to fall under the spell of the "I," Mrs. Wiggin's leading lady in these amusing dramas of travel. Every one who has laughed over the adventures of her three travelers elsewhere in the United Kingdom will laugh again at and with them over all that befell in "Penelope's Irish experiences."

A stranded Yankee girl, out to see the world, with little sense and less money or health, was thrown upon the kindly mercies of the three, who employed her as a lady's maid, and spent a good deal of their time in waiting upon Benella, "a name like a flavoring extract." She was but one of the manifold trials and amusements that beset them as they wandered over Ireland, all of which are set down with Mrs. Wiggin's own light-hearted grace and wit, together with a good

deal of succinct, portable information about Ireland, and a number of very tellable and laughable anecdotes about the beguiling inhabitants of Blarney land. 327 pp. 16mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### BALLANTYNE.

The author is well known through her "Prisoners of Poverty," "Under Green Apple Boughs," and other novels. In the present work Miss Campbell seems to have reached a higher level than she has before attained. The characters are clearly drawn, the situations possible and well handled and the descriptions exceedingly realistic. As to plot, it may almost be said there is none. The story centers around Marion Lacy, Boston-born and Boston-bred, and with a distinct and lifelong appreciation of her birthright and what it involved, yet with a bitter antagonism to all things American, which is expressed in the following paragraph:

"I will tell you what America is. It seems to be chiefly vulgar, presumptuous certainty that it knows all, when it has learned only the first letters of its alphabet. It is a truckling subserviency and snobbishness that cannot be matched anywhere else on the planet. It is insolence and hard-heartedness and grinding the face of the poor, and all that is a shame to a country that calls itself free, and worst of all, it is faithlessness and indifference, and a base content with selfish living. I have watched it all for a long time, and now I am tired, and am going where I believe there is something better."

This extraordinary young woman is well portrayed by the author. Her childhood in America is the best part of the book. Her life in London is well written. It is in that city that she meets the hero—John Ballantyne—who loves America as deeply as Marion hates it. Between the two personalities there rages a conflict for the mastery. All else in the book is subordinated to this struggle. In the end the woman is conquered by her love, and, with a wider view of life, she regards America not only for her lover's sake, but for itself, as her homeland. 361 pp. 12mo.—*Baltimore Sun*.



## THE HELMET OF NAVARRE.

The title of Miss Runkle's book is taken from a passage in Lord Macaulay's "Ivry," which she also adopts as a motto:

Press where ye see my white plume shine  
amidst the ranks of war.  
And be your oriflamme to-day the Helmet of  
Navarre.

inspires something like gratitude. Kings are difficult beings to manage in fiction, except when it is intended that they shall hold the stage to the exclusion of all others, and there is nothing more judicious or more artistic in Miss Runkle's novel than her treatment of the monarch to whose time she has gone for her inspiration.



"I DO NOT FORGIVE HIS DESPATCHING ME HIS HORSE-BOY"

Copyright, 1901, by The Century Company

From "The Helmet of Navarre"

The reader begins in expectation of soon seeing the king, but although that personage does not appear until the closing chapters are reached one is not in the least disappointed or regretful. On the contrary, the author's restraint in the matter

His cause is at the bottom of the events to which we are at once introduced. The great Duc de St. Quentin is his partisan, and at the opening of the story he has just come up to flaunt his loyalty in the Paris that still remains in the hands of Mayenne.

The excitement of a critical stage in the history of the city and of France is in the air. But Miss Runkle uses the troubles of the time only as the material for a plot in which to entangle the duke's lovelorn son and a young servitor of his house.

move from one peril to another with a cheerful indifference to sudden death that gladdens the heart. The adventures of the two are devised so as to make a good drama, but they are also ingeniously exhibited as springing no less from the play of their characters



THE FLORENTINES IN THE HÔTEL DE MAYENNE

Copyright, 1901, by The Century Company

From "The Helmet of Navarre"

Félix Broux, the servitor aforesaid, is a fortunate lad. He shares in all that happens, and this means a great deal, for Miss Runkle's powers of invention seem never to flag. Félix and the duke's son, the Comte de Mar,

than from the machinations of their foes. In fact, this book has human nature in it as well as the flavor of well planned intrigue. Best of all, it has the ring of true romance.

This we owe partly to Miss Runkle's

deftness in characterization, but perhaps even more to her narrative gift, which carries the tale along not only with rapidity, but with that brave spirit which is indispensable to the historical novel. Félix Broux is made to talk easily, tersely, with little flashes of humor here and there, and, throughout, with a most edifying sincerity. Miss Runkle generally eschews the local color that is supposed to exist in turns of speech, in "characteristic" oaths and exclamations. The few phrases of the sort that appear in her pages fit the persons who use them; they have no taint of artifice. This merit, indeed, is everywhere visible. "The Helmet of Navarre" gives a spontaneous, lifelike account of romantic figures and deeds; its atmosphere is genuine, exhilarating, and it should give keen enjoyment to all readers who care for a good story well-told. 470 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### THE WHITE COTTAGE.

Miss Keats is faithful in this book to the vein of sadness which she exploited with so much power in both its predecessors. The scene of "The White Cottage" is laid in a fishing village on the English coast. Sunlight must visit such a place, but if "Zack" sees it at all it is only as a foil to the tragic gloom in which she prefers to wrap her characters. The only concession she will make to the lighter side of life is in the introduction of fragments of village quaintness like the following, in which Septimus Spong, the postman, appeals to a young lover to help him along in his courtship of the Widow Flutter by providing him with some verses. He says:

Happen you don't know that the widdy's latest fancy is none other than to be wooed in vuss. Well, I sat in a draught the best part o' last night, but nary a line was I the better for it. I took the widdy to pieces in my mind's eye, as a man might a clock, but not one part o' her rhymed wi' t'other, and yet, mind you, her's that pleasant to look

on, a man could have sworn there was vuss in her somewhere.

A man incurably weak of soul has again attracted the author, and she paints his failures and sufferings with brilliant analytical art. Mark Tavy's unquenchable but fruitless passion for Luce Myrtle; her hesitating acceptance of his love and her ultimate half glad, half miserable surrender to his unscrupulous but far more endearing rival, Ben Lupin, are disclosed in wonderfully true and vivid touches. There is a faint savor in the tale of there being something wrong with the situation; one feels a dim suspicion that Luce is not quite normal; but Miss Keats triumphs over the suspicion; she convinces us that she is right so far as she goes. Unfortunately, however, "The White Cottage" fails, for all its great merits, to identify its issues with those of mankind at large; there is wanting in the tragedy of Luce and her two lovers that element of universality which alone justifies the novelist in dwelling upon a time of heartbreaking bitterness. The book holds the reader in a firm grasp—and leaves a bad taste in his mouth. 243 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

#### MRS. GOODWIN'S WORK.

The illustration facing this page is a reproduction of the poster executed by the well known artist, Mr. E. H. Blashfield, for "Sir Christopher," Mrs. Goodwin's latest book.

Mrs. Goodwin's name has been familiar to the public for some years as a contributor to the literature of colonial history and fiction. Although her life has been spent in New York, her chief literary interest has lain in the South.

A winter journey which took her to Hampton, Virginia, drew her attention to the wealth of unused literary material and the romantic history of the Old Dominion. The study of those semi-feudal days of colonial aristocracy in Virginia and her sister States resulted in a series of essays, published

under the title of "The Colonial Cavalier," and presenting the various sides of the early Southern life, so curiously different from that of Puritan New England.

In 1895 this was followed by Mrs. Goodwin's first work of fiction, "The Head of a Hundred," a romance dealing with the coming of the maids, and the massacre of 1622. This has been one of the author's most popular books, though it was hard pressed by "White Aprons," a story of Bacon's Rebellion.

The latest romance, "Sir Christopher," fills in the gap between the two

earlier novels, and some of the characters of each reappear in its pages though it is neither a sequel nor an introduction; but the three together give a picture of Southern life which covers a large section of the seventeenth century.

Mrs. Goodwin's only story of modern days is called "Flint." She ranks it as her best work; but if sales are the test it is evident that the public does not agree with her. An interesting article might be written on the subject of the favorite books of authors and the question why readers so seldom acquiesce in their preferences.



"SIR CHRISTOPHER" POSTER

From a painting by Edwin H. Blashfield



"YOU ARE QUITE A COURTIER, MASTER HUNTOON"

Copyright, 1901, by Little, Brown and Company

From "Sir Christopher"

In addition to her work in fiction, Mrs. Goodwin has written a "Life of Dolly Madison." She was editor-in-chief of *The Half-Moon Papers*, a series of monographs, afterwards published under the title of "Historic New York."

In connection with her sister, Mrs. Bellamy, she compiled "Open Sesa-

me," a collection of prose and verse for children.

Mrs. Goodwin has had many requests from editors for sketches of her life and personal details; but she shares the view of M. Taine, the great French critic, that an author's work alone belongs to the public, and his life should be his own in the strictest sense.

## OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY.

Nothing could be more absolutely direct than Mr. Dix's manner of telling this tale, which is deeply impressive solely by virtue of its truth to human nature. The scene is laid in a Vermont village, and village life, with its interlacing of interests, is depicted with accuracy and suggestiveness. There are many types of character, each of them definitely drawn with so much feeling for its individu-

ality that the reader closes the book fully acquainted with the numerous people who live and move upon its pages. Nor is the plot devoid of dramatic interest. The problem with which it opens is the disposition of an old man's property by three trustees whom he has enjoined to dispose of it within a year for any object that they agree in considering worthy, and that is unconnected with a church or any religious organization. Such incidents



"LET ME GO TO HIM!" SHE SHRIEKED "

Copyright, 1901, by Little, Brown and Company

From "Sir Christopher"

as a fire, apparently incendiary; a wife's revolt against the tyranny of her husband, and her subsequent desertion of him, and a very ingeniously arranged catastrophe involving an attempt at murder, are sufficient to keep the action of the story from flagging, and in the end the problem turns up again in readiness for an unexpectedly fortunate solution that claims immediate sympathy and concurrence. It is all well done, but the author's supreme accomplishment is the regeneration of Garrett Coe. The uncompromising firmness with which his ugly characteristics are brought forward in the beginning and the acute insight shown in suggesting the springs of his detestable actions force into brilliant relief the tenderness with which his downfall is treated, and the softening effect upon him of repeated misfortune is made manifest. Men exist whose natures change thus from inflexibility to gentleness, from stubborn selfishness to consideration and kindness, under the scourge of an unfriendly fate, but they rarely get into works of fiction; and Mr. Dix deserves the thanks of his public for the steady light of truth and pathos in which he has set this example of our inconsistent humanity. 289 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

their romantic, historical, and legendary surroundings that the towns, villages, and public buildings find their chief charm, and to derive the highest enjoyment from these one would either have to be as enthusiastic and cultured an antiquarian as Mr. Dutt, or to possess his actual company on the road. As a guide Mr. Dutt is equipped with a stock of information that renders him well nigh irresistible. He can tell you in a vivacious, chatty manner everything of interest attaching to a town, village, or public building, whether romantic, historical, or legendary; he knows exactly what distinguished men have stayed at this hotel or what famous author has made literary capital of that; has an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and quotation, and is evidently on familiar terms with all the famous writers of this or any other age; and in short can endow the most humdrum object with a charm resulting from his own knowledge, or possibly, in some cases, imagination. In all his efforts to entertain and interest the reader he has been ably seconded by Mr. Joseph Pennell, whose illustrations form no mean attraction of the volume. 412 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Publishers' Circular*.

#### HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN EAST ANGLIA.

Probably the highest praise we can award this volume is to say that it has inspired us with a strong desire to visit and inspect for ourselves the scenes so eloquently described by the author and illustrator. And yet we doubt whether our enjoyment would altogether realize our anticipations. As Mr. Dutt well remarks, the scenery embraced by the vague boundary lines of East Anglia "can nowhere be described as grand or sublime, and it only attains to perfect charm and loveliness where winding rivers and placid lagoons are its most conspicuous and pervading features." It is in

#### THE POTTER AND THE CLAY.

Here is a strong piece of work. The title is attractive; and Miss Peterson, with the verse from the Rubaiyat as a motive, has wrought out a rare and absorbing romance of conscience. A young American girl from a frontier fort finds herself in England with the two British lads whom she had known in childhood, now grown to manhood, as officers in the British army and suitors for her hand. The contrasting natures of these two men, the characteristics and motives of the girl, are remarkably drawn. But the strain, as well as the interest in the story, centers upon Trevelyan—the clay that is thumped and molded and shaped and shattered, as the potter—destiny,

providence, will, call it what we may—tries and tests the clay that does not take the perfect shape it should. Opinions will vary as to Trevelyan's character. The question as to whether he was hero or coward will be debated

#### UNDER THE REDWOODS.

There are nine pieces of fiction in Mr. Harte's volume and one chapter of personal reminiscence. Some of the stories are in the author's familiar vein, and exert something, though



"IT'S A STORM!" HE CRIED

From "The Potter and the Clay"

according as the sympathies of the reader are swayed; while the characters of Stewart and Cary, the heroine, show the well-poised man and the true-hearted woman as foils for Trevelyan's unsettled soul.

not all, of his earlier spell. The skilful mixture of humor and pathos in "Jimmy's Big Brother from California" is pleasing: and lawless San Franciscan days yield capital material, capitably treated, in "Under the



Eaves" and in the tale of how one picturesque character "Saw Life" in the city years ago. "A Vision of the Fountain" strikes a newer note, successfully, and "A Romance of the Line," similarly uncharacteristic in motive, is a flat failure. But there is nothing in the book quite so fresh and entertaining as the concluding chapter, that on "Bohemian Days in San Francisco." It sketches conditions and types now fading into the dim light of history; we are told of the palmy days of the Vigilance Committee; of children stoning a Chinaman to death on their way home from Sunday school; of a house built on a foundation of plug tobacco in boxes—to save the cost of lumber; of queer doings in Chinatown, and of equally bizarre occurrences among the white inhabitants, including the staking out of "claims" on roofs in the vicinity of the Mint.

Mr. Harte tells a good dueling story, and he is eloquent over John Chinaman. One of his Oriental heroes is the servant who listened unmoved to his master telling at the dinner table (in order to see if he could disturb his calmness) a circumstantial account of a murder he had just committed. As a climax the narrator remarked that he would presently cut his own throat. John quietly left the room, and in a moment returned to slip beside his master's plate, as if it had been a forgotten fork, his master's razor! 334 pp. 16mo.—*N. Y. Tribune*,

#### WAR'S BRIGHTER SIDE.

After Lord Roberts had captured Bloemfontein, and found that, instead of continuing his march to Pretoria at once, he would be obliged to remain at least four weeks in the capital of the Orange Free State, he decided that it would be well to establish a newspaper, not only for the entertainment and information of the army in the field, but also as a means of communication with the burghers. He believed the end of the war to be near,

and thought that the time for pacification and reconciliation had come in earnest. Later events showed that, great strategist though he be, he had made his first miscalculation, but then *The Friend* had already come and gone to entertain and inform the army. Lord Roberts, Mr. Ralph believes, is the first general who ever recognized and valued the power of the press, in striking contrast to Lord Kitchener, who certainly would never have thought of establishing a newspaper for his troops and for the publication of his proclamations to the enemy. *The Friend* lived for but one month (March-April, 1900) but in that short time it made a name for itself, thanks chiefly to the well-known writers who volunteered to serve on its editorial staff. Mr. Ralph tells the story of its inception and life in this book, which contains a wealth of material—all that was best among the contents of the paper—and, in addition, a great deal of information regarding the life of the army in the captured city, its incidents and humors. Mr. Ralph visited Lord Stanley in company with Messrs. Percival Landon, of the *London Times*; H. A. Gwynne, of Reuter's Agency, and F. W. Buxton, of the *Johannesburg Star*. Lord Roberts' plan was unfolded to them, the proprietor of a local paper arranged with for use of his plant—at a later date that of the suppressed Boer paper, the *Express* was requisitioned—and the first number of *The Friend* issued on March 16. Its sheet was of the size of "two copies of the *London Spectator*, laid side by side," each of its four pages measuring twenty inches by fifteen. There was the usual leader on the aim and policy of the publication, a proclamation from Lord Roberts, army orders, considerable matter of interest to the soldiers, and very little advertising. Most of this was carried over from the old paper—a generosity perhaps necessitated by the desperate need of matter to fill space, but the proprietor of the

transformed sheet certainly kept his stationery business well in view.

On April 16 the last number of *The Friend* appeared, Mr. Ralph writing the valedictory. A curious chapter in the book, which is probably unique in the history of war literature, is that by the editor on the Boer women, who

these reflectious is that in womanhood is treasured the faith which inspires mankind, the convictions that nerve our arms in a world which progresses only through strife, the enthusiasm which not even the hell of war can destroy." 471 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.



JULIAN RALPH AND HIS HORSE "RATTLESNAKE"

Copyright, 1901, by D. Appleton and Company

From "War's Brighter Side"

refused even to pretend friendship, but showed their undying hatred openly and aggressively. Mr. Ralph points to the intensity of the feeling of the women of the South in our civil war, and asks:

"Think you that this is a terrible indictment of a sex? Do you see in this nothing but the anger and the cruelty that lie on the surface? Then you are to be pitied, for the moral of

### MASTERS OF MEN.

This first novel by the well-known author of sea yarns, Morgan Robertson, is a sustained, powerful, and real story of Richard Halpin, able seaman, his superior officer, Lieutenant Breen, and the tangled skein of their love affairs. The development of Halpin from a boy, the picture of an American seaman's life to-day, and the exciting adventures which he and the

lieutenant undergo when "shanghaied" onto a "hell ship," make a tale that no reader can resist. The romance ends happily after a thrilling change of scene from the ship to the American fleet and the war with Spain. 335 pp. 12mo.

#### PHILBRICK HOWELL.

"Philbrick Howell," by Albert Kinross, is primarily a love story and one of an unusual type. In its telling the author has called into being a wonderful power for entertaining. This is necessary, as there really is no plot; but the lack is not noticeable so deft is the treatment. Howell, a young Englishman of excellent parts, whose fortunes are made uncertain by the temper and prolonged life of an aunt, loves a girl whose only strong point lies in her inordinate selfishness. Without power of love, cold and unresponsive, she holds him fast for years, blind in a great affection which began when she came into his boyhood life. The awakening comes at last and is intensely dramatic. Of course England is the scene of the narration. One cannot read the book without entering heart and soul into it. In beautiful words, with exquisite workmanship, Kinross reveals his literary power, his intimacy with various phases of humanity. There is not a dry passage nor one that could be dispensed with. 326 pp.—*St. J. G.*

#### JOHN HENRY.

Whatever of interest "John Henry" contains is evidenced neither in originality nor cleverness. Hugh McHugh has done nothing more than the veriest novice in book concoction might do. Some one has compared his work to "Billy Baxter." That the latter should have to endure such an imposition! He was inventive, original and funny, but "John Henry"—why, any fellow with a modicum of talent can carry a note-book for a few weeks, visit the Tenderloin, take stock of its

idioms and then write a book that will make "John Henry" take to the mines or some other of the places he designates in his numerously quoted variations of that phrase. As a catalogue of tough slang and meaningless the book might stand preëminent, were it complete. But even there it fails. None of his characters are told to "forget it," obviously a good piece of advice in this instance. He tells none of his readers about "getting it in the neck," probably thinking that will occur to them after they have bought the book. Scores of other phrases, dear to the heart of scullery maid and bootblack, are left out. But instead he gets enamored of a few abortions and hands them out again and again with slight modifications. The book is prettily gotten up and of a convenient size for the pocket. It is illustrated. 96 pp.—*St. J. G.*

#### IN SEARCH OF MADEMOISELLE.

Strong and forceful as his illustrating is George Gibbs' romance, "In Search of Mademoiselle." The time is that of the early struggles between the French and Spanish for the possession of Florida—a period unhackneyed but full of wonderful possibilities for the writer of romance; in his own words, "An interesting canvas upon which the imagination may paint a moving picture of the emotions, desires and passions—the loves and hates—of men and women like ourselves, against the somber and sometimes lurid background of historic fact." And the author has woven from it a tale full of interest to the reader and one that, while not obtruding its historical side, yet presents a truthful account of the atrocities perpetrated by the Spaniards under Menendez upon the Ribault expedition, and their enthusiastic endorsement at Madrid; of the indifference and lethargy of the rhyming and irresponsible Charles, King of France, and finally of the retribution, terrible,

but perhaps in the light of the provocation justifiable, of the DeGourges expedition with its Indian allies. For characters in the romance we have an interesting quartet, personages of types

Spaniard, whose prowess is often measured by the hero, and Mademoiselle, a fair and noble lady and the guest of a long perplexing but successful search. Then there are other



"THEN I LEFT HER"

Copyright, 1901, by H. T. Coates and Company

From "In Search of Mademoiselle"

well tested by experience. The hero is a young Englishman by whom this tale of adventure purposes to be told. His best friend is a gallant Frenchman. Then there is a villainous

individuals with the characteristics necessary in a well built story. Mr. Gibbs has broken into the field of romance with marked success. His story is splendidly told in pure and

unlabored English after the style of the time; it is full of movement and picturesque. As may be expected Mr. Gibbs has made the illustrations for his own text. His worth in this direction is too well known to need comment. 373 pp.—*St. J. G.*

#### THE STORY OF EVA.

In "The Story of Eva," Will Payne has painted in human loves and passions the real emotions and impulses of real men and women. His touch is plain, dealing with his characters as they are and with the happy faculty of treating usually forbidden subjects without offense. With master strokes he holds fast the attention of the reader, keeps him in sympathy with his leading people—even when their sinning is greatest, and clears all in a pleasing termination and driving home a great moral. The heroine is a Western woman, the hero an Easterner. The setting is in Chicago, its places of business, boarding-houses, and finally in a high-class apartment house. Eva's earlier life, in its narrow range of country school and store, her unhappy marriage, the dreaded, but increasing intimacy with Marvin, the culmination in their living together and finally marrying—all is told with a rare smoothness, a superb knowledge of different types of humanity and in choicest language. The story is interesting, instructive and wholesome. 340 pp.—*St. J. G.*

#### THE WOMAN WHO TRUSTED.

Much of "The Woman Who Trusted" is told in its title. Will N. Harben is the writer. It is a story of literary life in New York, and was first published as a serial in the *Saturday Evening Post*. The tale is a well constructed account of the struggles of a young author, a man educated to the bar, but who aspired to gain distinction and emolument in literature. These desiderata, as is

quite often the case, were not attained easily. The narrative of his hardships, when starvation often threatened and complicated ethical and social problems almost overwhelmed, adds zest to his and the readers' pleasure in his final success. The struggles of young writers are not often used as a text for romance, and as this tale has more of truth than fiction in its application to the generality of cases—this the craft can testify—it is the more interesting and at the same time is instructive. The book is well worth reading. 257 pp.—*St. J. G.*

#### THE TOWER OF WYE.

It is with quaint humor that the author of this novel has turned to account the custom of sending shiploads of wives over to the early settlers of Virginia. The story opens in England, and the second chapter finds the hero at sea, with a male companion and thirty comely English maidens who have embarked for Jamestown, there to set up their household gods with husbands of their future selection. The love romance begins at the same time. In the midst of the love-making a pirate craft of Barbary bears down upon the good ship Tiger, and a right down lively row ensues, the thirty maidens, attired in costumes that are being carried over to the colonists, lending brave assistance in fighting off the pirates and capturing their rakish craft. When the smoke of battle has cleared away the hero finds himself the lone man on board the ship, with most of the precious cargo—the others having boarded the pirate craft, which has been driven off its course in a storm. With the aid of the British maidens our hero mans the ship and steers it onward to the new world, where it is grounded on a barren reef. But after many vicissitudes the colony of Maryland is reached, only to find the hero and his maidens plunged into adventures that last until the romance has been cleverly brought to a fitting end. It is a jolly, liting

tale, full of captivating characters, a little history, a wealth of color and incident, and action, enough for two novels of its size. 336 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia North American*.

#### THE LION'S BROOD.

Mr. Duffield Osborne has selected the second Punic war as his period of action, and has introduced the figure of Hannibal. The historical elements



"OUT OF THE CORE OF THAT SUNSET"

Copyright, 1901, by H. T. Coates and Company

From "The Tower of Wye"

=Neil Munro's new novel, "Doom Castle," is announced for publication. It is said to be a story of mystery, introducing some historical personages, of whom one is Lord Kilkerran.

of the story are the campaign of the spring of 217 B. C. and the following fall and winter. In the spring Hannibal gained his great victories at Thrasymene and Cannae, and both of



MAURICE THRUST AND THE BLADE WENT TRUE

From "The Puppet Crown"

these battles play important parts in the novel. The first part of the story is largely devoted to an account of the fortunes of Fabius and Varro, with which those of the hero, Sergius, are closely associated.

This forms an interesting tale, but unfortunately its telling leaves the reader unsatisfied. He has had an insight into the strange life of Capua, and the masterful personality of Hannibal. His curiosity as to the domination of the great African over the

Romans of the dissolute Italian city has been aroused, and when the two lovers, whose attachment has not been deeply accentuated, fly from the gates the reader follows them none too cheerfully. Fain would he linger under the spell of that master mind whose workings have been shown to him with just enough vagueness to whet his appetite for further acquaintance. So when the story ends it leaves an impression of incompleteness.

The sketch of Hannibal is good

and the character of the wily priest is well drawn. The descriptions of the battles are spirited and well written. It cannot be said that the novel rises to extraordinary power, but it is a creditable piece of work and shows that its author has studied the epoch of which he writes. For those who in this day of blood-stirring romance are looking always for the flash of blades and the clang of steel this story will furnish pleasure. Certainly

the description of the advance of the Balearic slingers at Cannae is as good as anything of the kind in recent fiction. 316 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review*.

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#### THE PUPPET CROWN.

In this flood of new historical romances to write a story that stands out conspicuously above the others is to possess talent of an unusual kind,



HE HANDED HER THE MESSAGE

From "The Puppet Crown"



and such talent belongs to Harold McGrath, a new Western author, who has just written "The Puppet Crown." The story is reminiscent of Stevenson's "Prince Otto" in a certain airy persiflage and genial cynicism and in the comic opera quality of the little Continental kingdom that is the scene of its remarkable plot; it strongly suggests Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda" in the kidnaping of certain important characters and in the portraiture of the youthful hero who is an American. But these resemblances do not detract from its originality; for original it is in plot, in characters and in style. Something there is of the same power of revealing the loneliness, the heartache and the unsatisfied longings of royalty that throbs in Daudet's "Kings in Exile." The whole plot turns on the misery of a King who has sold his birthright for a crown that is only a symbol of his own impotency. He is a puppet in the hands of a confederation of great powers, who permit him to rule because he is an idealist and a dreamer, and, they know, will finally allow the kingdom to fall into their hands as a protectorate.

"The Puppet Crown" shows no traces of the hand of a beginner in fiction. The style is terse, strong and clear, the narrative is well sustained, and the dialogue would do no discredit to Anthony Hope, the master in this branch of the story-teller's art. The characters are mostly real people. The only one who impresses the reader as not exactly true to life is Fitzgerald, who could scarcely have spent years in the British army in India and come out of it with so little experience of women and their ways. All the incidental description is strictly subservient to the story, but it is finely done. And the last two chapters are worthy of any living writer of romance.

Harold McGrath's ancestors were Scotch, he is American. Syracuse, N. Y., is his abiding place, although he has had the young man's wander-

ing foot and has known life as it is lived in many lands. McGrath is a student of men and books. As for women, judging by the clever things in "The Puppet Crown," it would seem that he has taken a post-graduate course. He works, and works with care. He has a luxuriant imagination, he has dramatic force, he has the literary instinct, he has wit, and what doesn't often go with it, humor. It would seem that he has success pretty well in hand. If McGrath never writes another book "The Puppet Crown" will make his name known, it is the kind of a book, which takes all one's adjectives to tell about.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

#### THE CRISIS.

For a long time to come "Richard Carvel" will be read with pleasure and profit, but for many a generation after his name has ceased to mean anything to the dwellers in the world of letters, the spirit of "The Crisis" will be a vital force, because whether or not the author has the true spirit of those dread days, he has certainly portrayed vividly, dramatically, the popular conception of that spirit.

Mr. Churchill is a strong man. "The Crisis" has placed him among the leaders of the sentiment of our age. He is so strong a man, his judgment is so decided, it is not possible that his sympathies can be universal. Universal as to principles, I mean, for his estimate of individuals is very cosmopolitan; all of his portraits are good. One feels instinctively that he appreciates Colonel Carvel as much as he does Judge Whipple, that he is as aware of any strength there might be in Clarence Colfax as of any weakness in Stephen Brice; but by the same token one knows that he loves Judge Whipple and Stephen, while he is only being just to Colonel Carvel and Colfax, and when he treats of the *causes* of the war there is no sympathy at all. The arguments which his Southern men use are only those

arguments which Northern historians have told us were the sole stock in trade of the Secessionists.

The domestic and political ideals of

can only describe a thing as it appears to him. Mr. Churchill says plainly in his conclusion: "There is no side but Abraham Lincoln's side. 'The



"SO YOU HAVE COME AT LAST TO TRY AGAIN, MR. BRICE?"

From "The Crisis"

this country have so entirely changed since the war, that it is impossible for us to appreciate fully the motives of the actions of those days. A man

Crisis' is written from this point of view."

From the arrival of Eliphalet Hopper in St. Louis to Virginia Carvel's

interview with President Lincoln, there is not an uninteresting or useless page. Ever the author has his object in plain view, ever the subject is treated with those "infinite pains" which genius is supposed to take, and there are three group pictures which are, and one character sketch which is, etched forever on my memory. The scene at the slave-pen, where Stephen Brice buys Hester for her mother, is replete with the pathos, the passion, the philanthropy of its day. The moonlight meeting between Stephen, dressed in the regimentals of his Revolutionary ancestor, Colonel Wilton Brice, and Virginia robed in one of Dorothy Manners' ball dresses, reads like some old fairy tale of the heart and is redolent of the South that is now no more forever. The death of Judge Whipple finds its place straight to that veiled corner of the heart which each man guards as his holy of holies, and which has been opened for only two fiction friends—Thackeray draws the curtain for Colonel Newcome, Churchill leads Judge Whipple there.

But the picture of Lincoln is the masterpiece—"The man of sorrows" the author calls him, and nor Herndon nor Hay nor Tarbell has been able to bring us so in touch with him, "who was acquainted with grief," and directed our gaze so that we might see the war from his point of view, which is after all but the concentrated reflection of the various and often antagonistic motives which recruited the Union Army.

Long after this book has been read, closed, and put aside, the people who lived, loved and suffered on its pages will be a part of your life. You will meet them again and again masquerading under other names introduced by lesser men. Your children and grandchildren will know them, and I can see them now, beckoning with one hand to the past, pointing with the other hand steadfastly to the future.

R. W. V.

#### A SAILOR'S LOG.

"Bob" Evans is a Rear-Admiral now in the United States Navy, but he spins a capital, straightforward, genuinely entertaining, plain, old-fashioned sailor's yarn in "A Sailor's Log; Recollections of Forty Years of Naval Life," which is practically his autobiography. He certainly had the material for his tale; that he could tell it so well is an agreeable surprise. Manly and unassuming, the book realizes for us the picture which popular fancy has drawn of one of its popular heroes. This is, from first page to last, the book of a man who has taken a hearty, wholesome, healthy interest in life, who has done his share of the nation's work, without thought of self, free of self-consciousness. It is a welcome addition to the library of books of the sea in the English language. Its author has lived his life, in the fullest sense of the word, and he has revealed his possession of the gift to make others live it over again with him through the printed pages. 467 pp. Indexed. 12 mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### ARROWS OF THE ALMIGHTY.

The best thing in Mr. Johnson's novel is the audacity with which he flies in the face of precedent and puts his hero in a position such as most novelists are apt to scorn. Mr. Johnson has had the happy idea of placing his hero in the commissariat during the Civil War, and exhibits the patriotism and strength of character which John Gaunt possesses under circumstances which may not have much "thrill," but are nevertheless extremely interesting. It is refreshing to have the usual battle scenes exchanged for vignettes of a devoted officer checkmating rascally army contractors, and thereby incurring perils less spectacular but no less trying than those of service in the field. The author happens to be at his best, too, in spirited dialogue of the sort of which John Gaunt's experience with

the contractors is peculiarly fruitful. "Arrows of the Almighty" opens with a scene in the South long before the war breaks out, the dominating character being the girl who is to become John Gaunt's mother; and the narrative proceeds slowly toward the climax, involving a pretty close exposition of the hero's family history before his performances as a man are set forth. The succession of events is not very skilfully managed, the book depending throughout, in fact, more upon the liveliness with which this episode or that is treated than upon

he gives to his hero's career, but in several other details. 405 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

### THE SUCCESSORS OF MARY THE FIRST.

This book was evidently written as a relaxation, and that is what one gets in reading it. Miss Phelps would not be herself, however, without painting a little moral to adorn her tale, and the moral of this one seems to be that the only solution of the domestic problem in the average American



"HELLO, POPPER! I NEVER SAW YOU AND MOMMER FIGHT BEFORE!"

From "The Successors of Mary the First"

the steady development of character or drama. In style, as well as in construction the author reveals signs of inexperience. The book shows, however, considerable promise, and in nothing more than in the author's courageous fidelity to his own convictions, not only in the novel turn which

household is the employment of "lady help," more or less educated women with a talent for homemaking.

The record of the year-long trials of a high school principal's family, between the departure of an old-fashioned loyal servant, who had lived in the house for thirteen years, and

the arrival of the new-style domestic angel who brought order out of chaos, makes the story. There is a lively sense of the comedy as well as the tragedy of domestic difficulties, and a prevalent type of parent-ruling American woman-child is clearly depicted in Hazel Hollis, daughter of the family who employ, one after another, the amusing, the incapable, the absurd "Successors of Mary," who file through the book as if in a bad dream—or in the average suburban or country household in this country. 267 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### THE LOVE-LETTERS OF BISMARCK.

The Man of Blood and Iron is seen in the pages of this book to have considered himself as the gentlest, most affectionate and sincerely pious of family men. He had lived quite long enough in his youth, he declares, in the sterile desert of pleasure seeking before he met the "good, devout and clever" woman, to whom, as sweetheart and wife, these letters were addressed during a period of more than forty years. He showed to the world one "soul side" and another to the "woman when he loved her." But there are no Browningsque intellectual analysis in Bismarck's love-letters, nor, or course, the poetic rhapsodizing of Victor Hugo. He was perfectly sure of the affection in which he reposed, the heart in which he trusted. He became religious when he made up his mind to marry and range himself; and in the opening letter in the book, to Herr von Puttkammer, he explains himself carefully to his future father-in-law in regard to his religious convictions.

Bismarck evidently had great serenity at the core of life; he seems to have put forth his great powers, absolutely undisturbed by any perturbations in soul or heart. He felt at peace with his Maker and with his wife. He seldom wrote to her in regard to public

affairs, and when he did, asked her forgiveness for talking politics.

There is no definite utterance in these letters of the German chancellor's betraying a consciousness that he was a tool in the hand of the Master of Life to shape national destiny, such as General Grant expressed in his memoirs! The best thing about the book is the atmosphere of his apparently sincere conviction that he and his were wholly and entirely under a special providence.

From his own point of view, and in a large sense, the love letters of Bismarck show him to have been a devoted lover, and a good husband and father, but the series of portraits of the Princess Bismarck in this book shows how very hard it was, after all, for her to be the prop, the stay, the joy and comfort of a husband who was obliged to be so much, so very much, away from her.

The letters are naturally a little in the nature of an overheard conversation by telephone; one can only picture the tenor of the wife's letters through certain revelations in Bismarck's own. 428 pp. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### A BULLY BOOK FOR BOYS, CAMP VENTURE.

Here is a first-class story for boys or for those who want to be boys again.

Pure and wholesome as the atmosphere of those Virginia hills is this tale of what pluck and effort will do even when fronted by many privations and cumulative discouragements.

An entire winter they spend at the work of supplying a new railroad company with a certain number of logs, and when you know these boys—strong, sturdy, reliable, you feel that they will not only comply with the terms of the contract which takes them to Camp Venture, but that they will acquit themselves like men in the broader camp of the world.

The dangers, especially from moonshiners of the mountains, form a

prominent part of the tale—and the information that is imparted concerning this phase of our civilization will prove new and interesting to boys of all ages.

The experiences with the moonshiners and with the revenue officers and soldiers who invade the mountain region about Camp Venture are such as are dear to the heart of every healthy boy, and not only would the boys themselves cotton to Jack, Tom and Harry Ridsale, Ed. Parmly and Jim Chenowith, for friends, but the

parents themselves would find it hard to choose better companions for their sons.—*R. W. V.*

#### UNDERSTUDIES.

The title of this book hardly conveys a conception of what the volume contains. Miss Wilkins conceived the idea of taking certain animals and flowers and using their characteristics as the material for short love stories. to show that there are men and women in the world who resemble such



"THE CAT FORAGED TIRELESSLY"

From "Understudies"

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flowers and animals. The stories are of unequal interest and widely differ in the quality of their execution. We have not seen any more powerful and interesting study, of its character, than "The Cat." Yet "The Monkey," "The Squirrel" and "The Lost Dog" are equally readable tales. "The Parrot" is especially strong. In this last story Miss Wilkins seems to have set forth a conception of a Southern woman that is as ridiculous as the rest of the story is true. She describes the return of a heart-broken New England woman to her lonely house. "Down upon the floor in her sitting-room she flung herself, with all the flood-gates of her New England nature open at last. She wept and wailed her grief and anger aloud *like a Southern woman.*" Miss Wilkins evidently knows comparatively little of the nature of Southern women, otherwise her memory would recall thousands of grief-stricken, heart-broken Southern women who bore without complaint the loss of their all from the Civil War—a war from which grief came to North as well as to the South, and from which resulted the loud and tumultuous complaint of Northern women, publicly weeping for those who never more returned. But the book is a good one, is well worth having, and there is not a story in it that will not bear rereading. 229 pp. Indexed. 16mo.—*Baltimore Sun*.

"Five Years of My Life," by Captain Dreyfus; "The Old New York Frontier," by Francis W. Halsey; "Joscelyn Cheshire," by Sarah B. Kennedy; "The Mysterious Burglar," by George W. Walsh are important books received too late for review this month. We will have a further word concerning them in the July number.

Sydney Preston's "The Abandoned Farmer" is announced for immediate publication.

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

J. B. C. J.

Theodore O'Hara is the author of the following lines:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory guards, with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead."

B. C.

Asks the author of the following lines:

"No rumor of the foe's advance  
Now sweeps upon the wind  
No troubled thought of midnight haunts  
Of loved ones left behind."

## OBITUARY

Joanna H. Mathews, a popular writer for children, died at Summit, New Jersey, April 28. She was born in New York in 1849. Among her best known books are "The Bessie Books," a delightful series; "Sunbeams," "Flowerets," "Haps and Mishaps," "The Rutherford Series," and "The Kitty Books," making about fifty books for children. She was also author of two novels—"Guy Hamilton" and "Edith Murray."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

The Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, died in London, April 22. He was born June 21, 1825. Among his best known works are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum," "Select Charters," "Constitutional History of England," "Chronicles of Richard I.," "Edward I. and Edward II.," "Roger Hovenden," "Gervase of Canterbury," "Memorials of St. Dunstan," etc.

Gen. A. C. McClurg, head of the publishing house of A. C. McClurg & Co., died at St. Augustine, Fla., April 15. He was born in Philadelphia about 1834, and was graduated at Miami University. In 1862 he enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brigadier General.

After the war he became a partner in the firm of S. C. Griggs & Co., later Janssen, McClurg & Co., which was succeeded finally by A. C. McClurg & Co., which rose to great prominence in the book trade under his direction. Two years ago the whole establishment was consumed by fire, and Col. McClurg wished to retire, but he finally consented to reorganize the concern as a stock company, of which he was the President. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Forum* and other periodicals.—*N. Y. Post*.

## NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS

### ASTRONOMY

**TEXT-BOOK OF ASTRONOMY, A.** By George C. Comstock. "Not a compendium of astronomy or an outline course of popular reading in that science. It has been prepared as a text-book, and the author has purposely omitted from it much matter interesting as well as important to a complete view of the science, and has endeavored to concentrate attention upon those parts of the subject that possess special educational value."—*Preface*. Twentieth Century Text-books. Illustrated. 391 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

### BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES

**BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE, A.** By Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. Illustrated. 393 pp. 12mo. *See review*.

**HANDEL.** By C. F. Abdy Williams. The popular life of Handel is intended to narrate the chief events of his life without entering "much into technicalities which, though interesting to the musician, are perhaps not so necessary for the general reader." The discussion of his musical compositions is committed to a chapter at the end of the work. There is also a list of works with a bibliography and a glossary which gives brief sketches of the men and women brought into contact with Handel. Occasional quotations, brief passages, themes, and so forth, from Handel's music are inserted in the text. Pains is taken to give clearly the conditions which surrounded Handel's life. Photographs of Handel's birthplace and a statue at Halle were photographed for this work. The Master Musicians. 268 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**HOW THEY SUCCEEDED.** Life stories of successful men told by themselves. By Orison Swett Marden, author of "Winning Out," etc. Sketches of Marshall Field, Alex. G. Bell, Helen Gould, Philip D. Armour, Mary E. Proctor, President Schurman, John Wanamaker, Nordica, W. D. Howells, J. D. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Theodore Thomas and others. Illustrated. 365 pp. 12mo.

**JOHN MARSHALL.** By James Bradley Thayer. This is the life of our first Chief Justice and our greatest Jurist, written by an author who, besides being a writer of graceful and lucid English, is himself a jurist of high reputation. Prof. Thayer deals with Marshall's picturesque career in wise proportion, portraying his life as a soldier under Washington, Member of Congress, Envoy to France, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, his engaging personality and noble character. The Riverside Biographical Series. With portrait. 157 pp. 16mo.

**LEWIS AND CLARK. MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK.** By William R. Lighton. This biography has two heroes, because the men it commemorates cannot be treated separately. Their chief work was done together, and their glory gained in the famous expedition on which they went to find the way from St. Louis to the Pacific. Their journey forms one of the most heroic episodes of our history, and the story of it, told here largely from the journals of the expedition, brings clearly before us the figures of the two chief actors. The Riverside Biographical Series. With portraits. 159 pp. 16mo.

**LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM LOWNDES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1782-1822.** By Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. With portrait. 257 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**LITTLE MEMOIRS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.** By George Paston. The subjects of all these aptly named memoirs possess a certain intrinsic interest, except those which give their titles to the first. Of all these memoirs, however, that of Mrs. Grant of Laggan may be called the most attractive, for she united in herself that happy combination of character and cultivation which is but rarely met with. With portraits in photogravure. 389 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

**LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED QUEEN, Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I., and her correspondence with Philip Christopher, Count Königsmarck, The.** By W. H. Wilkins, author of "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton." The author gives the entire history of the unfortunate Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I. and of her lover, Philip Christopher, Count Königsmarck. These love letters form, perhaps, the most inter-



esting chapters in the book, inasmuch as they throw a new light on the characters of Sophie Dorothea, in whom woman was dominant over queen and love over duty. She was a woman with woman's faults, but also with woman's virtues. Her letters to her lover are filled with sorrow, and it is very strange that his are filled with jealous reproaches and his doubts of her fidelity. The entire correspondence between the lovers is highly interesting, and the tragic history which culminated in the murder of Königsmarck by the Queen Consort's rival reads like a sorrowful romance. (Now first published from the original.) With portrait. New edition. 578 pp. With appendix. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Record*.

**PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM KITE.** By Edwin C. Jellett. This sketch of a Friend in Germantown, the late William Kite, was read March 12th, 1900, before the Germantown Horticultural Society. Mr. Kite's chief interests were centered in this society and the Germantown Library, and his memory went back to the days of William Bartram and the Rafanesque Lectures. Second edition. With portrait. 36 pp. 12mo. Paper.

**QUEEN VICTORIA, 1819-1901.** By Richard R. Holmes, M. V. O. (Authorized by H. M. Queen Victoria.) In 1897, in connection with a large illustrated work reproducing pictures from the royal collections, Mr. Holmes, the librarian of Windsor Castle, prepared a sketch of the queen. In its first chapters on the queen's early years, it had the advantage of having material supplied revised by her majesty, presenting for the first time an accurate account of her childhood. For the remainder of the biography, the published journals and Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort were drawn upon. The narrative follows such style as would be natural for one occupying the position of the author. The personal as distinguished from the public life of the queen is the subject of the narrative. New edition, with portrait and supplementary chapter, bringing the narrative to the end of the queen's reign. 330 pp. 12mo.

**REMEMBRANCES OF EMERSON.** By John Albee, author of "Prose Idyls," etc. 154 pp. 12mo.

**SAILOR'S LOG, A.** Recollections of forty years of naval life. By Robley D. Evans. Illustrated. 467 pp. Indexed. 12mo. See review.

**STEVENSONIANA.** Being a reprint of various literary and pictorial miscellany associated with Robert Louis Stevenson, the Man and His Work. Some biographical notes of Stevenson's early years, an account of his first book, reviews, pen portraits, facsimiles of title pages, etc., are among the

contents of this volume. Illustrated. 94 pp. 12mo.

**THINGS SEEN.** Impressions of men, cities and books. By G. W. Stevens. Selected and edited by G. S. Street. With a memoir by W. E. Henley. The brilliant war correspondent, George Warrington Stevens, died in his thirty-first year at Lady-smith, January 15, 1900. During the last year of his life he contributed many essays to English reviews on current events and contemporaneous questions. These were based upon facts accessible to few. They were written from experience, not from imagination, and they bore the unmistakable impress of the powerful intellectuality of the writer. From these essays have been selected the papers comprising the present volume. The work of the compiler has been well done. We are charmed and interested in, though we may disagree with, the sentiment of, the dozen or more essays that make up "Things Seen." 326 pp. 12mo.—*Baltimore Sun*.

**TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS, THE.** By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." 8vo. See review.

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.** By Walter Allen. A direct, simple, continuous narrative of Grant's career, in which the shortcomings of his civil administration are frankly narrated. The military life is brief and direct. The book is intended to form one of the series which aim to give an impartial biography of great Americans. The Riverside Biographical Series. With portrait. 153 pp. 16mo.

**WHITTIER AS A POLITICIAN.** Edited with explanatory text. By Samuel T. Pickard. Compiled from a number of unpublished letters, one of which is given in facsimile, together with a history of Whittier's political activity from 1833 to 1839. During this time, a number of letters were written by Whittier to Elizur Wright, Jr., prominent in the anti-slavery movement. Only 150 copies of the book are printed. Illustrated by his letters to Professor Elizur Wright, Jr. 53 pp. 12mo.



## BOYS AND GIRLS

**CAMP VENTURE.** A story of the Virginia mountains. By George Cary Eggleston, author of "A Carolina Cavalier," etc. Illustrated by W. A. McCullough. 401 pp. 12mo. See review.

**JACK MORGAN.** A boy of 1812. By W. O. Stoddard, author of "The Noank's Log," etc. Tells of a boy's adventures and exploits on the Ohio border when Harrison was de-

fending the frontier on the land and Perry won his victory on the lake. Illustrated by Will Crawford. 353 pp. 12mo.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

**MAG AND MARGARET.** A story for girls. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). Mag Jessup is the small "hired girl" in Mrs. Perkins' boarding house; Margaret Lancaster is a young lady of the same age as Mag, but living as the petted child of a wealthy family. Circumstances bring the two together and they go through varying experiences, finding even their condition and surroundings changed. Illustrated by C. Chase Emerson. 407 pp. 12mo.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

**PAUL TRAVERS' ADVENTURES.** By Samuel Travers Clover. Paul Travers, the son of a not altogether prosperous Chicago gentleman, after graduating from High School, determines to be no longer a burden on his father, but to strike out for himself as a journalist. Upon the advice of a friendly editor, however, he decides to see the world first, and, for that purpose, actually to "tramp" around it. With but fifty dollars in his pocket he starts for Colorado, and, carrying out his intention, he does encircle the globe, returning to Chicago, after an absence of a year and a half, with a capital of sixty-five dollars in cash, sturdy health, and a stock of remarkable experiences. The adventures that make up these experiences constitute the story, which is really based upon fact, and is full of interest. New edition. Illustrated by C. Chase Emerson. 368 pp. 12mo.

**STORIES FOR KINDERGARTNERS AND KINDCHEN.** By Mary E. Bakewell. These stories were written to meet the immediate needs of the Kindergarten, for which no better material could be found. Some are natural stories, as "The Wheat," "The Swan," and others are allegorical; several of the stories run on the various "gifts." The stories are all lightly and easily told, with much sentiment and the customary effort to impress a moral. Illustrated. 99 pp. 42mo.

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**WHAT THELMA FOUND IN THE ATTIC.** By Louise C. Duckwitz. This novel is a girls' story which describes the haps and mishaps of a young woman, whom disaster forces to earn her own living and who, at last, is brought to a wedding. Illustrated. 198 pp. 12mo.

**YOUNG CONSUL, THE.** A story of the Department of State. By William Drysdale. A "Boy's Story," in which a Southern youth of about sixteen first works in the Internal Revenue Service in the South, and then in the Department of State. He gets an appointment as Vice-Consul at Marseilles and goes through the official experiences of the Consular service. The work is intended to describe the operations of the United States Government, particularly in the Department of State. It is written by a journalist of wide experience on the *N. Y. Times* and abroad, and has much adventure and presents, on the whole, an encouraging and healthy view of official life. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. 356 pp. 12mo.

## C L A S S I C S

**NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. THE.** By Gilbert White. The Temple Classics. With frontispiece. 381 pp. Indexed. 16mo.

## E D U C A T I O N A L

**FIRST YEARS IN HANDICRAFT.** By Walter J. Kenyon. This is a handbook of handicraft rather than "sloyd" or manual training, and is intended to show children how to make useful things with the ruler, pencil, and scissors, either at home or at school. The materials used are simple and cheap, but tough as leather and beautiful in color and texture. The "models" are really elementary, and all of them are real intrinsic things which can be used at home or in school. New edition. Illustrated. 124 pp. 12mo.

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for primer use by teachers on the black-board. The authors are well-known as authorities in the new education. Illustrated. 114 pp. 12mo.

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**SPRINGS OF CHARACTER, THE.** By A. T. Schofield, M. D., author of "The Unconscious Mind," etc. A study of the sources and qualities of character, the object being to show the transcendent importance of character, its scientific foundations, and the best principles for development and improvement. The reader is taken into the realms of psychology, education, ethics and mental physiology. 248 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**TEXT-BOOK OF PSYCHOLOGY, A.** For secondary schools. By Daniel Putnam, LL. D. This book presents in simple and direct language a clear exposition of the generally accepted principles of psychology. The existence of an entity which may properly be called the mind or soul is recognized; while at the same time the physiological aspects of psychology receive due attention, an appendix giving helpful directions for psychological experiments and the necessary apparatus therefor. A chapter is devoted to the moral nature and moral law, the evil effects of hypnotism are clearly indicated, and the subject of the emotions receives more attention than is usual. 300 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

**WHAT IS A KINDERGARTEN?** By Geo. Hanson. This book, "The Kindergarten," endeavors to show what may be done in the way of planting flowers for children on a 25-foot, 50, 100-foot lot with directions for planting the latter. The plants needed are carefully described. Plans are given of their disposition and directions included as to the method of using this adjunct of Froebel's system. The author is a landscape architect in California; and the directions are considerably influenced by conditions of climate, which permit much to be done there which is impracticable under less kindly skies. With frontispiece. 80 pp. 12mo.

## ESSAYS

**BOOKS TRIUMPHANT.** Essays on Literature. By Carina Campbell Eaglesfield. Seven essays on literature which appeared as follows in these magazines: "Books Triumphant and Books Militant," *Catholic World*; "A World Literature," *Self-Culture*; "A Plea of Autobiography," *Chautauquan*; "A National American Literature," "The Beneficence of Limitation," "The Influence of Life Upon Literature," *Self-Culture*; "German Humor," *Catholic World*. The essays are all written in a tone of admiration and appreciation and with a confident trust in the power of letters to mold character. 137 pp. 12mo.

**NEW WORLD AND AN OLD GOSPEL, A.** By James M. Taylor, D. D. This is the annual oration before the Alumni of the Rochester Theological Seminary, delivered at the Semi-Centennial, May 9, 1900. The author is President of Vassar College. 44 pp. 12mo. Paper.

**ORATIONS AND ESSAYS OF EDWARD JOHN PHELPS, DIPLOMAT AND STATESMAN.** Edited by J. G. McCullough. This is a collection of selected orations and addresses delivered, and articles written, by Mr. Phelps, Ex-U. S. Minister to Great Britain. John W. Stewart, Ex-Governor of Vermont, has written a memoir of Mr. Phelps, which opens the volume. No recent American jurist has stood higher than Mr. Phelps. He was President of the American Bar Association, Professor of Law at Yale, and was one of the government counsel in the Court of Arbitration in the Bering Sea controversy. With portrait. 476 pp. 8vo.



## FICTIO

**AERIAL RUNAWAY, AN.** The balloon adventures of Rod and Tod in North and South America. By W. P. and C. P. Chipman. This story is for young people, but, like all books of this character, may be read with interest by their elders. Two boys, through interesting experiences, become acquainted with a professional aeronaut, and, while taking an ascent in his captive balloon, are cut away from their moorings and forced into a flight through the air. Their involuntary voyage lands them at last on a mountain top in South America, where they drop into the lost city of the Incas, and the Nineteenth Century faces the Sixteenth. They have many strange experiences and remarkable adventures, and finally escape by ingenious and dangerous methods. It is a story crowded with incident and adventure, and,

once begun, will be read through to the end. Illustrated by W. A. McCullough. 386 pp. 12mo.

**ALABAMA WOMAN, AN.** By Annabel Barker White. The story opens with the close of the war, passes on to the division of the estate among white tenants and the unfortunate marriages of the daughters and ends in the reconciliation of the hero and the heroine. 136 pp. Quarto.

**ANNE MAINWARING.** By Alice Ridley, author of "The Story of Aline." This book aspires to be something more than a mere society novel, and is bolder and more elaborate in design than its predecessor. The development of the girl's stormy, strenuous, yet in the main fine character is carefully followed. Her absorbing, but mistaken conviction that she is destined to be a great artist; and the circumstances which attend her early marriage with a man socially her inferior, all prove Lady Ridley to be a close and intelligent observer of human nature. Later, when Anne falls under the influence of Lady Katherine Ashton, and when the great temptation of her life appears in the charming personality of Dick Verney, whose charm is further assisted by early association, she is rather less convincing. In her final and most fatal disillusionment, in the downfall of the friendship between the two women, and in the more serious consequences to Anne, which the reader may imagine for himself, there is a vein of cynicism which robs the situation of some of its artistic merit. Nevertheless, it is treated with commendable restraint and some originality; and if the concluding chapter is necessarily unsatisfactory, the book as a whole is very readable. 332 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

**ANOTHER WOMAN'S TERRITORY.** By "Alien," author of "A Daughter of the King," etc. With frontispiece. 315 pp. 12mo.

**ARISTOCRATS, THE.** Being the impressions of the Lady Helen Pole during her sojourn in the Great North Woods, as spontaneously recorded in her letters to her friend in North Britain, the Countess of Edge and Ross. While the writer of these letters is ostensibly an English woman of quality, her familiarity with American modes of thought and expression leaves room to doubt the nationality of the actual author, though the book is dedicated "to all lovers of the Adirondack peaks and forests and lakes by an alien but ardent and grateful admirer." It is the feeling for the woods that will first of all interest the reader. Lady Helen has come over with an elder sister and an invalid brother, who is to try the Adirondacks for his health. An American they meet on the steamer puts his camp

that eir disposal and they establish themselves there, on the edge of Boulder Lake. The owner of the camp is one of a club, so that they have for neighbors a quite select group of American men and women. These are "types," of course, and their distinguishing characteristics are rather broadly emphasized by their alien visitor. The personal relations are sufficient to enlist the reader's interest, though he is left to imagine whether Lady Helen will marry Mr. Nugent and whether Miss Conard will capture the future Duke. Behind all this is the well felt Adirondack atmosphere, the poetry of the peaks and lakes, the life-giving perfume of the woods. There is sometimes a lapse of taste, as though Lady Helen were making a parade of her British independence or originality, but the whole thing is very brightly done and is distinctly good reading. 309 pp. 12mo.—*Phila. Times*.

**BALLANTYNE.** A novel. By Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," etc. 361 pp. 12mo.  
*See review.*

**ARROWS OF THE ALMIGHTY.** By Owen Johnson. 405 pp. 12mo.  
*See review.*

**BOOK OF BRYN MAWR STORIES, A.** Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Bufum Congdon. 296 pp. 12mo.  
*See review.*

**CAREER OF A BEAUTY, THE.** A novel. By John Strange Winter, author of "A Self-made Countess," etc. This is not below the average of Mrs. Stannard's stories, although the title leads one to expect a more complicated history than the simple annals of Geraldine's married experiences afford. The beauty of her family marries, without much love, a typical John Bull, an English country gentleman. On the wedding day she falls into a trance, and sees, amid strange surroundings, a face which subsequently she comes to know as that of a Major Mainwaring, who at the date of her marriage was in India. Mainwaring, on his part, has seen her on the same day, and early in their acquaintance relates the very counterpart of her dream. Sir John hears the story, and draws his own conclusions. The African war affords a solution for these difficulties. Mainwaring goes out, and returns wounded; Sir John Squire follows him, and sees much fighting with the Imperial Yeomanry. We will not anticipate the conclusion, but the manhood and faithfulness of the honest spouse are eventually rewarded. 389 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

**COMPLEAT BACHELOR, THE.** By Oliver Onions. This is one of the best little volumes of its kind that has come out of England in a long while. Its fun is wholesome and genuine, it has breeding from first page

to last, and the little story it tells is fresh. This bachelor is a nice fellow, with the dearest of sisters, whom he teases most ingeniously when she thinks that she is guarding from him her growing affection for the youthful soldier who is to propose to her; and in the end he himself joins the ranks of the benedicts—which means that he becomes a compleat bachelor. The dialogue is clever throughout, spontaneously, without apparent straining after effect. 193 pp. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

**CRISIS, THE.** By Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel," etc. Illustrated. 12mo.

*See review.*

**CROSSROADS OF DESTINY, THE.** By John P. Ritter, author of "The Man Who Dared." A romance with the scene laid in Venice during the latter part of the fifteenth century, when that powerful republic was in the zenith of its glory. Illustrated. 273 pp. 12mo.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

**CRUISE OF THE PETREL, THE.** By T. Jenkins Hains, author of "The Wind-jammers," etc. A novel of the War of 1812, dealing largely with the privateering common at that time. The tale reaches its climax in the famous sea fight between the Essex and the Phœbe. The hero is a young American sailor who goes to sea on the Petrel to win fame, fortune, and the hand of his sweetheart. 210 pp. 12mo.

**DAUGHTER OF NEW FRANCE, A.** By Mary Catherine Crowley, author of "An Every-Day Girl," etc. Illustrated by Clyde O. DeLand. 409 pp. 12mo.

*See review.*

**DAUNTLESS.** A story of a lost and forgotten cause. By Ewan Martin, author of "The Knight of King's Guard," etc. The reprint of a historical romance which appeared a year ago, describing the adventures of Henry Dauntless, the son of an English knight with Irish estates under James I. The story is carried through the period of the Commonwealth. The plot is a complicated one. It has in it much of adventure, of heavy fight and of feminine devotion, while Irish rebels, Spanish soldiers, "Ironsides," and Royalists figure in its pages. Fleur-de-Lis Library. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. 365 pp. 12mo. Paper.

**DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS, THE.** By Arthur Colton. There are twelve short stories in this volume, each of them a gem. Mr. Colton's style possesses a charm, a grace, a strength, to which the jaded reader of the ordinary short story is altogether unaccus-

tomed. None but a literary artist could have produced such cameos; none but those who love literature will be able to appreciate them. To those who can read them with understanding, the stories of "The Delectable Mountains" will furnish a feast of delight. 237 pp. 12mo.—*Phila. Telegraph*.

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But of all the blossoms that blow,  
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## A DAUGHTER OF THE AURORA\*

**Y**ou—what you call—lazy mans, you lazy mans would desire me to haf for wife. It is not good. Nevaire, no, nevaire, will lazy mans my hoosband be.”

Thus Joy Molineau spoke her mind to Jack Harrington, even as she had spoken it, but more tritely and in his own tongue, to Louis Savoy the previous night.

“Listen, Joy—”

“No, no; why moos’ I listen to lazy mans? It is vaire bad, you hang rount, make visitation to my cabin, and do nothing. How you get grub for the famille? Why haf not you the dust? Odder mans haf plentee.”

“But I work hard, Joy. Never a day am I not on trail or up creek. Even now have I just come off. My dogs are yet tired. Other men have luck and find plenty of gold; but I—I have no luck.”

“Ah! But when this mans with the wife which is Indian, this mans McCormack, when him discovaire the Klondike, you go not. Odder mans go; odder mans now rich.”

“You know I was prospecting over on the head-reaches of the Tanana,” Harrington protested, “and knew nothing of the Eldorado or Bonanza until it was too late.”

“That is deerferent; only you are—what you call way off.”

“What?”

“Way off. In the—yes—in the dark. It is nevaire too late. One vaire rich mine is there, on the creek which is Eldorado. The mans drive the stake and him go ’way. No odder mans know what of him become. The mans, him which drive the stake, is nevaire no more. Sixty days no mans on that claim file the papaire. Then odder mans, plentee odder mans—what you call—jump that claim. Then they race, O so queek, like the wind, to file the papaire. Him be vaire rich. Him get grub for famille.”

Harrington hid the major portion of his interest.

“When’s the time up?” he asked.

“What claim is it?”

“So I speak Louis Savoy last night,” she continued, ignoring him.

“Him I think the winnaire.”

“Hang Louis Savoy!”

\* From “The God of His Fathers and Other Stories,” by Jack London. Published by permission of McClure, Phillips and Company.



"So Louis Savoy speak in my cabin last night. Him say, 'Joy, I am strong mans. I haf good dogs. I haf long wind. I will be winnaire. Then you will haf me for hoosband?' And I say to him, I say—"

"What 'd you say?"

"I say, 'If Louis Savoy is winnaire, then will he haf me for wife.'"

"And if he don't win?"

"Then Louis Savoy, him will not be—what you call—the father of my children."

"And if I win?"

"You winnaire? Ha! ha! Ne-vaire!"

Exasperating as it was, Joy Molineau's laughter was pretty to hear. Harrington did not mind it. He had long since been broken in. Besides, he was no exception. She had forced all her lovers to suffer in kind. And very enticing she was just then, her lips parted, her color heightened by the sharp kiss of the frost, her eyes vibrant with the lure which is the greatest of all lures and which may be seen nowhere save in woman's eyes. Her sled-dogs clustered about her in hirsute masses, and the leader, Wolf Fang, laid his long snout softly in her lap.

"If I do win?" Harrington pressed.

She looked from dog to lover and back again.

"What you say, Wolf Fang? If him strong mans and file the papaire, shall we his wife become? Eh? What you say?"

Wolf Fang picked up his ears and growled at Harrington.

"It is vaire cold," she suddenly added with feminine irrelevance, rising to her feet and straightening out the team.

Her lover looked on stolidly. She had kept him guessing from the first time they met, and patience had been joined unto his virtues.

"Hi! Wolf Fang!" she cried, springing upon the sled as it leaped into sudden motion. "Ai! Ya! Mush-on!"

From the corner of his eye Harrington watched her swinging down the trail to Forty Mile. Where the road forked and crossed the river to Fort Cudahy, she halted the dogs and turned about.

"O Mistaire Lazy Mans!" she called back.

"Wolf Fang, him say yes—if you winnaire!"

But somehow, as such things will, it leaked out, and all Forty Mile, which had hitherto speculated on Joy Molineau's choice between her two latest lovers, now hazarded bets and guesses as to which would win in the forthcoming race. The camp divided itself into two factions, and every effort was put forth in order that their respective favorites might be the first in at the finish. There was a scramble for the best dogs the country could afford, for dogs, and good ones, were essential, above all, to success. And it meant much to the victor. Besides the possession of a wife, the like of which had yet to be created, it stood for a mine worth a million at least.

That fall, when news came down of McCormack's discovery on Bonanza, all the Lower Country, Circle City and Forty Mile included, had stampeded up the Yukon,—at least all save those who, like Jack Harrington and Louis Savoy, were away prospecting in the west. Moose pastures and creeks were staked indiscriminately and promiscuously; and incidentally, one of the unlikeliest of creeks, Eldorado. Olaf Nelson laid claim to five hundred of its linear feet, duly posted his notice, and as duly disappeared. At that time the nearest recording office was in the police barracks at Fort Cudahy, just across the river from Forty Mile; but when it became bruited abroad that Eldorado Creek was a treasure-house, it was quickly discovered that Olaf Nelson had failed to make the down-Yukon trip to file upon his property. Men cast hungry eyes upon the ownerless claim, where they knew a thousand-thousand dollars waited but shovel and sluice-box. Yet they

dared not touch it; for there was a law which permitted sixty days to lapse between the staking and the filing, during which time a claim was immune. The whole country knew of Olaf Nelson's disappearance, and scores of men made preparation for the jumping and for the consequent race to Fort Cudahy.

But competition at Forty Mile was limited. With the camp devoting its energies to the equipping either of Jack Harrington or Louis Savoy, no man was unwise enough to enter the contest single-handed. It was a stretch of a hundred miles to the Recorder's office, and it was planned that the two favorites should have four relays of dogs stationed along the trail. Naturally, the last relay was to be the crucial one, and for these twenty-five miles their respective partisans strove to obtain the strongest possible animals. So bitter did the factions wax, and so high did they bid, that dogs brought stiffer prices than ever before in the annals of the country. And, as it chanced, this scramble for dogs turned the public eye still more searchingly upon Joy Molineau. Not only was she the cause of it all, but she possessed the finest sled-dog from Chilkoot to Bering Sea. As wheel or leader, Wolf Fang had no equal. The man whose sled he led down the last stretch was bound to win. There could be no doubt of it. But the community had an innate sense of the fitness of things, and not once was Joy vexed by overtures for his use. And the factions drew consolation from the fact that if one man did not profit by him, neither should the other.

However, since man, in the individual or in the aggregate, has been so fashioned that he goes through life blissfully abtuse to the deeper subtleties of his womankind, so the men of Forty Mile failed to divine the inner deviltry of Joy Molineau. They confessed, afterward, that they had failed to appreciate this dark-eyed daughter of the aurora, whose father had traded

furs in the country before ever they dreamed of invading it, and who had herself first opened eyes on the scintillant northern lights. Nay, accident of birth had not rendered her less the woman, nor had it limited her woman's understanding of men. They knew she played with them, but they did not know the wisdom of her play, its deepness and its deftness. They failed to see more than the exposed card, so that to the very last Forty Mile was in a state of pleasant obfuscation, and it was not until she cast her final trump that it came to reckon up the score.

Early in the week the camp turned out to start Jack Harrington and Louis Savoy on their way. They had taken a shrewd margin of time, for it was their wish to arrive at Olaf Nelson's claim some days previous to the expiration of its immunity, that they might rest themselves, and their dogs be fresh for the first relay. On the way up they found the men of Dawson already stationing spare dog teams along the trail, and it was manifest that little expense had been spared in view of the millions at stake.

A couple of days after the departure of their champions, Forty Mile began sending up their relays,—first to the seventy-five station, then to the fifty, and last to the twenty-five. The teams for the last stretch were magnificent, and so equally matched that the camp discussed their relative merits for a full hour at fifty below, before they were permitted to pull out. At the last moment Joy Molineau dashed in among them on her sled. She drew Lon McFane, who had charge of Harrington's team, to one side, and hardly had the first words left her lips when it was noticed that his lower jaw dropped with a celerity and emphasis suggestive of great things. He unhitched Wolf Fang from her sled, put him at the head of Harrington's team, and mushed the string of animals into the Yukon trail.

"Poor Louis Savoy!" men said; but Joy Molineau flashed her black

eyes defiantly and drove back to her father's cabin.

Midnight drew near on Olaf Nelson's claim. A few hundred fur-clad men had preferred sixty below and the jumping, to the inducements of warm cabins and comfortable bunks. Several score of them had their notices prepared for posting and their dogs at hand. A bunch of Captain Constantine's mounted police had been ordered on duty that fair play might rule. The command had gone forth that no man should place a stake till the last second of the day had ticked itself into the past. In the northland such commands are equal to Jehovah's in the matter of potency; the dum-dum as rapid and effective as the thunderbolt. It was clear and cold. The aurora borealis painted palpitating color revels on the sky. Rosy waves of cold brilliancy swept across the zenith, while great coruscating bars of greenish white blotted out the stars, or a Titan's hand reared mighty arches above the Pole. And at this mighty display the wolf-dogs howled as had their ancestors of old time.

A bearskin-coated policeman stepped prominently to the fore, watch in hand. Men hurried among the dogs, rousing them to their feet, untangling their traces, straightening them out. The entries came to the mark, firmly gripping stakes and notices. They had gone over the boundaries of the claim so often that they could now have done it blindfolded. The policeman raised his hand. Casting off their superfluous furs and blankets, and with a final cinching of belts, they came to attention.

"Time!"

Sixty pairs of hands unmitted; as many pairs of moccasins gripped hard upon the snow.

"Go!"

They shot across the wide expanse, round the four sides, sticking notices at every corner, and down the middle where the two centre stakes were to be planted. Then they sprang for the sleds on the frozen bed of the creek.

An anarchy of sound and motion broke out. Sled collided with sled, and dog-team fastened upon dog-team with bristling manes and screaming fangs. The narrow creek was glutted with the struggling mass. Lashes and butts of dog-whips were distributed impartially among men and brutes. And to make it of greater moment, each participant had a bunch of comrades intent on breaking him out of jam. But one by one, and by sheer strength, the sleds crept out and shot from sight in the darkness of the overhanging banks.

Jack Harrington had anticipated this crush and waited by his sled until it untangled. Louis Savoy, aware of his rival's greater wisdom in the matter of dog-driving, had followed his lead and also waited. The rout had passed beyond ear-shot when they took the trail, and it was not till they had travelled the ten miles or so down to Bonanza that they came upon it, speeding along in single file, but well bunched. There was little noise, and less chance of one passing another at that stage. The sleds, from runner to runner, measured sixteen inches, the trail eighteen; but the trail, packed down fully a foot by the traffic, was like a gutter. On either side spread the blanket of soft snow crystals. If a man turned into this in an endeavor to pass, his dogs would wallow perforce to their bellies and slow down to a snail's pace. So the men lay close to their leaping sleds and waited. No alteration in position occurred down the fifteen miles of Bonanza and Klondike to Dawson, where the Yukon was encountered. Here the first relays waited. But here, intent to kill their first teams, if necessary, Harrington and Savoy had had their fresh teams placed a couple of miles beyond those of the others. In the confusion of changing sleds they passed full half the bunch. Perhaps thirty men were still leading them when they shot on to the broad breast of the Yukon. Here was the tug. When the river froze in the fall, a mile

of open water had been left between two mighty jams. This had but recently crusted, the current being swift, and now it was as level, hard, and slippery as a dance floor. The instant they struck this glare ice Harrington came to his knees, holding precariously on with one hand, his whip singing fiercely among his dogs and fearsome abjurations hurtling about their ears. The teams spread out on the smooth surface, each straining to the uttermost. But few men in the North could lift their dogs as did Jack Harrington. At once he began to pull ahead, and Louis Savoy, taking the pace, hung on desperately, his leaders running even with the tail of his rival's sled.

Midway on the glassy stretch their relays shot out from the bank. But Harrington did not slacken. Watching his chance when the new sled swung in close, he leaped across, shouting as he did so and jumping up the pace of his fresh dogs. The other driver fell off somehow. Savoy did likewise with his relay, and the abandoned teams, swerving to right and left, collided with the others and piled the ice with confusion. Harrington cut out the pace; Savoy hung on. As they neared the end of the glare ice, they swept abreast of the leading sled. When they shot into the narrow trail between the soft snowbanks, they led the race; and Dawson, watching by the light of the aurora, swore that it was neatly done.

When the frost grows lusty at sixty below, men cannot long remain without fire or excessive exercise, and live. So Harrington and Savoy now fell to the ancient custom of "ride and run." Leaping from their sleds, tow-thongs in hand, they ran behind till the blood resumed its wonted channels and expelled the frost, then back to the sleds till the heat again ebbed away. Thus, riding and running, they covered the second and third relays. Several times, on smooth ice, Savoy spurred his dogs, and as often failed to gain past. Strung along for

five miles in the rear, the remainder of the race strove to overtake them, but vainly, for to Louis Savoy alone was the glory given of keeping Jack Harrington's killing pace.

As they swung into the seventy-five-mile station, Lon McFane dashed alongside; Wolf Fang in the lead caught Harrington's eye, and he knew that the race was his. No team in the North could pass him on those last twenty-five miles. And when Savoy saw Wolf Fang heading his rival's team, he knew that he was out of the running, and he cursed softly to himself, in the way woman is most frequently cursed. But he still clung to the other's smoking trail, gambling on chance to the last. And as they churned along, the day breaking in the southeast, they marvelled in joy and sorrow at that which Joy Molineau had done.

Forty Mile had early crawled out of its sleeping furs and congregated near the edge of the trail. From this point it could view the up-Yukon course to its first bend several miles away. Here it could also see across the river to the finish at Fort Cudahy, where the Gold Recorder nervously awaited. Joy Molineau had taken her position several rods back from the trail, and under the circumstances, the rest of Forty Mile forbore interposing itself. So the space was clear between her and the slender line of the course. Fires had been built, and around these men wagered dust and dogs, the long odds on Wolf Fang.

"Here they come!" shrielled an Indian boy from the top of a pine.

Up the Yukon a black speck appeared against the snow, closely followed by a second. As these grew larger, more black specks manifested themselves, but at a goodly distance to the rear. Gradually they resolved themselves into dogs and sleds, and men lying flat upon them.

"Wolf Fang leads," a lieutenant of police whispered to Joy. She smiled her interest back.

"Ten to one on Harrington!" cried a Birch Creek King, dragging out his sack.

"The Queen, her pay you not mooch?" queried Joy.

The lieutenant shook his head.

"You have some dust, ah, how mooch?" she continued.

He exposed his sack. She gauged it with a rapid eye.

"Mebbe—say—two hundred, eh? Good. Now I give—what you call—the tip. Covaire the bet." Joy smiled inscrutably. The lieutenant pondered. He glanced up the trail. The two men had risen to their knees and were lashing their dogs furiously, Harrington in the lead.

"Ten to one on Harrington!" bawled the Birch Creek King, flourishing his sack in the lieutenant's face.

"Covaire the bet," Joy prompted.

He obeyed, shrugging his shoulders in token that he yielded, not to the dictate of his reason, but to her charm. Joy nodded to reassure him.

All noise ceased. Men paused in the placing of bets.

Yawning and reeling and plunging, like luggers before the wind, the sleds swept wildly upon them. Though he

still kept his leader up to the tail of Harrington's sled, Louis Savoy's face was without hope. Harrington's mouth was set. He looked neither to the right nor to the left. His dogs were leaping in perfect rhythm, firm-footed, close to the trail, and Wolf Fang, head low and unseeing, whining softly, was leading his comrades magnificently.

Forty Mile stood breathless. Not a sound, save the roar of the runners and the voice of the whips.

Then the clear voice of Joy Molineau rose on the air. "Ai! Ya! Wolf Fang! Wolf Fang!"

Wolf Fang heard. He left the trail sharply, heading directly for his mistress. The team dashed after him, and the sled poised an instant on a single runner, then shot Harrington into the snow. Savoy was by like a flash. Harrington pulled to his feet and watched him skimming across the river to the Gold Recorder's. He could not help hearing what was said.

"Ah, him do vaire well," Joy Molineau was explaining to the lieutenant. "Him—what you call—set the pace. Yes, him set the pace vaire well."



## THE DIARY OF A FRESHMAN



Have you a corner of your heart reserved for the boys? Are you interested in their pranks, their marked individualities, their inexhaustible originality of action? If you have, and are and can appreciate true humor, then every page of "The Diary of a Freshman" is full of entertainment for you. It is, as the title suggests, an account of a Freshman's experiences at Harvard, elaborated by a college-man's wholesomeness, crea-

tive intellectuality and easiness of expression.

"Granny Wood," an opaque young Westerner, enters Harvard, with so intensely interesting a sequel, that—well, we wish there were more Granny Woods and—more Charles Macomb Flandraus. I began to smile when "Mamma" and "Granny" started out on a room-hunting expedition, and didn't cease smiling until "the sky changed from summer night to summer morning"—not at insipid nonsense, but at solid funniness.

"The first few days," Granny tells us, "there was nothing to do except to walk up and down and pretend that he was going somewhere.

"I turned away and stared at a shop window," he says. "I must have stood there several minutes before I realized that it was a bakery and that there was absolutely nothing to look at behind the glass but three loaves of bread and a dish of imitation ice cream that hadn't been dusted for weeks (it has just occurred to me that I must have been homesick that day and the next. Isn't it queer I didn't know what was the matter with me?) I bet I can describe every article in every shop window in the square."

Then, further along—

"One day when the dreamy old gentleman who conducts the history course was trying to prove that Charlemagne either was or wasn't surprised (I've forgotten which) when the Pope suddenly produced a crown and stuck it on his head, a ripple of laughter swept gently across the room, very much as a light breeze ruffles the surface of a wheatfield. No one laughed out loud; but when between three and four hundred men all smile at once, it makes a curious little disturbance I can't quite describe. The old gentleman looked up from his notes, took off his spectacles, chose one of the other pairs lying on the desk in front of him (he has three or four kinds that he uses for different distances) and inspected the room. But by the time he had got himself properly focused there was nothing to see; the fellow who had made everyone giggle by climbing out of the window and down the fire-escape was probably a block away.

Now, although it had never occurred to anyone to crawl down the fire-escape until that day, everyone in our part of the room had become infatuated with the idea, and three times a week—shortly after half-past two—there is a continuous stream of men backing out of the window and down the iron ladder into the yard.

In fact, the struggle to escape became so universal and there were so many scraps at the window and in mid-air on the way down over who should go first, that Berrisford evolved the idea of distributing numbers, the way they do in barber shops on Saturday afternoon, when everybody in the world becomes inspired with the desire to be shaved at the same time. It works beautifully."

\* \* \* \*

"Berrisford didn't care much for the Puvis de Chavannes pictures in the library—that is, after he found out that they were as finished as they were ever going to be. At first he was inclined to think them rather promising, and said that by the time they got the second and third coats of paint on they would no doubt do very nicely."

Granny visits at the home of one of his college friends and in connection with it, has many comical incidents to recite. Concerning the family he says: "My impression of them is that they are between nineteen and twenty feet high and when they (the parents), and Duggie and his elder sister and two younger brothers were assembled, they looked the way family groups of crowned heads ought to look and don't."

In writing to "Mamma" about his visit he ends his letter by saying: "I had a delightful time—but it would take me years to get used to their butter." To which Mamma replied: "I'm glad you enjoyed yourself, dear; they must live charmingly. But I simply can't see why they shouldn't have good butter. It's so easy to get it now almost anywhere."

After a drive one afternoon, Miss Sherwin asks: "Aren't you fearfully keen for your tea?" "I really don't care for tea," says Granny, "in fact, I rather dislike it, so I merely replied—which was perfectly true: I don't like tea, but I like those thin, round cakes that are brown at the edges and yellow in the middle. This made her laugh and I was glad I hadn't said the

other thing, because she's very pretty when she laughs."

As I finished the closing chapter and the last word was but a memory, I was overcome with an insuppressible desire to grasp Mr. Flandrau by the hand and to say: "You have made men laugh; a hearty laugh causes every thread of this great, prosaic, old earth to vibrate with sweetest

music. Music is all of heaven we have here below." Sterne says: "I am persuaded that every time a man smiles—but much more so when he laughs—it adds something to this fragment of life." You have, therefore, given me a taste of heaven; you have prolonged my life, and I thank you.—*E. D. Y.*



## HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, WOMAN, AND HIS MAJESTY CUPID



his volume is the cleverest yet written by that versatile author, Max O'Rell.

Unlike many others who have written on the same subject he may be put down as the one man who seems to understand woman. He has studied the fair sex in many nations and has here set forth her character from his personal observation of it. Max O'Rell treats his subject literally as maid, wife, widow and spinster. He shows her virtues and her faults in a perfectly just manner. His book is written in a brilliant and sparkling epigrammatic style, full of sentences that linger in the reader's mind. He also writes of men and there, too, he understands his ground.

The last chapter entitled "Cupidiana" is a general resume of the author's opinions and is written in the form of brief sentences and paragraphs that illustrate his power of expressing great thoughts in a few words. Taken by themselves, they would form a book to be read and remembered.

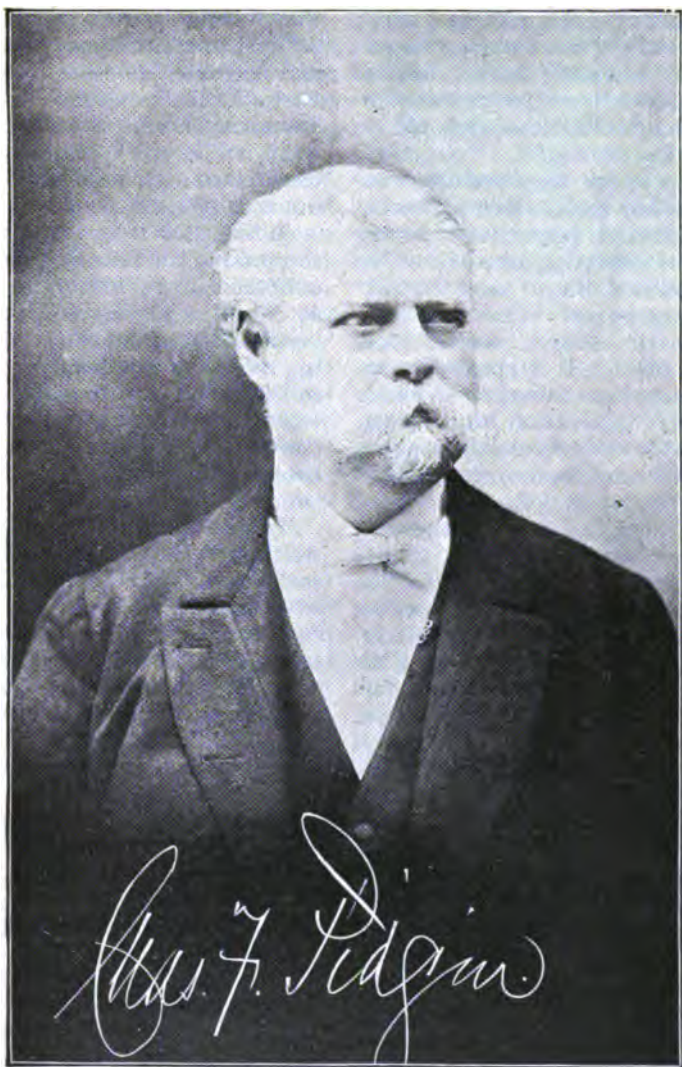
Max O'Rell deals principally with the women of France, England and

America, and to each he is very just, but especially so to the last named. For this reason, if for no other, "Her Royal Highness, Woman," should be



MAX O'RELL

of special value to the American reading public, as it is a rare thing to find a foreigner who writes without skepticism or bias of the American woman.



## CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN



Charles Felton Pidgin, the author of the New England novel, "Quincy Adams Sawyer"—is the Chief Clerk of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. He writes:

"It has been my fate during my business life to have to deal with figures covering a period of thir-

ty-seven years. I should have adopted the profession of journalism, but for the fact that a lameness contracted in infancy prevented me from doing the active work required from a reporter, and to worthily fill an editor's chair, which was my ambition, I felt a man should start at the lowest round of the ladder and work his way up.



I have always been a great reader; and have read fiction, history, biography, travels, scientific works, medical works, and have been particularly interested in publications devoted to music and the drama.

My office work required the constant use of my eyes. Every year at least a thousand pages, and during census years (covering one-half of the time) the annual output has been fully two thousand pages. These I examined in revise, second revise, plate proof and print. It is probably not to be wondered at that after so many years' close application to reading, both for work and recreation, that my eyes should rebel and insist upon a period of rest.

This has been the case for the past three years, and, during that time I have read and written very little. The time that I used to devote to reading was necessarily devoted to conversation, or to my own thoughts. In the course of this thinking, the characters in "Quincy Adams Sawyer" began to take shape, and it was but a natural evolution to put them into the form of a book.

In writing the book I had to proceed in a much different way than is usually followed by authors. I could not write my own manuscript; I could not even make my own notes so that

they would be intelligible, so I was obliged to mentally write each chapter and virtually commit it to memory. Part of the book was dictated to an amanuensis, who wrote it out in long hand, while other portions of it were dictated to a stenographer who took it down in shorthand.

When the time came for reading the proofs, then a new plan had to be adopted. I could not see the print, so, while the copyholder read to the proofreader, I listened intently, asking questions and making suggestions as they occurred to me. It may be interesting to know that after the copy of the work was delivered to the printer only four lines were added to the manuscript.

To the plan, necessarily followed, writing the chapter mentally and then memorizing it; I attribute what the reviewers have so kindly called the 'naturalness' of the book. Not being tied down to a desk with pen and ink I simply talked the story as if I were telling it to some listener, and it is to this freedom from physical labor of writing that I attribute the naturalness referred to. After my pleasant experience with this work I could never tie myself down to pen, ink and paper."

Mr. Pidgin's new book, "Blennerhassett," will be published shortly.

## DAYS LIKE THESE



he creator of a character like Chimmie Fadden must bring to his task insight and humor. If Chimmie Fadden had merely been a type, without that touch of drollery and original flavor which was Mr. Townsend's peculiar imaginative contribution to the portrait, Chimmie would have been

flat and absurd, and his popularity very doubtful. Whether in creating Chimmie Fadden, Mr. Townsend also contributed a character to literature which will be real and lasting, remains to be seen. We are inclined to think, that but for the grimness and irony—qualities which are never popular—in the stories that make up "Near a Whole City Full," this volume, from

an artistic point of view, would represent Mr. Townsend at his best. "Days Like These" is far and away the best work of fiction that Mr. Townsend has written and altogether on a more ambitious scale.

After finishing "Days Like These," the first impression that one has is of a composite picture of the great teeming life of a city, in all the diversity of its forms of activity and resources. No other novelist of New York has dared to go beyond a certain phase or corner of its purlieus, and for this reason, while we have had excellent kodak views of certain localities, we have lacked the breadth of view, the sense of proportion, and the cosmopolitan range of the heterogeneous life of a great city, such as we get in the novels of Dickens. And like Dickens, it is to be noticed, also, that while Mr. Townsend has not neglected the network of plot, and has not been deterred from the sensational use of melodramatic episodes, yet it is by virtue of his varied and picturesque use of character, that he tells his story and makes for that kaleidoscopic effect which gives the impression of multiplicity and multiform life. There is no stop nor stay in the rapidity of Mr. Townsend's novel, and from the outset the interest is engaged and sustained throughout, to the very end, which has been held off in dramatic suspense, with a cunning that belongs to few of our present day novelists. The procession of civilized and decivilized life, back and forth, between Cherry Hill and Murray Hill, from the Waldorf-Astoria to Hell's Kitchen, from a Fifth Avenue mansion, to Mrs. Cassidy's humble abode in Hickory Street and Neil Mulgrave's gin palace, at which Mrs. Cassidy was wont to fill her can—all is pictured with a vigor and incisiveness of direct force. It is not too much to say, indeed, that never before, whatever Mr. Townsend's limitations may be, has New York life in its cosmopolitan aspect, and as a whole, been repro-

duced in fiction so successfully and so completely as in this book. The only novel of New York life which we can think of as having interested us equally is Mr. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Sterling." But in the handling of the love story, in its range of vision, in characterization and intimate knowledge of the subject, "Days Like These" is much superior to Mr. Ford's novel.

It must not be thought that the author has allowed himself to be burdened with the task of painting New York as it is and sinking the story in the purpose. Topographical and social conditions are subordinated, as becomes the artist, to a very human and entertaining story, which has just enough of the fairy tale element in it to make popular appeal to the universal mind. Again, Mr. Townsend has shown wisdom in this by eschewing the intricacies of an elaborate plot and relying on a simple theme and simplicity of treatment to carry his tale to the intelligence and sensibilities of the plain man and woman. And it is just here that his sense of humor comes in. For while there is an amount of fun in his pages, his humor for the most part partakes of the grotesque situations in life which we most often meet with. Perhaps his happiest efforts at humor are seen in the treatment of the slums, although the character of Polly Foster, who lived up-town in an apartment of the macaroni box style (the felicitous phrase is Mr. Townsend's) diffuses an air of comedy to the pages she adorns and carries good nature with her everywhere.

The book embraces all sorts and conditions of men and women in New York, and while many of these are peculiar to the New York setting, they will be easily recognized as universal types, indigenous to the great centers of civilization, the product of the mart, the slum, the ward, and the exchange.

—J. M.

# S O U T H C A R O L I N A

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## H I S T O R Y A N D B I O G R A P H Y

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By *St. Julien Grimke*

### LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM LOWNDES.

It has been reserved for the granddaughter (Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel) of this distinguished son of South Carolina, who with Calhoun and Cheves formed the triumvirate that guided the destinies of the country through the stormy days of the war of 1812, at this late day to give to the world the first authentic account of the private life and public services of William Lowndes—the man of whom after his death Henry Clay remarked: "I think the wisest man I ever knew was William Lowndes. I should have preferred his judgment to that of any other man. If the nation were in great peril, and Mr. Lowndes recommended one policy, and Mr. Calhoun the opposite one, I think that a majority of the American people would have said 'Intrust the country to the guidance of William Lowndes.'"

A number of reasons have conspired to delay the publication of Mr. Lowndes' life until after his own and the succeeding generation had passed away. These are set forth in the preface to the book and while they justify the delay, it is an extraordinary thing that no person has attempted to overcome the obstacles that lay in the way of the publication of his life until three quarters of a century have gone by since he left the scenes of his earthly labors. With Mrs. Ravenel the work has been a labor of love, and despite the meagre materials at her command she has succeeded in giving us a picture of her grandfather that

will preserve the memory of his spotless public and private life and transmit the story of his short and brilliant career to posterity by whom it will be cherished as a precious example of the men who made the Republic what it is.

No truer verdict can be passed upon William Lowndes than that with which Mrs. Ravenel's volume concludes:

"It was said of him that he had 'no vision of ambition.' None for himself, in truth, but all men knew that for his country his ambition was high and great as Washington's had been. For her he coveted the praise, and name, and honor which meaner men seek for themselves; and so men gave them to him freely, good measure running over. And fate was kindest to him of all; for when he died he knew that by the war, which he had helped to create, the Republic was strong and respected abroad; and he thought, moreover, that within her borders peace and harmony had come to her, somewhat by his labors. And so, while happy in this thought, 'God's finger touched him—and he slept.'"

### SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION. 1775-1780.

General McCrady's previous two volumes were devoted to the history of South Carolina under the Proprietary and Royal Governments, that is to say to the period extending from its first settlement to the breaking out of the Revolution. These two books per-

formed a unique and almost unexampled service in American historical literature, since it was reserved for them to give to the reading public the first comprehensive and exhaustive studies of the early history of South Carolina that had ever been printed. Their publication was a revelation to the general reader as well as to the student of colonial history of a mine of historical wealth that has lain practically untouched for two hundred years, and in them the author demonstrated that the extraordinary part South Carolina has played in the history of the country was not the result of accident but the logical outgrowth of the forces that went to her making and welding into a State.

In the third volume of the series, General McCrady has again rendered his native State and American historical literature a signal service. Both of them owe him a debt of

gratitude that it will not be easy to repay—the first, because he has written the history of the glorious part she played in the Revolution in letters of gold where every man may read it; the last, because he has enriched it with a work of extraordinary interest, scholarship, originality and power, that it cannot sufficiently thank him for.

South Carolina has waited long and patiently for one of her native sons to rise and crown her brows with the laurels she is so justly entitled to wear, and in performing the work he has done for her, her distinguished author, whose name is now as well-known beyond her borders as it was always beloved and honored within them, may point with pride to the monument he has erected to her and his own memory and say with pardonable pride: "*Monumentum exegi aere perennius.*"



## L O R G N E T T E S

By Marie Louise

### A REALISTIC ANALYSIS OF KISSES.

You kist me—

My soul was in Heaven or Hell,  
I knew not, I cared not, I only could tell  
How my heart's-blood was throbbing  
and breaking my brain  
Into scattered hot fragments that seethed  
with the pain,  
And the joy of the pain that enveloped  
my soul  
And enwrap it in fiery mad uncontrol.

\* \* \* \* \*  
You kist me—  
My whole life seem'd bursting anew  
Into warm May-born blossoms that bloom'd  
but for you;  
All the red sun of summer coursed bright  
thro' my veins;  
All her languorous breezes in lotos-like  
chains

Kept my soul in subjection and tempted my  
heart

Into soft love siestas of sensuous art.

\* \* \* \* \*

You kist me—

The shackles fell off of my arms—  
Strong black rings of iron forg'd hot with  
alarms.

Cold, wild tremors ran o'er me; I dared  
not confess

The extent of this sudden repulsiveness.

\* \* \* \* \*

You kist me—

Ah! God will I ever forget  
The last time that your lips and mine ever  
met.

Forgive, Holy Father, this gravest  
offence,  
I could not conceal my—*indifference!*

## LOVE IN A MIST

"Love in a Mist" is a medium-sized book of rather "medium" poetry. "Love Poetry" and "child-poetry" are the prevailing subjects. They are very short and very varied. Nothing vital attracts one to them, and nothing musical clings to the lines. Altogether the book is unsatisfactory and unimpressive. Like airy bubbles, that pass away before they become fully formed, so are these half-thought productions of literary insipidity. A very, very young man, or, a very, very undergrown school-girl may have written just these kinds of soft lovey foolishnesses.

No man of any experience in life-emotions or literary passions would have conceived such very green early buds of immaturity.

Mr. Wheeler's picture, upon the first page, shows that he is older than his art, and we hope that his art may eventually grow up to him.

Here are two lines in the first part of one of his productions:

"If I could only sing a little song  
Bearing no message deep or marvelous."  
etc., etc.

He seems to feel his inefficiency and to be somewhat ambitious to improve. He does not, though, and the consequence is one gets quite weary over love songs meant to refresh. "The Prayers the Little Children Say" is the most impressive bit in the whole book—it really has a ring of music and a hint of sense:

"The prayers the little children say,  
They are not fine of speech,  
But they hold deeper mystery  
Than any time could teach.  
And they reach further up to heaven  
Than wiser prayers can reach;  
The angels laugh to hear each day  
The prayers the little children say."

We may often wonder if the angels do not laugh to hear "The Songs the Little Poets Sing!" It is to be feared they do. May that serve as a caution to all minor poets who too willingly chant their own funeral dirges—in a

weak and diseased imitation of good verse. But we will always have with us "small poets"; like "small lovers" they may aspire to the stars, but in the end content themselves with their equals. The poet will write out advertisements thankfully, and the lover will marry "Bridget" cheerfully. Every man comes to his own sphere sooner or later, even if he has wandered out of it one way or another, up or down. Mr. Wheeler has wandered erroneously into a book of verse, which had better have been kept at home and valued as a "family keepsake."

## THE POTTER AND THE CLAY.

"The Potter and the Clay," by Maud Howard Peterson, is a strong book written in the simplest style; each word expressive and each sentence forceful. Miss Peterson has turned out a well-modeled statue true to the human and exquisitely portrayed by the artist's divine touch. • The book is sad, wonderfully sad. No tragic ornamentation, but real downright every-day undressed pitifulness. Nothing is more simple and yet more truly heart-touching than the clear, pure stream of real human sorrow that winds its way through the whole book.

"The Potter and the Clay" is divided into four parts. First, the potter and the clay—where the extreme youth of the actors is entered upon. Then comes the shaping of the clay, viz.: "The clay takes shape," which is youth in its formation. Then the break in the clay in which one of the heroes slips from his ideal level; then "the potter's touch" in which the same hero remounts.

It is a story which to describe would ruin, notwithstanding the natural way in which Miss Peterson has told it—for "originality" is a little golden key which fits only into the owner's lock. In this case we may add that the owner has certainly opened the door wide and showed us her treasure-house ungrudgingly.

As to the characters, we are thoroughly hypnotized by them. They are not mere puppets, but living, suffering bodies and minds. There is not a page in the book which we may call "pure" writing—it is living, feeling, moving human nature all through. "The Potter and the Clay" should be and will be one of the books of the year—the very name harmonizes with the times and makes us dream over our great drunken philosopher—

"For in the market place one dusk of day,  
I watched the potter thumping his wet  
clay  
And, with its all obliterating tongue it  
murmured  
'Gently, brother, gently pray.'"

### THE STORY OF EVA,

As told by Will Payne, is an extremely up-to-date bit of modern realism. Rather a cheap subject is our first exclamation, but as we get deeper into the story we find that, after all, we have struck creatures seemingly ordinary, but nevertheless exceptionally extraordinary. So much emotion and such a wealth of nobility is hidden deep in the souls and bodies of these every-day acting, working, somewhat sordidly inclined laborers of life! Without the touch of "every day" and its uninteresting practicality Mr. Payne could not have portrayed with such vividness the unusual and the romantic. It is a story strictly true to life, and, what is more surprising, wonderfully pleasing to even the dull-est attention. It is a book one picks up and does not dream through, but it thoroughly awakens him as he progresses. Though not a moral tale at all, it certainly can not be called immoral. All the principles are good, if some of the practice is not severely conventional. The story may be placed among those whose doubtful morality serve to point out to us an undoubted morality. Eva herself may be likened to those unfortunate women whose principles are somewhat higher than the usual convention de-

mands. That is, she may slip—but it was an unpremeditated fall—she did not even see the danger, and if she did, the danger was a "religion," and not a mere "liason." Of course, the "world" does not understand these "innocent falls," and attributes them to an ultra-sophistication; but in a book they serve well to show that a Venus, although she go about somewhat unclothed, may nevertheless be sublime.

"The Story of Eva" is a success both in psychological, emotional and moving respects. It is equally well developed in all the branches that *good literature* grows upon its wonderful tree. Nothing one-sided or unstable greets one. The emotion does not take up more space than it should. The action does not infringe upon the style. And the reflective part does not harass the reader who may not be in sympathy with the author's egotism.

Altogether, the book is a well-balanced one, soundly interesting and humanly real.

### RACING RHYMES AND OTHER VERSES.

Very artistically bound in "tan-legging color" with a sportsmanlike thorough-bred horse. Read upon the cover, this book at least possesses the first requirement of that attractiveness which catches the casual glance of a "buyer" and makes him stop short to look through and compare the inside with his first pleasant outside impression.

It is somewhat disappointing, however, for the jolly frontispiece (a young horsewoman clearing a fence) together with the "original" cover makes us imagine worlds of sunshine and whirls of gallops, and saucy hunt flirtations drunk down with large bumpers of outrageously strong wine.

Instead there is a mere mechanical jog-trot of rather spiritless words, and no ideas to speak of; except some "ordinaries" that poets generally

scorn and happily dare not to use frequently. In the beginning all is for the "hunt." There is a steady slow gallop of thoroughly dull and hoof-like impressions. All of the wild spirit of the chase is tamed to a cart-horse tameness. Not only is it unexciting, listless, and sleepy—but it is crude, *gauche*, one-legged—halting like a lame horse and stumbling frequently.

The verse is bad, which is inexcusable, for the sensitive ear is affected by jolty verse as a dulled ear damns a cannon shot.

The author sounds like an out-door man who ought to follow the chase himself, and not inflict it upon others second-hand—for indeed it is a second-hand infliction, and takes patience and true boring capacity to wade through to the very end.

The last part of the book is made up of rather sad little verses, too ordinarily written to make much depression. One or two pretty bits I have picked out—but they are so few that like foxes I have run them down with a sharp lead pencil and stabbed them to remember. The first appears in "Wormwood and Nightshade":

"Some sprite, malignant and elfish  
Seems present, whisp'ring close  
All motives of life are selfish,  
All instincts of life are gross,  
And the song that the poet fashions  
And the love-bird's musical strain  
Are jumbles of animal passions  
Refined by animal gain."

A brutal conception, but well explained and clearly put forth.

In another—a poem to "Dawn"—he says:

"On skies still and starlit  
White lustres take hold  
And gray flashes scarlet  
And red flashes gold,  
And sun-glories cover  
The rose-shed above her  
Like lover and lover  
They flame and unfold."

What is there prettier than that beautiful rainbow of dawn; black to white—gray to red—and then the whole glory of day shining out in a newborn wonder and freshness, that may not be written on paper, and is but for the eyes to see, the soul to comprehend, the heart to adore, and only a prayer to God for the expressing of its perfectness.

A rather courageous little verse adorns a piece called "Thick Head Thoughts":

"But a stout heart still maintaining  
Quells the ills we all must meet,  
And a spirit fear-disdaining  
Lays our troubles at our feet."

It is a comforting verse, and easily learned and retained by the "thickest head."

In the beginning of this book there is an "In Memoriam." It is written to the deceased author and is composed by Henry Kendall. It is an unusually pretty piece of writing both in the matter of wording and ideas.

=The "Authors' Calendar" came too late for publication this month.

## A D R E A M O F E M P I R E



he ambition of Aaron Burr trying to found an empire in the Southwest, forms the main event around which a story is written by William Henry Venable.

The story opens with Burr and Arlington, a young Virginian, stopping at the house of the

Blennerhassetts, which he so well describes that it makes one have a longing to visit that "Garden of Eden;" and follows him (Burr), until he is finally acquitted of treason by the Federal Court at Richmond.

The thought that seems to run through the story is Burr's ambition, and to show what a man will do for

one whom he loves. He loved his daughter, Theodosia, with a love that only a man such as he could love, and it was to make her queen that he used every device and trick known to an astute lawyer and politician to accomplish his design.

"Myself the emperor of the richest realm of the globe, my daughter the Crown Princess and prospective Queen Theodosia!"

That was his dream, and may be likened unto a verse of Moore's:

One of those passing rainbow dreams,  
Half light, half shade, which fancy beams.

Paint on the fleeting mists that roll,  
In trance or slumbers, round the soul.

The story is enlivened by a Plutarch Byle, "not the one who wrote Plutarch's Lives, but one who was living one of them," an eccentric character who is irrepressible, and always says bluntly what he thinks, no matter to whom he is talking, and it is he who saves the story from downright tediousness.

Altogether it is a disappointing book, and there seems to be something lacking which would be difficult to describe.—H. C. K.



## J A C K L O N D O N



JACK LONDON

Mr. Jack London, author of "The God of His Fathers," was born in San Francisco twenty-four years ago,

and lived on California ranches until he was ten years old. At seventeen he shipped before the mast, and engaged in seal-hunting off the Russian coast. A year later, having taken an interest in economics and sociology, he went tramping through the United States and Canada. After a year at this, he entered the State University of California. Without completing his course there he left for the Klondike, where, during an extended sojourn, he learned the life of the adventurous miners and natives of that far Northland. His stories are realistic and sympathetic and attest to the keen observation which his own "strenuous" life has made a part of his very nature.

Mr. London's first magazine article was published in January, 1899, in the *Overland Monthly*, and is now the sixth story in "The Son of the Wolf." Since then he has done work for a large number of the best magazines and papers, besides lesser publications, newspapers, and syndicates.



# BEST SELLING BOOKS



It is not difficult to understand why Winston Churchill's "Crisis" should have taken the lead of the month, for the elements that hold the country's attention are conspicuous on its pages. It is like a cyclorama of the war-time in its vivid realism, and likewise cycloramic in the deftness with which the realism has joined to contrasting touches of romance. The delineation of Lincoln is fine enough to show that the art of portrait painting has not waned—in literature at least. "The Puppet Crown," by Harold McGrath, has a charm, not of probability, but of style, foretoking a career for the new author. In miscellany the book of the month, and destined to be the book of many months, is "The Tribulations of a Princess," whose troubles quickly stir the sympathies.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "The Puppet Crown," by Harold McGrath.
- "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.
- "Jack Raymond," by E. L. Voynich.
- "In Search of Mademoiselle," by George Gibbs.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."
- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Agusta Foote Arnold.
- "Bird Life," by Frank M. Chapman. New illustrated edition.
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray.

At Wanamaker's, New York :

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "Joscelyn Cheshire," by Sara Beaumont Kennedy.
- "The Octopus," by Frank Norris.
- "Tarry Thon Till I Come," by George Croly.
- "Arrows of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "The Riddle of the Universe," by Prof. Haeckel.
- "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray.
- "The Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's, Boston, Mass.:

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "Tarry Thon Till I Come," by George Croly.
- "The Making of Christopher Ferringham," by Beulah Marie Dix.
- "Penelope's Irish Experiences," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
- "Sir Christopher," by Maud Wilder Goodwin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "Bird Portraits," by Ernest Seton-Thompson.
- "Everyday Birds," by Bradford Torrey.
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "Five Years of My Life," by Alfred Dreyfus.
- "The Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's,  
Philadelphia :

"The Tribulations of a Princess," by the  
author of "The Martyrdom of an Em-  
press."

"A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.

"The Octopus," by Frank Norris.

"Graustark," by George Barr McCutcheon.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha  
Runkle.

"In Search of Mademoiselle," by George  
Gibbs.

"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.

"Jack Raymond," by E. L. Voynich.

"The Puppet Crown," by Harold Mc-  
Grath.

"The Potter and the Clay," by Maud  
Howard Peterson.

"The Tower of Wye," by William Henry  
Babcock.

At Little, Brown and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.:

FICTION.

"Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.

"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha  
Runkle.

"Sir Christopher," by Maud Wilder Good-  
win.

"The Octopus," by Frank Norris.

"A Daughter of New France," by Mary  
C. Crowley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis.

"The Tribulations of a Princess," by the  
author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

"A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.

"The Niagara Book," by W. D. Howells  
and others.

"The Love-Letters of Balzac," by D. F.  
Hannigan.

"Things Seen," by G. W. Steevens.

M A G A Z I N E S

**T**he opening article in *Harper's*  
is a paper concerning "New-  
port in Summer," written  
by Eliot Gregory. Mr.  
Gregory has pictured New-  
port in its three stages, the  
old village, the resort  
whither a few modest cot-  
tagers are wont to spend the hot  
weather, and the great resort of wealth  
and fashion of to-day. There are in-  
teresting articles by Charles M. Rob-  
inson, and Prof. John Fryer, while the  
fiction is represented by Ellen Duval,  
W. A. Fraser, and Jenny Bullard  
Waterbury.

Among the interesting articles in  
*Scribner's* are "Sicily," an illustrated  
paper by Prof. R. B. Richardson:  
"Uncle David," a character sketch  
of a New England village type affec-  
tionately portrayed, by Dr. Leroy M.  
Yale, "Krag the Kootenay Ram," by  
Ernest Seton-Thompson, and the third

installment of "The Diary of a Goose  
Girl," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The July *Century* is a summer fic-  
tion number, with stories, by Mary  
E. Wilkins, Frances Hodgson Burnett,  
Irving Bacheller, Seumas McManus,  
Josephine Dodge Daskam, Anne  
Douglas Sedgwick, Stewart White  
and Elliott Flower, the creator of  
Policeman Flynn. Miss Wilkins  
tells a New England tale of a crystal  
lamp pendant and its bearing on  
the affairs of her heroine. Mr.  
McManus's story is of course, Celtic  
throughout; Miss Daskam's "A Hope  
Deferred," is that of a New England  
spinster in love with a French bachelor;  
Miss Sedgwick's "A Lion Among  
Ladies" is a popular author domi-  
ciled in Westminster, and Mr. White's  
"Girl Who Got Rattled" is the story  
of a wild Western experience, told  
with the reserve that so tragic a tale  
demands.

Among the interesting illustrated articles in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are "The Great Log Jam," by Stewart Edward White; "The Abbey of Gethsemane," by E. Carl Litsey, and "The Structural Workers," by Cromwell Childe. Eden Philpotts contributes a novelette, "Cross Ways," illustrated by Margaret Fernil; Samuel Merwin's fascinating story is continued, and poems and short stories complete the number.

Anna O'Hagan opens *Munsey's* with an interesting article on "Ruskin in His Home," describing the great critic's simple life at Brantwood. Charles Michelson writes of "Stage Robbers of the West;" Arthur F. Aldridge tells of the enormous sums spent yearly in yachting; Stanley J. Weyman's story is continued and the storiettes are by well-known writers.

Among the illustrated short stories in *Ainslee's* are "Miss Chester's Adventure," by Frederick M. Smith; "The Red Drum," by Joe Lincoln; "The Sacred Arbutus," by Peter McArthur; and "The Speed Recorder," by Frank R. Robinson. Harvey Sutherland writes of "A Workaday Balloonist," and Anna Northend Benjamin describes "Women in the Far East."

With a single exception the July "New" *Lippincott* is given over to stories for summer. "A Woman for Nothing," the novel complete, is by Louise Betts Edwards, a Philadelphia writer of many short stories. Martha Wolfenstein's humorous sketch, called "A Judgment of Solomon," will make a laugh. Another lively love-story, appropriate to the outdoor season, is "Cheever's Magic Mashie," by Edwin L. Sabin. "Her Day of Freedom," by Ina Brevoort Roberts is a one day's romance beginning in Central Park between a reporter on a New York newspaper and one of the richest girls in the city—a bride-elect—who, with a dollar in her pocket, chooses to spend her last free day at Coney Island.

Of poetry there is the usual quantity; "After the Song" by Robert Underwood Johnson; "To a Butterfly in the City," by Harvey Maitland Watts; "Larkspur," by Clinton Scollard; "The Promised Land," by Ethel M. Kelley; "Returning Guests," by Charles Hanson Towne; and "A Crimson Kiss," by Alice E. Allen.

The first article in the *Junior Munsey*, by Herbert L. Aldrich, describes "Whaling in the Arctic." "Feats of the Camera" tells of the advance of modern photography; J. Joseph Goodwin writes of "Queer Trades in New York," George B. Waldron has a paper on "The Making of the Telescope," and the well-written short stories are by popular writers.

Among the illustrated papers in the *Metropolitan* are "A Strange Disappearing Race," by Andrew J. Stone; "How the North is being Invaded by the Opossum," by Ernest Harold Bayner; and "Christian Science and What It Means," by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. Short stories and poems add to the attractiveness of the number.

A double-page design in the *Woman's Home Companion* glistens with the sparkling of the gems that are worn by royal women abroad and the members of their courts. "Home-Life in New York City," by the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York City, tells of the difficulties encountered in the attempt to preserve the home; Carmen Sylva has a short story with illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green; and there is a striking Fourth-of-July story, "When Independence Was the Stake."

The July *Household* has several bright short stories, and the first installment of a new serial by Elizabeth Robinson. Capt. T. H. Wilson gives an interesting illustrated sketch telling of "Uncle Sam's Method of Housekeeping in Camp and in the Field;" the boy's page is devoted to amateur photography, and the various departments are bright and up-to-date.

The complete novel in the *Argosy* is written by F. K. Scribner, and treats of the escapade of a French soldier in the service of Louis XIV. There are new installments of the several serials, and short stories by Walter A. Sinclair, Matthew White, Jr., James Raymond Perry and others.

Among the illustrated papers in the *Cosmopolitan* are "The Balcony Scene in Romantic Drama," by Frank C. Drake; "The Art of Ellen Terry," by Bram Stoke; "The Prize Crew on 'L'Insurgente,'" by Cyrus Townsend Brady; and "The Great Texas Oil Fields," by Edward Russel Treherne. Poems, short stories, and the continuation of Agnes and Egerton Castle's serial complete the number.

"Long-Distance Balloon Racing," by Walter Wellman, is the opening article in *McClure's*. Ida M. Tarbell writes "The Story of the Declaration of Independence;" Clara Morris tells of her recollections of E. L. Davenport; Rudyard Kipling's interesting serial is continued, and there are several good short stories.

"The Aerial Athlete," in *St. Nicholas*, is the hero of the seventh of Cleveland Moffett's illustrated articles describing careers of danger and daring. "The Young Folks of the Embassies," by Abby G. Baker, gives glimpses of the domestic life of ambassadors and ministers from many out-of-the-way parts of the world; "Tons of Honey in a Gigantic Beehive" is a title that fairly makes the mouths water, and "The Mutiny," while less appetizing, in one sense, is calculated to whet the appetite of lovers of adventure. The magazine teems with short stories, poems, conundrums and pictures, holding the balance true between matters meant to entertain and those which are intended to instruct.

A number of interesting articles appear in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Among them are Ernest Seton-Thompson's new story, "The Mother Teal and the Overland Route;" J. S. Metcalfe's account of "Goin' Fishin' with Joe Jefferson;" Flor-

ence Morse Kingsley's sketch of canary life, "In a Yellow Petticoat and a Green Gown;" and the description of "A Girl's Life in France," by the French author, Th. Bentzon [Madame Blanc]. A feature of special interest is "The Country of Sheridan's Ride," a double-page of pictures showing the entire route as it is today, accompanied by an account of the ride and the battle with extracts from the poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Other pictorial features include W. L. Taylor's full-page drawing of "A Busy Boston Street at High Noon," a page of artistic photographs by Frances and Mary Allen, and a series of interesting views showing how four of the places "Where Our Country Began" look to-day.

Among the articles of interest in the *New England Magazine* are "The Boston Elevated Railway," by George A. Kimball; "A New England Democrat of the Old School," by Frederick A. Wood, and "Manasseh Cutler and the Ordinance of 1787," by Nathan A. Withington. Short stories and poems complete the number.

"Chautauqua Lake from Hotel Athenæum," forms the frontispiece of the *Chautauquan*. Charles Edward Lloyd writes of "The Pan-American Exposition as an Educational Force," and other articles are: "A School for Out-of-School People;" "The Songs of Midsummer," and "A Living Soul Visits Hell."

The current number of *Everybody's Magazine* is without exception the best issue yet published. Oscar King Davis has an article on "The Life of Our Soldiers in the Philippines," illustrated from photographs; "The Truth About Christian Science," by Thomson Joy Hudson, is an explanation on mental healing, and W. D. McCrackan's article, "Christian Science is the Truth," is a reply to "The Truth About 'Christian Science.'" Booth Tarkington, author of "The Gentleman from Indiana," contributes a short story, while other well-known writers are represented among the fiction.

# P A T R I O T I C P O E T R Y

## THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there.  
She mingled with its glorious dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies,  
And striped its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light;  
Then from his mansion in the sun  
She called her eagle bearer down,  
And gave into his mighty hand  
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,  
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,  
To hear the tempest trummings loud  
And see the lightning lances driven,  
When strive the warriors of the storm,  
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,  
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given  
To guard the banner of the free,  
To hover in the sulphur smoke,  
To ward away the battle stroke,  
And bid its blendings shine afar,  
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,  
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high,  
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,  
And the long line comes gleaming on.  
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,  
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,  
Each soldier eye shall brightly turn  
To where thy sky-born glories burn,  
And, as his springing steps advance,  
Catch war and vengeance from the glance.  
And when the cannon-mouthings loud  
Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,  
And gory sabres rise and fall  
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,  
Then shall thy metoer glances glow,  
And cowering foes shall shrink beneath  
Each gallant arm that strikes below  
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave  
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave;  
When death, careering on the gale,  
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,  
And frightened waves rush wildly back  
Before the broadside's reeling rack,  
Each dying wanderer of the sea  
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,  
And smile to see thy splendors fly  
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!  
By angel hands to valor given;  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven.  
Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe that falls before  
us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er  
us. —*Joseph Rodman Drake.*

## ODE.

*Sung in the Town Hall, Concord, July 4, 1857.*

O tenderly the haughty day  
Fills his blue urn with fire;  
One morn is in the mighty heaven,  
And one in our desire.

The cannon booms from town to town,  
Our pulses beat not less,  
The joy-bells chime their tidings down,  
Which children's voices bless.

For He that flung the broad blue fold  
O'er-mantling land and sea,  
One third part of the sky unrolled  
For the banner of the free.

The men are ripe of Saxon kind  
To build an equal state,—  
To take the statue from the mind  
And make of duty fate.

United States! the ages plead,—  
Present and past in under-song,—  
Go put your creed into your deed,  
Nor speak with double tongue.

For sea and land don't understand  
Nor skies without a frown  
See rights for which the one hand fights  
By the other cloven down.

Be just at home; then write your scroll  
Of honor o'er the sea,  
And bid the broad Atlantic roll  
A ferry of the free.

And henceforth there shall be no chain,  
Save underneath the sea  
The wires shall murmur through the main  
Sweet songs of liberty.

The conscious stars accord above,  
The waters wild below,  
And under, through the cable wove,  
Her fiery errands go.

For he that worketh high and wise,  
Nor pauses in his plan,  
Will take the sun out of the skies  
Ere freedom out of man.

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*



## WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

Professor G. Sergi, filling the chair of Anthropology in Rome, six years ago advanced the theory that the Mediterranean basin was first peopled in the Neolithic period by an Eurafrikan race, which spread from the Atlas. It became in Egypt the ancient Egyptians, in Asia Minor the Hittites, and the Pelasgians in Greece, the Iberians in Spain and the Ligurians in Italy. The Aryans, a more savage race, descended on this primitive blond type, with its long head and relatively high civilization and gave it inflected language. This theory is presented in systematic shape in the "Mediterranean Race," by Sergi, which has just appeared, an enlargement of the book of 1895. His chief substantive proofs are the shapes of early skulls, the cephalic index, a common blonde type in the Atlas and in higher Italy at a like elevation, the early appearance of the race in Egypt and on the trail of Libyan migration and the absence of any good theory to explain the transition from the close of the neolithic to the dawn of Aryan civilization. His theory is weak in dealing with the Hittites, certainly not Libyan, in tracing the Iberian and Ligurian links and in explaining the distribution and development of the successive centers of palæolithic and neolithic man. It is easy enough to prove the Aryan hypothesis unsatisfactory. It is just as easy to do this for Signor Sergi's. His book is a good summary of the Eurafrikan theory in which its author was anticipated by a decade by a Philadelphian, the lamented Dr. D. G. Brinton.

Mr. Maurice (Henry) Hewlett is just forty. He began publishing six years ago, "Earthwork Out of Tuscany." It has just appeared in a third edition. Made up of magazine articles, it was written about thirty, just when a man finds himself. The man Mr. Hewlett found had his affectations. He had read Pater. He was drunk with that old wine which has stood so long on the lees in Italy that it goes to the head and makes the heart flutter with a strange, swift pang. Those who have felt it long for the heart-stir that the blue sky and gray stone and stone-crop brings. They are in these pages. Florence, Siena, Perugia, Prato, Foligno, sisters all, seated in the hills, near or far from the sea. Botticelli is here and Perugino, Lippo and Maso set in some tale, the earlier Pagan and he of the renaissance. It is thus that the Northern man of thirty has vibrated for twenty years past, taught by Ruskin, Pater, Taine and Symonds, when Italy struck the note.

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"Competition has ended in combination. Private monopoly threatens to overwhelm the State by economic and political oppression. We cannot go back to competition. The future hope of society will be attained by the gradual transfer of one branch of production after another under the control of the municipality or the Government." This creed of the "Fabians," or English socialists, closes "Trusts and the State," by Mr. Henry W. Macrosty. The book is the first of a series intended to expound the next

needed step in English social organization, perhaps because at last it looks as if the English system had broken down. The writing and handling of material is most workmanlike. In swift, condensed form, Mr. Macrosty reviews the advent of competition at the end of the eighteenth century and its effect in the increase of capital and the degradation of English labor. There followed factory legislation, trades unions, cooperation and combinations in vaster and vaster companies. The weakness of the book is in failing to disentangle the extent to which an antiquated land and social system has prevented free competition in England. Mr. Macrosty despairs of law controlling the great combinations which is to surrender freedom, for if law can not control, it is of little moment whether the Government control the combinations or the combinations the Government.

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Specialists and the few who have a special interest in current problems will find Professor Karl Groos' "The Play of Man," none too long for all its three hundred and twelve closely written pages. Three years ago, the author published "The Play of Animals," translated like this by Miss Elizabeth L. Baldwin. It added to the subject by pointing out that play furnished training for inherited tendencies which without its aid and exercise would not become instincts. The present volume collects, as the former did for animals the entire field of observation on the subject. Play, by the exercise of surplus energy in youth and the recreation of exhausted powers stimulates central impulses, gradually upbuilding the social character by giving social contact. These three phases, physiological, biological and sociological, are the basis of play. But no one can read the vague mass of facts thus co-ordinated without feeling that the most Professor Groos has done is to group facts rather than to

explain them. Yet he has done the last better than any predecessor.

Mr. Winston Churchill<sup>\*\*\*</sup> has learned his trade. There was an uncertain touch about "Richard Carvell." The end dragged and broke off short. The "Crisis" moves on every page. This story of St. Louis, when the war came with its blend of Yankee and Southern good and bad of both, is the best war novel yet. The charged atmosphere of those early days, hot and sultry with the lowering storm, hangs heavy over its chapters. Lincoln has never been better put on the scene. There are glimpses, like the flash of a shot in the dark, of Grant and Sherman. The great myriad which has only heard of the war will find it here. The story boils. There is no past record of public approval by the many-reading mass, which the call for this book may not exceed. Story it is, pure and simple; but there are signs of insight gathering, of teaching possible, of the sense of the fit force of act and thing which lets light on those who read. The next book, for this is plainly one of a cycle, should have this.

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Professor Albert Elmer Hancock, in "Henry Bourland, The Passing of the Cavalier," has set out not so much to write a story as to justify a cause and paint a passed life. He has done this; but the story loses. A Haverford College Professor, of Virginia origin, he has drawn here the best Virginia life with patient care. Gettysburg is vivid. After-war politics are accurate, and General Mahone has his share. The picture is clear, minute and studied, a little high in the high lights and low in the low; but the thing is described rather than done. The earlier fashion, too, is used and a given action is longer in passing than is our new wont. But the book adds one to the novels read for its record.

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The "Helmet of Navarre" has reached the point where people are no

longer reading it because it is talked about, but talking about it because they have read it. There are novels of character and novels of action. Miss Bertha Runkle has done the latter and there are ten of the other where there is one of this. For those who write in deeds are few and always win a listening world, as did the greatest of them, Dumas. So it happens that this book alone of those who have taken the swelling tide of current fiction has had no local or national cause for attention. It is a heady tale in days of sword and thrust of deeds well told, which move with a rush and come to an end when the end has come.

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Baptists began by laying stress on a rite, immersion, and have ended by laying stress on a principle, individual self-government. Their rite has made small progress. Their principle today dominates Protestantism. Denominational histories are generally as dull as the sermons of the last generation. "A Century of Baptist Achievement" is saved by uncommonly good editing. It contains thirty short essays, all condensed, covering every phase of the Baptist movement. It has no index, a grievous fault. Even without this, it will be a most useful book of reference, thanks to the sound plan and unsparing condensation of its editors, A. H. Newman and Dr. Philip Jones.

\*\*

Mr. William Archer has been for nearly twenty years the London Apostle of Henrik Ibsen. Brought up in a Norse town, though of Scotch birth, he had unusual equipment for the work. He is now reissuing the translations of the plays he earlier edited with corrections which seek to render the dialogue more conventional and a preface which reviews their stage history and criticism. Ibsen has now been for ten years before the American and English public and for twenty under controversy. Stage effect he understands as no other man. On

certain natures, he produces a deep and lasting impression which no contemporary dramatist remotely equals. Those of us who care for Ibsen find in him what no one else gives. On the general English-speaking public, whether of the gallery or of the parquet, he makes no impression whatever. The average audience is not only bored to death, but finds him ridiculous. France agrees. In Germany, his plays sweep the public and satisfy all from box to pit.

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Mr. James S. Easbey-Smith in "Alcaeus" has brought together a good text in fair form. This is much. His translation is less happy. In the mere fragments, it is bare. In such epigrams as there are, it is stiff and sometimes verbose. The note of Alcaeus is keen penetration. Translation is therefore perilous. Either it will be affected or empty. Elevation it should have, and elevation in brief span is only to be had by infinite pains or a supreme verbal touch.

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Colored illustrations are almost indispensable to the easy and effective study of the lepidoptera. "Moths and Butterflies," by Miss Mary C. Dickerson, lacks this, and lacking it, misses its best work. Miss Dickerson is a Chicago University graduate. She directs nature work in the Rhode Island Normal School. She understands the new methods. The photograph has somewhat misled her. In many cases its accuracy is fallacious. It does not tell as much as a good drawing. The life habits of common moths and butterflies are well described, with abundant illustration. Want of color limits recognition. With moths and butterflies nothing makes up for it. Given some knowledge to begin with, the book will furnish many teachers the book they need for grammar grades in order to be able to give simple facts to their classes.

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"Where and How to Dine in Paris," by Mr. Rowland Strong, will be worth



more than most guide-books to many visitors, if it is as accurate as it seems to be. The visitor to Paris seriously wastes his opportunities if he does not arrange a chromatic scale of dinners on an ascending or descending scale of expense, covering each successive evening, never dining twice in the same place. For the stranger, without some such book, this requires energy, initiative and interrogation. The bills of fare do not sufficiently study contrast, the French market being narrow. Mr. Strong, I regret to see, commits himself to the heresy of adding a force-meat to snails in the shell. As soon


add it to the oyster. A snail properly cooked needs but three things to the eating—shell, snail and a large pin—such as was once called a shawl-pin. The man who hesitates is lost to the privilege of eating a grape-leaf fed snail.

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"The Cities of Northern Italy," while useful, does not, as written by Mr. George C. Williamson, maintain the standard set by Mr. Grant Allen in its models, guides to cities in Northern Europe, which give precisely what the usual manual omits.



## CHARLES M. FLANDRAU

 Charles M. Flandrau is of French and Irish descent. The Flandraus came to this country (they were Huguenots) in 1685, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born in St. Paul, but has spent much of his life traveling in Europe.

In 1895 Mr. Flandrau graduated from Harvard, and was qualified to write about college life, as he had seen both the literary side (he was an editor of the *Advocate*, the *Monthly*, and the *Lampoon*) and the social side as well, having been a member of the famous "Dickey," the Hasty Pudding Society, and also one of the smaller clubs. On graduation he was appointed assistant in the Department of English, and taught Freshmen for a year in English composition, both in the college and at Radcliffe.

"Harvard Episodes," his first book, was an absolutely true picture of life at Harvard. It was sharply criticised by older graduates, and also by some of the undergraduates themselves, who, of course, are always unable to see themselves impersonally and in the proper perspective. College men

almost always demand romance in college fiction, and in "Harvard Episodes" there was little romance and much truth.

"The Diary of a Freshman" is much more amusing, as it gives a Freshman's vivacious comments on his environment, rather than the reflections of an older person, who sees college life and something else besides.

Many of the incidents, most of them, in fact, of the book are taken outright from the author's own letters and diary, written while he was at college.

Mr. Flandrau worked for a time on the editorial force of the *Youth's Companion*, and also on *The Northwestern Miller*, the great flour mill paper of the country, published in Minneapolis.

He is devoted to animals—so much so that he has never, more than a very few times, tried to kill anything, as he prefers seeing the creatures happy and unconscious of the presence of an enemy.

Mr. Flandrau's next book will have nothing to do with college life, but will deal with some of the inevitable moral problems in the life of a young American (male) between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.



## TREASON AND PLOT.

"It is generally supposed," writes Major Hume with reason, "that with the defeat of the Armada the strenuous attempts to bring England again into the circle of the Roman Catholic Church and to a close alliance with Spain came to an end." The continuous efforts, English and foreign, to achieve this end in the last years of Elizabeth are the matter of his book, and for his purpose the Spanish MSS. transcribed by him at Salamanca, with a variety of other little-known documents—Irish, Venetian, English—have been skillfully used.

It was a troubled England that awaited the inevitable end of that great reign. Sublime and ridiculous by turns, heroic and pusillanimous, staving off the burden of years by flaunting the equipage of youth, Elizabeth was the enigmatic point upon which the eyes of Europe speculated. Spain's prestige was not yet folded away; but to those who knew best, the terror of her threatenings was discounted by the knowledge that she was already in full decadence.

The faith of Philip in the cause of which for so many years he had been the champion has won the pity and admiration of so unsympathetic a watcher as Froude; in these pages

the King shows no less faithful indeed to the Church, but with a fidelity in which divine and human motives are so blent as to leave the onlooker doubtful after all. The safeguarding—if one should not rather write the restoration—of Spanish dominion, identified with his personal and family aggrandisement, shows itself as no mere accident of his outlook; and that, particularly in his intercourse with the King of Scots. In later life James found the Anglican Prelacy greatly to his liking; it suited him very well to unite in his own august person the functions of Pope and Curia. But in these early days, when he was still one of a crowd of possible claimants, he was ready to remember that his mother was a Catholic, and somewhat of a martyr; and his intrigues with Tyrone in Ireland, and the left-handed overtures he made to the King of Spain what time his right hand was inditing conciliatory letters to Elizabeth, are sufficiently contemptible stuff. Major Hume points out the irony of the situation. Philip desired, indeed, the restoration of the Catholic religion, but not in the least to put on the throne a nominal convert to the exclusion of his own blood; those two interests were hardly to be distinguished in the mind of the egoist.

One other principal player; his character, his methods, the question how far he identified himself with the

remnant of genuine plots which may cautiously be accepted as authentic out of the fantastic confessions of wretches half crazy with fear or torment, are still—and at this moment more particularly—matter of dispute. With a clear-cut purpose he set a mind which Major Hume ranks with Burghley's own to use as best he might the ill-tempered instruments he found to his hand. Within the limitations of the divine law they should serve him to the uttermost—if not, as many think, beyond. The ideal upon which he fixed his gaze was outworn; his success would have spelt disaster for the nation, and have turned back indefinitely the flowing tide of her imperial development. Yet to the modern man his is the most interesting of the strenuous figures upon that stage. In some sort the principle of religious liberty owes a measure of its security to the frustrate enterprise of the great English Jesuit. 519 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*London Academy*.

#### THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

While the identity of Junius still appears likely to remain undetermined, the mystery of the masked prisoner of the Bastille has been penetrated, though the riddle of English history is the younger by nearly a century. The agnostic attitude of the French historians Martin and Michelet is in strong contrast with the confident advocacy of the Franciscan theory by the English Macaulay. All the more remarkable, therefore, is it to observe how the patience and acuteness of Topin and M. Funck-Brentano have enabled them to attain to an un hoped-for demonstration, while destructive criticism has riddled the claims, so nearly accepted as secure, of Sir Philip Francis. Mr. Tighe Hopkins was well qualified to present to English readers the history of the legend, and of the investigations which destroyed it and set in its place a minor chapter of history. His narrative is sufficiently picturesque, without a touch of the

melodramatic, and in his reasoning he never strains a point, as those do who have a theory to support without adequate evidence. He gives us first the history of the legend, and then builds up the true story, showing how the foundations were laid, and, having once only been seriously disturbed, were finally made secure. Portraits of many of the principal personages directly or indirectly connected with the story, with plans of the great fortresses, will help the curious to elucidate the text. 368 pp. 12mo.—*London Athenæum*.

#### THE GOD OF HIS FATHERS AND OTHER STORIES.

The interest of these stories is partly of a geographical nature, and is derived from the regions where their scenes are laid, which may be roughly described as the extreme northern parts of the American continent, regions of snow and ice, of short summers and long winters, but more largely from the lives and habits of their primitive aboriginal races, and their sharp contrast to the lives and habits of such specimens of the white race as fate has compelled, or fortune persuaded, to mingle with them and share their existence, and the effect of each upon the other—the contract and conflict of civilization and barbarism, of paganism and Christianity.

The study of the different human elements which this conflict and contact necessitate is a curious but not on the whole a pleasant one, at any rate, if the impressions which these stories of which it is the substance may be trusted. They are well told, simply, in idiomatic English, with a sense of power, but their general effect, in such examples of their qualities as "The God of His Fathers," "Which Make Men Remember" and "Siwasti," is depressing, gloomy, sullen and humiliating, alike to the savage and the civilized race. Regarded as stories merely, they are powerful, but painful. 299 pp. 12mo. *N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### THE OLD NEW YORK FRONTIER.

Mr. Halsey's book, which is the result of many years' research in a field that has been all too long neglected, is more than a local history, for it tells in detail the story of one phase of our war for independence, which is all too often dismissed shortly in the general histories of the United States. And, notwithstanding the array of historical personages, large and small, who figure in these pages, it is Joseph Brant, "the Jephtha of his tribe," whom John Fiske has called the most remarkable Indian known to history, who is the central figure of the book.

Mr. Halsey has made himself the historian of the "Old New York Frontier," with a thoroughness and patience of research that are Teutonic, though there is no Teutonic heaviness in his pages. He has made the most of his material, while scrupulously respecting facts; and it is worth noting how the life and color of his narrative grow as the number and variety of his sources increase.

In his introduction Mr. Halsey points out how slowly the settlement of the New World progressed from the date of its discovery to the birth of the republic. More than a century elapsed after Columbus's landing before Hendrik Hudson sailed up the river which bears his name. An even longer period of time passed before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock; two hundred and fifty years had come and gone since the sailing from Palos before the first permanent settlements were planted in the Susquehanna Valley. Mr. Halsey states that beyond certain dates, those of two hundred years ago, the historical explorer has at times little more to guide him than isolated facts, and his imagination in the dim twilight of Indian legend and scattered lore: "It is not until the end of the seventeenth century that he is well assisted by illuminating records."

The author's account of the savage border warfare that followed forms, as we have already said, the episode of widest historical interest in his book; never before has it been so thoroughly



THE GREAT CATHEDRAL, CITY OF MEXICO

From "To the Pacific and Mexico."

treated. Joseph Brant is the central figure in the Indians' campaigns, and the author's sketch of him is most favorable. He was more humane than the white allies of the Indians, more than one instance of this being quoted here :

"Brant has deserved no large part of that load of obloquy which on this frontier for many years rested upon his name. He was better than the Tories under whose guidance he served, and far better than most Indian chiefs of his time. There was much in the man that was kindly and humane. To the story of his life peculiar fascination must long be attached, a large part of which springs from the potent charm of an open personality. In Brant's character were joined strength and humanity, genius for war and that unfamiliar quality in a Mohawk savage, *bonhomie*."

432 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

#### THE BOLIVIAN ANDES.

In this cursory record of climbing and exploration in the Cordillera Real, in the years 1893 and 1900, Sir Martin Conway wants the reader to receive, not a series of pictures, but a continuous impression of the trip, feeling with the author's moods, looking with the author's eyes, realizing the difficulties and appreciating the rewards of what is very frequently and very properly described by this enthusiastic climber as work. So the account begins with the start from London and a description of the personalities and claims to consideration of his two Swiss guides.

The route lies through Jamaica, Hayti and other West Indian islands, to Colon, and finally to the high peaks of the Andes in Bolivia, with numerous stops long enough to receive impressions of the political and industrial situation of the countries passed through. Of Hayti, for instance, which he found in a deplorable condition of apathy and disorganization, the author says : "The day that the United States, having brought order and prosperity to Cuba and Porto Rico, adds Hayti and Santo Domingo to its

growing empire, will be the most fortunate that has ever dawned in those unhappy regions since Columbus discovered the islands of Hispaniola." At the isthmus he finds enough to warrant him in saying a good word for the Panama Canal at the expense of the Nicaraguan, though he takes the hopeful view that both canals might prove useful and remunerative. But the purpose of the book is to give some description of the mountains and high plateaus of Bolivia, the least known of all South American countries to the remainder of the civilized world, and it is not long before the climbing begins. Some of it is up mountains so new to the explorer that names were given by the party to various peaks. Thus Illimana was ascended, as were Sorata, Ancoluma and Penas Hill, under difficulties that make lively reading.

There is a chapter on the rubber industry of Bolivia, and much about the gold mines. The book is fully



ARCH OF TRIUMPH AT JACMEL

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From "The Bolivian Andes"



PANAMA CATHEDRAL

Copyright, 1901, by Harper and Brothers

From "The Bolivian Andes"

illustrated, and the scientific results of the exploration, flowing from the gathering of mineral and botanical specimens, are set forth in an appendix in the back. 397 pp. 8vo.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

#### HENRY BOURLAND.

This is "an endeavor by one bred in the North to write sympathetically the annals of a Virginia family, and to show how, amid the conditions following the war, it was impossible for the wealthy planters to recover their status upon the old basis."

It may be still a disputed point as to whether the real tragedy lay on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line during the war and immediately thereafter, or only south of the James river during the days of the reconstruction. Up North the generation that bore the brunt of the war suffered and died for the principle that was involved; and the tragedy of that is written in one of the noblest chapters of human history. The South likewise suffered and gave up life. But when the end was reached for us, the real tragedy only began with them. They had not

even the blood-bought boon of victory to sustain them. Such families as were not utterly annihilated by the ravages of war and disease were stripped of all their earthly possessions, and with them the means of helping themselves.

It is around these conditions that Mr. Hancock sets his story of the reconstruction, typifying in Henry Bourland the splendid cavalier of the South who has passed away forever. He leads his readers from the grand old Bourland estate, at the outbreak of the war, through the Rebellion, and finally down to the dark days of its close, when Bourland returns to shape his life to the new conditions. Thenceforward the story is one of ever deepening tragic notes. Bourland struggles to retain the family homestead, but he is unused to the new methods. He is still the Bourbon cavalier, and slowly the mortgagee gathers in the broad acres of the Bourlands. He views with impotent rage the encroachments of the carpet-baggers and the growing domination of the blacks. He is persecuted on all sides by the carpet-baggers who will

not understand his ways, and, gradually fighting every inch of the way, he goes down to the inevitable destruction marked out for him and his kind.

The end comes finally when Bour-

land Hall passes into the hands of the enemy, and, leading his young son by the hand, the old cavalier passes out to welcome oblivion. Mr. Hancock has written a telling piece



" 'Get me a bucket o' watah,' he says, jes holler like ez ef he wuz a dead mans."

From "Henry Bourland."

of history in fictional form. There is a realism almost brutal about his style in the main narrative, but this is lightened by the romantic touch which he gives to the love element,

most charmingly introduced, and the humor that he infuses into the political phases of the reconstruction. This portion of the story, incidentally, throws some accurate side lights on

the politics of the times, and contains more than one graphic character portrait. But the dominant note is tragic, and this tragedy the decay of the American cavalier makes Henry Bourland a convincing human document. 409 pp. 12mo.—*William Hoster in Philadelphia North American.*

### THE CURIOUS COURTSHIP OF KATE POINS.

This is a novel by Louis Evan Shipman, dealing with what the author believes to have been life in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The fashion of wearing swords had gone out; but dueling

pistols would appear to have been in daily demand. Mr. Shipman finds it necessary to have the card-playing fathers of the hero and heroine respectively kill off each other in an "affair of honor." Kate Poins is first wooed by a rascally French adventurer and then by the hero, who is ignorant of her paternity, but does not love her less when he learns it.

The developments include her being ruthlessly jilted by the Frenchman when he finds that her fortune is insignificant; the hero's insisting on forcing an entrance to the adventurer's house in London and having a shot at him instead of turning him over to the police as a French spy; the abduc-



THROUGH A SLIGHT RIFT IN THE SMOKE HE SAW DE BROISIC



tion of the heroine by the Frenchman when he is convalescing from his wound and about to fly to France, and the pursuit of the abductor and his victim by the hero, accompanied by more pistol practice, before the conventional happy ending is reached.

Mr. Shipman has an exasperating way of imparting confidential information to the reader and anticipating the development of the story in the manner of Thackeray. Like him, too, he attempts to give verisimilitude to the narrative by allusive references to fictitious people and events that lie outside the range of the story. This is a fault which Mr. Shipman needs to overcome.

In spite of all this, however, the book is likely to be found entertaining in a leisure hour, and Mr. Shipman's style has a pleasing swing if he would only forget his Thackeray. 336 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Press*

#### FIVE YEARS OF MY LIFE.

A man may deserve sympathy and respect no less by enduring than by doing; and a confessor who survives through superior physical and mental strength may be as honorable as a martyr whose body succumbs while his spirit triumphs. Though the notoriety of his trial exhausted the possibilities of comment and of emotion in 1899, M. Dreyfus's efforts toward vindication are righteous, and anything which can keep so phenomenal a case fresh in memory may be regarded as a public service.

The main circumstances of his arrest and degradation in 1894, and the outline of his experiences on Devil's Isle, are familiar; the details are now filled in at first hand. We are told how, on arriving there in April, 1895, he was supplied with "some coffee berries in filthy condition," but with "no means of roasting" them; how the next day he received some raw meat, which he managed to broil on "stray scraps of iron" of his own collecting, after working two hours to gather wood for

fuel; how in May his feet were sunburned "because I went out without my shoes for a few seconds;" how he lived on letters, which took an average of three months to reach him; how he learned that his own letters were likewise delayed or confiscated; how he had to remain shut up in his hut through part of June, because convicts were at work on the guards' quarters, and how he tried to relieve the monotony by giving three or four hours a day to English.

M. Dreyfus is neither a rhetorician nor a stoic; his book is mainly a simple record of natural feeling under the pressure of hideous injustice and cruelty. But from his worst agonies he evolved what may stand among the noblest protests against suicide, a passage wherein Cleanthes and Epictetus might recognize their own spirit at its height, with an advance on their doctrine of the open door.

In January, 1898, the Government had thirteen guards to watch its helpless captive, and a Hotchkiss gun to keep off possible rescuers. In November these rigors had some mitigation, and in June, 1899, he was sent back to France.

Dishonor and fame were thrust upon an innocent man, and every item of the oppressions he endured became the world's concern. Nor will his narrative lessen the feelings of civilized people toward the heroic victim and his faithful wife—nor, in another way, toward his persecutors. His comment on his reception at home is at one with the common sense of Europe and America: "Where I had expected to find men united in common love of truth and justice, desirous to make amends for a frightful judicial error, I found only anxious faces, petty precautions, with physical sufferings added to the trouble of my mind." He closes with a sentence from the card put forth on the day of his liberation: "My heart will never be satisfied while there is a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime which another commit-

ted." In this he is apparently doomed to disappointment. But outside France, and with the best people in it, his vindication is not a thing yet to be accomplished. 12mo.—*N. Y. Post*.

### THE HOUSE OF DE MAILLY.

Margaret Horton Potter's story is a study of contrasted social life about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first portion of the book gives a minute and interesting picture of life at the Court of France when Louis XV. was king. All the intrigues, joys, and heart-burnings of the life of

interesting characters of the book are vividly contrasted—Madame de Châteaurox, the favorite of the king, and Deborah Trevor, a little colonial maiden. Miss Potter has drawn these characters so accurately and so convincingly that the contrast makes the novel interesting not only because of its plot, but by its varied incidents which develop the peculiar characteristics of these two types.

### THE SUPREME CRIME.

Deftly is the tale told. Dorothea Gerard is the author. The Ruthenian life in Austria is the theme. The



"THE YOUNG MAN ROSE AND BOWED"

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From "The House of de Mailly"

Versailles and Paris are laid bare as the love story progresses. The scene then moves to Annapolis, in Maryland, where the simple life of our colonial forefathers is pictured. Finally the book carries the reader back to the Court of France, and here the two

priest-craft—the Ruthenian belong to the branch of the Greek Church united to Rome, in which matrimony, although not absolutely obligatory for the clergy, is the almost universal condition—with its predilection to earthly pleasures and love of good

bargains and the superstitions and pastimes and characters of the sad-voiced peasantry, are pictured in the unfolding of a not complex, but interesting plot. None of the individuals about which the narrative centers are strong ones. Probably it is more real because this is so. Gregor Petrow's obstinacy and obtuseness prolongs to an unhappy end his suspicion of his second-choice wife Zenobia, whom he, in common with the community, believes to be guilty of the "supreme crime" in murdering her sister, Wasylya, Gregor's first choice. The story is a sad one, real, instructive, effective and intense. 300 pp.—*B. A. S.*

#### THE AUTOCRATS.

"The Autocrats," by Chas. K. Lush, is a strong book. It deals in politics and business of to-day and is singularly applicable to a great many cities of our country.

Several capitalists, headed by Henry Bidwell, the President of a Street Railway Company, and also candidate for the United States Senate, try to pass through the City Council a franchise which gives a monopoly to the company of the street railway business for fifty years to come.

He is opposed by a young man, Hugh Bannerton, and some of the more respectable class of citizens, who are aghast at what they term "a big steal," while the corporation reply that they are strictly within the law and are only trying to protect their business interests.

One of the passages of the book contains an interview between John Hannum, a lawyer friend of Bannerton's, and himself, in which Bannerton said it would be a great wrong if such a franchise was granted. Hannum said it was not a moral wrong, but probably a business one, and wanted to know why it was his business more than any one else's, and why should he set his opinion against some of the leading men of the city, who were in favor of it?

The interview goes to illustrate why there exists so much corruption in our cities, simply because men who should take an active part in public affairs are generally the ones who deplore the existing conditions and remain apathetic.

After much campaign work and bitterness on both sides, Bidwell offers Bannerton the hand of his niece, with whom he is in love, and \$50,000 for the controlling interest in "The Watchman," a newspaper that is opposed to Council granting the franchise. He refuses, and works harder than ever, but Bidwell and his associates, who practically own the Council, have it passed, and is finally sustained by the Supreme Court.

Owing to overwork and anxiety Bidwell takes the grip and, while in a very critical condition, discovers Bannerton is his son, and the shock is so great, that he hardly has time to write a paper acknowledging him as his son and heir, when he dies.

Bannerton-Bidwell then tries to have the franchise revised so that it will be more fair to both the city and the Company.

There is a charming love story that runs through the book, and the author has drawn some other characters such as politicians, lawyers, etc., that it speaks well for his powers of description.

Every one can read this story with profit, because it shows the kind of men who obtain control of municipalities when the citizens do not do their duty.—*H. C. K.*

#### A DAUGHTER OF THE VELDT.

Basil Marnan has told here a beautiful story of the Transvaal before the war and of the lives of its people, simple and homely, yet liable to the same laws and passions and plots and heartaches that occur in existences of a wider range. Forcefully he depicts human nature and truthfully and skillfully handles a sin of passion, which a less tactful pen might make unwhole-

some, while revealing, the while, the mysteries of an excellent plot. A handsome Oxford-equipped preacher, Mowbray Wrixon, with bishopric longings and Adamite weaknesses, betrays the trustful, admiring passion of Gertrude Richards, a lovely young "daughter of the Veldt." Their child, Joyce, is stolen in babyhood and grows to beautiful womanhood amid unsavory environments. The mother marries James Trelawney and calls their daughter Gertie. Numerous complications ensue. Gerard Wyndham is Gertie's betrothed, but loves and is loved by Joyce. Wrixon seeks to wed Joyce, and is prevented from proposing by Mrs. Trelawney, who, after he has sought a reconciliation with her, tells him Joyce is their child. Then the latter is told all and in the shame of her birth renounces Wyndham, whom Gertie has released, and leaves with her mother, whom Trelawney's jealousy, arising from a mistaken conception of his wife's visit to Wrixon, has driven away for a retreat. Finally many happy results come about, several of which are directly attributable to Bob Smith, a quaint enough personage. Wrixon and a few more less pretentious and just as contemptible characters are left by the author to work out their own damnation. A book deserving of numerous editions. 393 pp.—*B. A. S.*

#### THE BOOK OF GENESIS IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE.

Rev. Ellwood Worcester's book is likely to be of interest to that large contingent in orthodox churches who have been studying scientific theories of the world more or less perforce, as they are brought to the attention in current literature, and who are not quite prepared to reconcile science and religion, to use a familiar phrase.

There is an easy volubility about the style which reminds one a little of the syndicated discourses of Dr. Tal-

mage. Arabian, Jewish, Greek, Persian, and other literature is laid under contribution. The author compares the account of the creation given in Genesis with that given in the sacred books of other religions, and finds Genesis the grander and more perfect account. To the impartial observer it is evident that he was bound to do that. What would become of a man writing D. D. after his name if he happened to conclude that the Hindu account of creation had anything in it that the Book of Genesis does not have? Yet the Hindu thinker has at least a vague idea of the processes of evolution, while the cruder and less metaphysical Semite had none. The sum and substance of the matter is that books like this, deriving their authority from the position of the writer as a doctor of divinity, are not worth much as evidence anywhere. The reader who really wishes to see Genesis in the light of modern knowledge had better read Darwin, Huxley, and other free writers, and then read the Book of Genesis for himself. 572 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*Washington Times*.

#### HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER.

"Her Majesty's Minister," by William LeQuex, tells us of the difficulties and complexities met with in embassy life. The British legation in Paris is the base, and women—English, Belgian, Austrian and French—the causes of (and diplomats can attest that this is often true) embarrassing and frequent complications. The narrative is of absorbing interest; the author holds his audience to the close and then, if the audience is disposed to be critical, it wonders why this was so. LeQuex has spent but little time in the portrayal of human nature; hence the interest of the story depends upon its plot, its dramatic power and that which it teaches. The plot is rather intricate at times and introduces some very dramatic episodes.

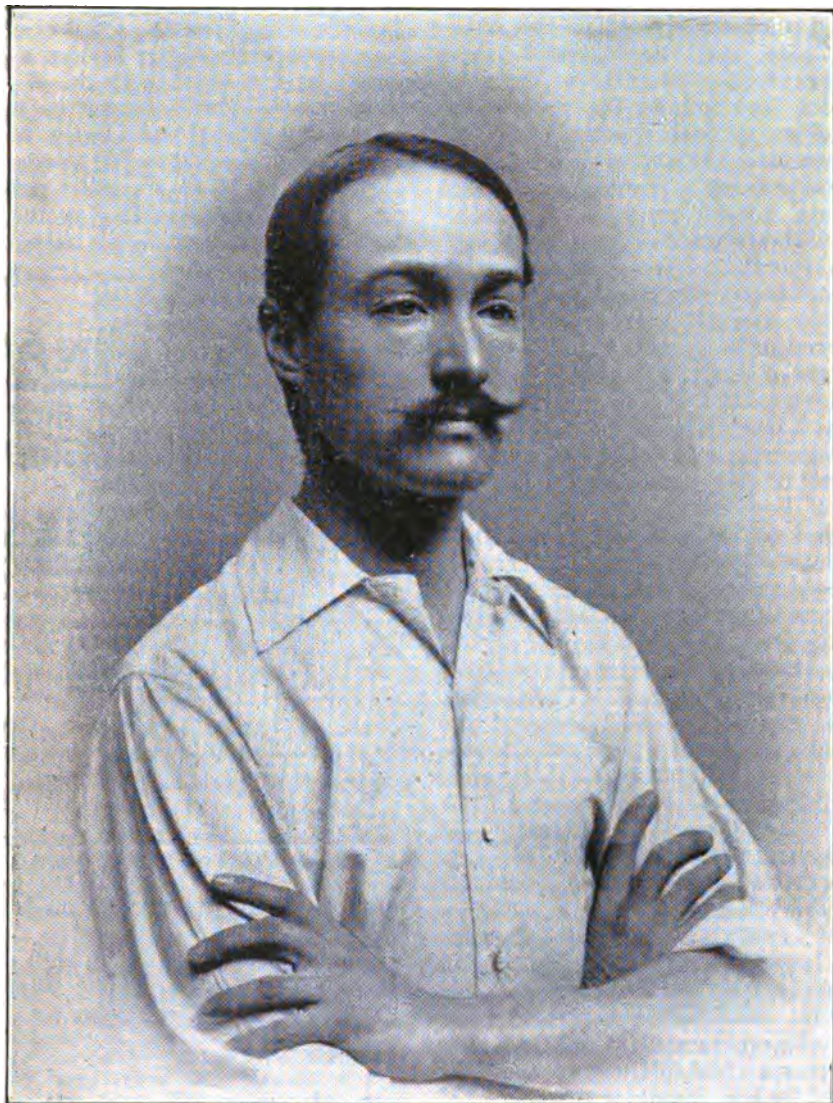
But there are many things the reason of ordinary man will not endorse. He will have little faith in ambassadors and their aides who cannot solve the problems created by a pair of adventurers—whilom spies whose incentives are nothing more than the furtherance of their own amorous desires. And when their prime device proves to be a wire-tapping trick—simple enough to be worked regularly by a class of American race-track tipsters—he will disbelieve the imputations on English consular intelligence and doubt that such ordinary villains of personal motive could set all Europe agog with war apprehension. And he will have little respect for the British Secret Service system if he discounts the author's praise of its operatives by the account of their remarkably ineffective work. And the women. Note Edith Austin, Ingram's fiancée, confessed by the author as his loveliest character and upon whom he showers lavish platitudes. And then frankly admits her a spy in the employ of France and against her own country! And Yolande, the fair Belgian, alike calibered creature, spy proclivities and all. The Princess Leonie, the nearest good of all this remarkable minister's loves, seems to be more endowed with human attributes than either of the others. As for the "minister" of the title, he is a very susceptible young man, liable to be taken with uncontrollable passions of the tender sort, for either dear charmer—when the other is away. But, happy man, he is never taken severely to task by his fair ones, to whom his weakness is well known. Probably the picture is true enough. But it may spread consternation in the hearts of all femininity whose husbands or sweethearts to foreign diplomatic posts aspire. The book is a fairly authentic description of diplomatic life, though a student of current history may wonder at the contention that Russia, of all the turbulent European nations, is the least belligerent and plot-resourceful. Neither will he

like to enter heartily into the condemnation of the European journalist, for whom LeQuex seems to have an antipathy. 364 pp.—*B. A. S.*

#### THE TRAINING OF THE BODY.

A happy combination of science and what may be termed the recreative side of life is seen in the authorship of this volume. The scientific portion of the work, the information in regard to the bony structure of the body, the muscles, heart, lungs, digestive system, and so forth, is supplied by Dr. Schmidt; while to the care of Mr. Miles, a powerful exponent of tennis, as the list of his achievements well shows, fall the deductions to be derived from this knowledge, the task of showing how to learn and practice games and exercises, and of pointing out the advantages likely to occur from their proper adoption. In a series of appendices he also gives some useful advice on the subject of training and suggests several foundation exercises for games and athletics. The book is a little overdone, and the prospective candidate for physical renown is burdened with an amount of technical knowledge that is not absolutely necessary. This, however, applies almost solely to Dr. Schmidt's portion. The section on the bones, for instance, might be considerably curtailed. On the other hand, the part dealing with the various positions and movements in exercises is both interesting and valuable. The authors appear to have made a genuine attempt to produce a book of greater weight and authoritative teaching than has yet been in existence on "Training," and speaking generally their efforts have met with success. 520 pp. Indexed, 8vo.—*London Publishers' Circular.*

= "Heart and Soul," by the author of "Espiritu Santo," Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner, is announced for immediate publication. Mrs. Skinner resides in Detroit, where some of the scenes of her story are laid.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR

#### CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

Henry Savage Landor first distinguished himself by his attempt to enter Tibet and penetrate into the very heart of Llamaism (that peculiar mystery). The narrative of his betrayal by his guides and his tortures at the hands of the Tibetans consti-

tutes one of the notable chapters of modern exploration and travel. Mr. Landor now has a second book and a second claim to public consideration. He was in China during last year's uprising of the Boxers, and was the first European to enter the Forbidden City, being a guest of the Russian



general. His studies of the Chinese situation and problem are now presented in two volumes.

"China and the Allies" traces the anti-foreign movement from its sources, and follows the progress of the allies to their station in Peking. He compares the military forces of the several nations in plain language, and permits himself to criticise equally Sir Claude Macdonald's diplomacy and General Chaffee's military tactics. He discusses the general subject of military looting, and describes very picturesquely the effect of greed upon soldiers of different armies, including our own.

Mr. Landor made a great number of photographs and drawings in the course of the time spent in China. There are nearly 300 illustrations, selected to assist, rather than merely to adorn, the text. Five of these are Chinese prints, reproduced in the full coloring of the originals, which show, among other things, a variety of tortures which the Boxers were preparing for captured foreigners. The Chinese prints show different phases of the uprising, as pictured for the Chinese themselves. Hence, in these prints the Chinese generals are shown to be gloriously victorious, driving the Europeans before them, or torturing a few prisoners of the highest rank for the edification of judicial mandarins.

Mr. Landor's knowledge of the Chinese language helped him to gain an insight into the earliest causes of the trouble. The nature of the uprising was religious as well as political, and he gives a vivid picture of the part played by the Buddhist priests, who, for years before, made use of all the tricks of hypnotism and spiritualism to inflame the rage of the people against the foreigners who threatened their religion as well as income. The diary of the Siege of Peking also presents very much that is new.

Naturally Mr. Landor has much to say on the much-vexed missionary question in China. Some of his criticisms on the attitude of the mission-

aries toward the Chinese will not be read with the greatest of pleasure by the missionary boards of this country. At the same time Mr. Landor's criticisms are of the methods of individual missionaries, many of whom he considers not sufficiently tactful and not high enough in the intellectual scale to meet with necessary delicacy the conditions prevailing in the foreign field: he makes no assault on



COVER CUT OF "CHINA AND THE ALLIES"

missionary work, only on individual failings.

Mr. Landor expresses a high opinion of the American soldier. Says he:

The American soldier was the type, with some slight improvements, of the soldier of the future. He was a general and a tactician in himself. He had a great deal of dash and courage, and much unconscious perception and natural intelligence. He did wonders in the Chinese campaign, and were he to possess a stronger physique and a healthier constitution, both of which he does all he can to ruin, he would probably be the best soldier in the world. The line officers, too, were perfect gentlemen and most business-like soldiers. They knew and did their work in a sensible, practical and excellent way, whenever, of course, superior orders permitted them to do so.

382, 446 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*Philadelphia Record*.



"THUS THEY PASSED, WITH SMALL PARLEY, THE PICKET POSTS"

From "Joscelyn Cheshire"

### JOSCELYN CHESHIRE.

This dashing story of revolutionary days concerns the trials, troubles and temptations of a young officer of the Continental army in love with a beautiful girl. The heroine is a Tory loved by Richard Clevering, and the scenes are from Revolutionary times in the Carolinas. The book is full of lively and dramatic incidents, with some

vivid description of life on board a prison ship, and the hazardous work of a military spy and his narrow escapes. It touches at spots on the history of the period and the struggle with which it deals, without any undue violations of the record, and it comes to a happy, yet reasonable, conclusion. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.



### RUSSIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

This is an excellent book, manifestly the work of intimate knowledge, for it reveals a Russia unsuspected by the traveler—the country Russia. Less than twelve per cent. of the nation dwell in towns, says Mr. Palmer; not eight per cent. near enough to towns to be influenced by their life; while the remaining eighty per cent. live in regions where modern life and thought have hardly drawn nigh. Nearly every Russian has some interest in the land. Of Russian nobles 114,716 are landed proprietors. Even the classes styled “urban”—merchants and citizens or professional men—possess between them 26,460,000 and 5,400,000 acres, respectively. Most Russian workmen, even in the towns, are of peasant origin; and since the law does not suffer them to sell their holdings, and protects them from deprivation by others, a very large proportion are on the land every summer of the year. Hence, both among rich and poor, arises a double life. The wealthy merchant or noble, steeped in modernity while he is in the town, passes thence to his estate and at once becomes a *boyar*, conforming facilely to the traditions of a life older than the rise of Peter the Great. The various aspects of Russian life are described simply and unpretentiously, with an effectiveness that much more pretentious volumes might lack. 320 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*London Academy*.

### OUR LADY OF DELIVERANCE.

This is a lively tale of adventure that John Oxenham has written—of peril by land and sea, and of the inevitable poetic justice which destroys the villain and brings the innocent to his own. The book is dedicated to Captain Alfred Dreyfus, and there is an echo of the celebrated case in the plot. The hero, Hugh Lamont, comes across a portrait with which he instantly falls in love. He leaves no

stone unturned to discover the original, follows her to her chateau, and there learns that her brother, an officer in the French army, has been sent to the penal settlement in New Caledonia for the betrayal of government secrets. The heroine, Denise des Comptes, believes firmly in her brother's innocence, and it devolves upon her lover to establish it. The enemy is at work, however. Denise is immured in a convent; and only by strategy is she released and smuggled on board a yacht which Hugh has provided for the purpose. The colonel—after he has murdered his accomplice in the conspiracy—is entrapped and imprisoned by the hero and his henchmen; but no confession can be wrung from him, by force or guile. They bundle him, also, on to the yacht and, after a marriage in mid-ocean—to preserve the proprieties—set sail for New Caledonia, where the prisoner, after he has nobly refused to take advantage of an opportunity to escape, is completely vindicated, and returned to France in triumph.

This is a good story of the old-fashioned kind. There are no psychological studies, and no problems to solve. There is only the straightforward narrative to relate; and the author has accomplished the task in a reasonable manner. Incident follows incident in swift succession. The characters move from one adventure to another with startling rapidity; and the reader's interest is not allowed to flag for an instant—which is a positive and not too common merit in these days of super-subtle analysis and introspection. 334 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Times Saturday Review*.

—F. Marion Crawford's sister, Mrs. Fraser, has written a novel called “Marna's Mutiny,” the scenes of which are laid in Japan. As the wife of a former British Minister to Japan, Mrs. Fraser acquired an intimate knowledge of that beguiling land.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

## BY THE WATERS OF BABYLON.

This book, by Mrs. Reginald De Koven, is refreshing. It is laid in a time before Christ, when the prophet, Nehemiah, was living and in the reign of Artaxerxes, one-time king of Babylon, and that hunt-and-woman-loving monarch has much to do with the tale. We are introduced to him while he, with the Princess Amytis, his sister, whose physical graces and beauty are only equalled by her moral lack of them; Arrion, the Jewish slave-youth, favorite of our story and first beloved and then hated of the princess; Miriam, Arrion's love and the king's desired; Themistocles, the Greek, skilled in war and sciences; Megabysus, Amytis's husband and Egypt's conqueror, and others, is chariotting to the lion hunt. With such an important cast the play should be and is a strong one—intensely dramatic and lofty. We thrill as we read of Miriam's dangers, Arrion's bravery, and the manifold characteristics, equally great after their bent, of their contemporaries. The successive discouragements and hopes of the Jewish sweethearts, the jealous malevolence of the princess, the king's wavering betwixt love and virtue and Nehemiah's momentary appearance—all are told with force and power, enhancing the interest in the ultimate fates and the profundity of the sigh of relief when all ends well. The book is splendidly printed and bound. 249 pp.—*B. A. S.*

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

J. E. M. asks where the following quotation can be found:

"The land of the lotus eaters  
Where falls not rain or hail or any snow  
Nor ever wind blows loudly."

F. L. H.—

Who is the author of the following lines beginning:

"I am dying, Egypt, dying,  
See the great Trunnie fall."  
and where can they be found.

## OBITUARY

Sir Walter Besant, the novelist, died at London, June 10. He was born in Portsmouth in 1838, and was educated at King's College, in London, when he probably first became subject to the influences which subsequently guided and colored his literary career, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was graduated with very high mathematical honors. His first work, "Studies in Early French Poetry," was printed in 1868, and five years later he published "The French Humorists." These were supplemented afterward by his "Rabelais," "Readings from Rabelais," and "Colligny." For many years he acted as secretary of the Palestine exploration fund, and in this capacity he wrote a "History of Jerusalem." Among the novels written by Sir Walter Besant alone the earliest were "The Revolt of Man," "The Captain's Room" and "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." "All in a Garden Fair," "Dorothy Foster," "Uncle Jack" and "Children of Gibeon" followed very quickly one after the other, and then came "The World Went Very Well Then," "The Bell of St. Paul's," "Armored of Lyonesse," "St. Katherine's by the Tower," "The Ivory Gate" and "The Rebel Queen" which were all popular, but none of them were in so great demand as "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," which was regarded as one of the best of Sir Walter's productions. Later books were "The Master Craftsman," "The City of Refuge," "A Fountain Sealed" and "The Changeling," and several volumes of short stories, mostly reprints.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Robert Buchanan died at London, June 10. He was born at Caverswall, Staffordshire, on August 18, 1841. Educated at the Glasgow Academy and high school and at Glasgow University, he went to London in 1860 to begin his career. After five years of preparatory journalistic work he published his first volume of poems, "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" (1865), which was followed, the next year, by "London Poems," the "Book of Orm," in 1868; "Napoleon Fallen," in 1871, and the "City of Dreams" (1888). His first novel, "The Shadow of the Sword," appeared in 1874. Commencing in 1880 he produced a number of popular plays, and in 1896 he became his own publisher. Next to Buchanan's critical work must be ranked his poetry, a new edition of which is said to be in course of preparation in London. His fiction was that of the thoroughly trained craftsman, with nothing to raise it above the mass of well written work of its kind.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

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They are the curs'd! the souls who yearn  
and evermore pursue  
The vision of a vain desire, a splendor far  
ahead;  
To whom God gives the poet's dream without  
the grasp to do,  
The artist's hope without the scope between  
the quick and dead.

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the work of a draftsman are discussed as, the drawing board and paper, the use of instruments, methods for drawing straight, circular lines, elliptical curves, projection, backlining, map drawing and coloring drawings. The details are all better suited to the conditions of education and the demands made on the English draftsman than for this country. With numerous engravings and diagrams. 160 pp. Indexed. 12mo.

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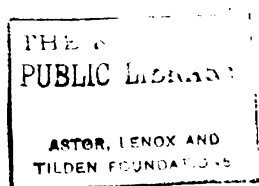
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## T H E C O W A R D \*

"Geoffrey," said General Faversham, "look at the clock!"

The hands of the clock made the acutest of angles. It was close upon midnight, and ever since nine the boy had sat at the dinner table listening. He had not spoken a word, indeed had barely once stirred in the three hours, but had sat turning a white and fascinated face upon speaker after speaker. At his father's warning he waked with a shock from his absorption, and reluctantly stood up.

"Must I go, father?" he asked.

The General's three guests intervened in a chorus. The conversation was clear gain for the lad, they declared,—a first taste of powder which might stand him in good stead at a future time. So Geoffrey was allowed furlough from his bed for another half-hour, and with his face supported between his hands he continued to listen at the table. The flames of the candles were more and more blurred with a haze of tobacco smoke, the

room became intolerably hot, the level of the wine grew steadily lower in the decanters, and the boy's face took a strained, quivering look, his pallor increased, his dark, wide-opened eyes seemed preternaturally large.

The stories were all of that terrible winter in the Crimea, now ten years past, and a fresh story was always in the telling before its predecessor was ended. For each of the four men had borne his share of that winter's wounds and privations. It was still a reality rather than a memory to them; they could feel, even in this hot summer evening and round this dinner table, the chill of its snows and the pinch of famine. Yet their recollections were not all of hardships. The Major told how the subalterns, of whom he had then been one, had cheerily played cards in the trenches three hundred yards from the Malakoff. One of the party was always told off to watch for shells from the fort's guns. If a black speck was seen in the midst of the cannon smoke then the sentinel shouted, and a rush was made for safety, for the shell was coming their way. At night the

\* From "Ensign Knightly and other Stories," by A. E. W. Mason. Published by permission of Frederick A. Stokes Company.



burning fuse could be seen like a rocket in the air ; so long as it span and flew the card-players were safe, but the moment it became stationary above their heads it was time to run, for the shell was falling upon them. The guns of the Malakoff were not the rifled guns of a later decade. When the Major had finished the General again looked at the clock, and Geoffrey said good-night.

He stood outside the door listening to the muffled talk on the other side of the panels, and, with a shiver, lighted his candle and held it aloft in the dark and silent hall. There was not one man's portrait upon the walls which did not glow with the colors of a uniform—and there were the portraits of many men. Father and son the Favershams had been soldiers from the very birth of the family. Father and son—no steinkirks and plumed hats, no shakos and swallow tails, no frogged coats and no high stocks. They looked down upon the boy as though summoning him to the like service. No distinction in uniform could obscure their resemblance to each other : that stood out with remarkable clearness. The Favershams were men of one stamp—lean-faced, hard as iron—they lacked the elasticity of steel—rugged in feature, confident in expression, men with firm, level mouths but rather narrow at the forehead, men of resolution and courage, no doubt, but hardly conspicuous for intellect, men without nerves or subtlety, fighting men of the first class, but hardly first-class soldiers. Some of their faces, indeed, revealed an actual stupidity. The boy, however, saw none of their defects. To him they were one and all portentous and terrible, and he had an air of one standing before his judges and pleading mutely for forgiveness. The candle shook in his hand.

These Crimean knights, as his father termed them, were the worst of torturers to Geoffrey Faversham. He sat horribly thrall'd, so long as he was allowed ; he crept afterwards to

bed and lay there shuddering. For his mother, a lady who some twenty years before had shone at the Court of Saxe-Coburg, as much by the refinement of her intellect as by the beauty of her person, had bequeathed to him a very burdensome gift of imagination. It was visible in his face, marking him off unmistakably from his father and from the study portraits in the hall. He had the capacity to foresee possibilities, and he could not but exercise that capacity. A hint was enough for the boy. Straightway he had a vivid picture before his mind, and as he listened to the men at the dinner table their rough clipped words set him down in the midst of their battlefields, he heard the drone of bullets, he quivered, expecting the shock of a charge. But of all the Crimean nights this had been fraught with the most torments.

His father had told a story with a lowered voice, and in his usual jerky way. But the gap was easy to fill up.

“A Captain ! Yes, and he bore one of the best names in all England. It seemed incredible, and mere camp rumor. But the rumor grew with every fight he was engaged in. At the battle of Alma the thing was proved. He was acting as galloper to his General. I believe, upon my soul, that the General chose him for this duty so that the man might set himself right. He was bidden to ride with a message a quarter of a mile, and that quarter of a mile was bullet-swept. There were enough men looking on to have given him a reputation had he dared and come through. But he did not dare, he refused, and was sent under arrest to his tent. He was court-martialed and broken. He dropped out of his circle like a plummet of lead ; the very women in Piccadilly spat if he spoke to them. He blew his brains out three years later in a back bedroom off the Haymarket. Explain that, if you can. Turns tail, and says ‘I daren’t!’ But you, can you explain it? You can only say it’s the truth and shrug

your shoulders. Queer, incomprehensible things happen. There's one of them."

Geoffrey, however, understood only too well. He was familiar with many phases of warfare of which General Faversham took little account, such as, for instance, the strain and suspense of the hours between the parading of the troops and the first crack of a rifle. He took that story with him up the great staircase, past the portraits, to his bed. He fell asleep only in the gray of the morning, and then only to dream of a crisis in some hard-fought battle, when, through his cowardice, a necessary movement was delayed, his country worsted, and those dead men in the hall brought to irretrievable shame. Geoffrey's power to foresee in one flash all the perils to be encountered, the hazards to be run, had taught him the hideous possibility of cowardice. He was now confronted with the hideous fact. He could not afterwards clear his mind of the memory of that evening.

He grew up with it; he looked upon himself as a born coward, and all the time he knew that he was destined for the army. He could not have avoided his destiny without an explanation, and he could not explain. But what he could do he did. He hunted deliberately, hoping that familiarity with danger would overcome the vividness of his anticipations. But those imagined hours before the beginnings of battles had their exact counterpart in the moments of waiting while the covers were drawn. At such times he had a map of the country-side before his eyes, with every ditch and fence and pit underlined and marked dangerous; and though he rode straight when the hounds were off, he rode straight with a fluttering heart. Thus he spent his youth. He passed into Woolwich and out of it with high honors; he went to India with battery, and returned home on a two years' furlough. He had not been home more than a week when his father broke one

morning into his bedroom in a great excitement—

"Geoff," he cried, "guess the news to-day!"

Geoffrey sat up in his bed: "Your manner, sir, tells me the news. War is declared."

"Between France and Germany."

Geoffrey said slowly:

"My mother, sir, was of Germany."

"So we can wish that country all success."

"Can we do no more?" said Geoffrey. And at breakfast time he returned to the subject. The Favershams held property in Germany; influence might be exerted; it was only right that those who held a substantial stake in a country should venture something for its cause. The words came quite easily from Geoffrey's lips: he had been schooling himself to speak them ever since it had become apparent that Germany and France were driving to the collision of war. General Faversham laughed with content when he heard them.

"That's a Faversham talking," said he. "But there are obstacles, my boy. There is the Foreign Enlistment Act, for instance. You are half German, to be sure, but you are an English subject, and, by the Lord, you are all Faversham. No, I cannot give you permission to seek service in Germany. You understand. I cannot give you permission," he repeated the words, so that the limit as well as the extent of their meaning might be fully understood; and as he repeated them he solemnly winked. "Of course, you can go to Germany; you can follow the army as closely as you are allowed. In fact, I will give you some introductions with that end in view. You will gain experience, of course; but seek service—no! To do that, as I have said, I cannot give you permission."

The General went off chuckling to write his letters, and with them safely tucked away in his pocket Geoffrey drove later in the day to the station.

General Faversham did not encourage demonstrations. He shook his son cordially by the hand—

"There's no way I would rather you spent your furlough. But come back, Geoff," said he. He was not an observant man except in the matter of military detail, and of Geoffrey's object he had never the slightest suspicion. Had it been told him, however, he would only have considered it one of those queer, inexplicable vagaries, like the history of his coward in the Crimea.

Geoffrey's action, however, was of a piece with the rest of his life: it was due to no sudden, desperate resolve. He went out to war as deliberately as he had ridden out to the hunting field. The realities of battle might prove his anticipations mere unnecessary torments of the mind.

"If only I can serve—as a volunteer, as a private, in any capacity," he thought, "I shall at all events know. And if I fail, I fail not in the company of my fellows. I disgrace only myself, not my name. But if I do not fail—" He drew a great breath, he saw himself waking up one morning without oppression, without the haunting dread that he was destined one day to slink in forgotten corners of the world a forgotten pariah, destitute even of the courage to end his misery. He went out to the war because he was afraid of fear.

## II

On the evening of the capitulation of Paris two subalterns of German Artillery were seated before a camp fire on a slope of hill overlooking the town. To both of them the cessation of alarm was as yet strange and almost incomprehensible, and the sudden silence after so many months lived amongst the booming of cannon had even a disquieting effect. Both were particularly alert on this night when vigilance was never less needed. If a gust of wind caught the fire and drove the red flare of the flame like a ripple across the grass, one would be

sure to look quickly over his shoulder, the other perhaps would lift a warning finger and listen to the shivering of the trees behind them. Then with a relaxation of his attitude he would say "All right," and light his pipe again at the fire. But after one such gust he retained his position.

"What is it, Faversham?" asked his companion.

"Listen, Max," said Geoffrey; and they heard a faint jingle. The jingle became more distinct, another sound was added to it, the sound of a horse galloping over hard ground. Both officers turned their faces away from the yellow entrenchment, with its brown streak of gun, below them and looked toward a roofless white-walled farmhouse on the left, of which the rafters rose black against the sky like a gigantic gallows. From behind that farmhouse an aid-de-camp galloped up to the fire.

"I want the officer in command of this battery," he cried out, and Geoffrey stood up.

"I am in command."

The aid-de-camp looked at the subaltern in an extreme surprise.

"You!" he exclaimed. "Since when?"

"Since yesterday," answered Faversham.

"I doubt if the General knows you have been hit so hard," the aid-de-camp continued. "But my orders are explicit. The officer in command is to take sixty men and march to-morrow morning into St. Denis. He is to take possession of that quarter, he is to make a search for mines and bombs, and wait there until the German troops march in." There was to be no repetition, he explained, of a certain unfortunate affair when the Germans after occupying a surrendered fort had been blown to the four winds. He concluded with the comforting information that there were 10,000 French soldiers under arms in St. Denis, and that discretion was therefore a quality to be much exercised by Faversham during his day of

search. Thereupon he galloped back.

Faversham remained standing a few paces from the fire looking down towards Paris. His companion petulantly tossed a branch upon the fire.

"Luck comes your way, my friend," said he enviously.

Geoffrey looked up to the stars and down again to Paris, which with its lights had the look of a reflected starlit firmament. Individual lights were the separate stars, and here and there a gash of fire, where a wide thoroughfare cleaved, made a sort of milky way.

"I wonder," he answered slowly.

Max started up on his elbow and looked at his friend in perplexity.

"Why, you have sixty men and St. Denis to command. To-morrow may bring you your opportunity;" and again with the same slowness Geoffrey answered "I wonder."

"You joined us after Gravelotte," continued Max. "Why?"

"My mother was German," said Faversham, and turning suddenly back to the fire he dropped on the ground beside his companion.

"Tell me," he said in a rare burst of confidence, "do you think a battle is the real test of courage? Here and there men run away to be sure. But how many fight and fight no worse than the rest by reason of a sort of cowardice? Fear of their companions in arms might dominate fear of the enemy."

"No doubt," said Max. "And you infer?"

"That the only touchstone is a solitary peril. When danger comes upon a man and there is no one to see whether he shirks—when he has no friends to share his risks—that I should think would be the time when fear would twist a man's bowels."

"I do not know," said Max. "All I am sure of is that luck comes your way and not mine. To-morrow you march into St. Denis."

Geoffrey Faversham marched down at daybreak and formally occupied the quarter. The aid-de-camp's cal-

culations were confirmed. There were at least 10,000 French soldiers crowded in the district. Geoffrey's discretion warned against any foolish effort to disarm them; he simply ignored their chassepots and bulging pouches, and searched the barracks which the Germans were to occupy from floor to ceiling. Late in the afternoon he was able to assure himself that his duty was ended. He billeted his men, and inquired whether there was a hotel where he could sleep the night. A French sergeant led him through the streets to an inn which matched in every detail of its appearance that dingy quarter of the town. The plaster was peeling from its walls, the window panes were broken, and in the upper story and the roof there were yawning jagged holes where the Prussian shells had struck. In the dusk the building had a strangely mean and sordid look. It recalled to Faversham's mind the inns in the novels of the elder Dumas, and acquired thus something of their sinister suggestions. In the eager and arduous search of the day he had forgotten these apprehensions to which he had given voice by the campfire. They now returned to him with the relaxation of his vigilance. He looked up at the forbidding house. "I wonder," he said to himself.

He was met in the hall by a little obsequious man who was full of apologies for the disorder of his hostelry. He opened a door into a large and dusty room.

"I will do my best, Monsieur," said he, "but food is not yet plentiful in Paris."

In the centre of the room was a large mahogany table surrounded by chairs. The landlord began to polish the table with his napkin.

"We had an ordinary, sir, every day before the war broke out. But most cheerful, every chair had its regular occupant. There were certain jokes, too, which every day were repeated. Ah, but it was like home. However, all is changed as you see.

It has not been safe to sit in this room for many a long month."

Faversham unstrapped his sword and revolver from his belt and laid them on the table.

"I saw that your house had unfortunately suffered.

"Suffered!" said the garrulous little man. "It is ruined, sir, and its master with it. Ah, war! It is a fine thing no doubt for you young gentlemen, but for me? I have lived in a cellar, sir, under the ground ever since your guns first woke us from our sleep. Look, I will show you."

He went out from the dining room into the hall and from the hall into the street; Faversham followed him. There was a wooden trap in the pavement close by the wall with an iron ring. The landlord pulled at the ring and raised the trap, disclosing a narrow flight of stone steps. Faversham bent forward and peered down into a dark cellar.

"Yes, it is there that I have lived. Come down, sir, and see for yourself;" and the landlord moved down a couple of steps. Faversham drew back. At once the landlord turned to him.

"But there is nothing to fear, sir," he said with a deprecatory smile. Faversham colored to the roots of his hair.

"Of course there is nothing," said he, and he followed the landlord. The cellar was only lighted by the trap-door, and at first Faversham, coming out of the daylight, could distinguish nothing at all. He stood, however, with his back to the light, and in a little he began to see. A little truckle-bed with a patchwork counterpane stood at the end, the floor was merely hard earth, the furniture consisted of a stove, a stool and a small deal table. And as Faversham took in the poverty of this underground habitation he suddenly found himself in darkness again. The explanation came to him at once, the entrance to the cellar had been blocked from the light. Yet he had heard no sound except the footsteps of people in the street above his head.

He turned and faced the stair steps. As he did so the light streamed down again; the obstruction had been removed, and that obstruction had not been the trap-door, as Faversham had suspected, but merely the body of some inquisitive passer-by. He recognized this with relief and immediately heard voices speaking together, and, as it seemed to him, in lowered tones.

A sword rattled on the pavement, the entrance was again darkened, but Faversham had just time to see that the man who stooped down wore the buttons of a uniform and a soldier's kepi. He kept quite still, holding his breath while the man peered down into the cellar. He remembered with a throb of hope that he had himself been unable to distinguish a thing in the gloom. And then the landlord knocked against the table and spoke aloud. At once the man at the head of the steps stood up. Faversham heard him cry out in French, "They are here," and he detected a note of exultation in the cry. At the same moment a picture flashed before his eyes, the picture of that dusty, desolate dining room up the steps, and of a long table surrounded by chairs, upon which lay a sword and a revolver—his sword, his revolver. He had dismissed his sixty soldiers, he was alone.

"This is a trap," he blurted out.

"But, Sir, I do not understand," began the landlord, but Faversham cut him short with a whispered command for silence.

The cellar darkened again, and the sound of boots rang upon the stone steps. A rifle besides clanged as it struck against the wall. The French soldiers were descending. Faversham counted them by the light which escaped past their legs; there were three. The landlord kept the silence which had been enjoined upon him, but he fancied in the darkness that he heard some one's teeth chattering.

The Frenchmen descended into the cellar and stood barring the steps. Their leader spoke.

"I have the honor to address the Prussian officer in command at St. Denis."

The Frenchman got no reply whatever to his words, but he seemed to hear some one sharply draw in a breath. He spoke again into the darkness; for it was now impossible for anyone of the five men in the cellar to see a hand's breadth beyond his face.

"I am the Captain Plessy of Mon Vandon's Division. I have the honor to address the Prussian officer."

This time he received an answer, quietly spoken, yet with an inexplicable note of resignation.

"I am Lieutenant Faversham, in command of St. Denis."

Captain Plessy stepped immediately forward and bowed. Now as he dipped his shoulders in the bow a gleam of light struck over his head into the cellar, and—he could not be sure—but it seemed to him that he saw a man suddenly raise his arm as if to ward off a blow. Captain Plessy continued.

"I ask Lieutenant Faversham for permission for myself and my two officers to sleep to-night at this hotel;" and now he very distinctly heard a long, irrepressible sigh of relief. Lieutenant Faversham gave him the permission he desired in a cordial, polite way. Moreover, he added an invitation. "Your name, Captain Plessy, is well known to me, as to all on both sides who have served in this campaign and to many more who have not. I beg that you and your officers will favor me with your company at dinner."

Captain Plessy accepted the invitation and was pleased to deprecate the Lieutenant's high opinion of his merits. But his achievement none the less had been of a redoubtable character. He had broken through the lines about Metz and had ridden across France into Paris without a single companion. In the sorties from that beleaguered town he had successfully distinguished himself by his fear-

less audacity. His name and reputation had traveled far, as Lieutenant Faversham was that evening to learn. But Captain Plessy, for the moment, was all for making little of his renown.

"Such small exploits should be expected from a soldier. One brave man may say that to another—is it not so?—and still not be thought to be angling for praise," and Captain Plessy went up the steps, wondering who it was that had drawn the long, sharp breath of suspense, and uttered the long sigh of immense relief. The landlord or Lieutenant Faversham? Captain Plessy had not been in the cellar at the time when the landlord had seemed to hear the chatter of a man's teeth.

The dinner was not a pronounced success, in spite of Faversham's avoidance of any awkward topic. They sat at the long table in the big, desolate and shabby room, lighted only by a couple of tallow candles set up in their candlesticks upon the cloth. And the two junior officers maintained an air of chilly reserve and seldom spoke except when politeness compelled them. Faversham himself was absorbed; the burden of entertainment fell upon Captain Plessy. He strove nobly, he told stories, he drank a health to the "Camaraderie of arms," he drew one after the other of his companions into an interchange of words, if not of sympathies. But the strain told on him visibly towards the end of the dinner. His champagne glass had been constantly refilled, his face was now a trifle overflushed, his eyes beyond nature bright, and he loosened the belt about his waist, and, at a moment when Faversham was not looking, the throat buttons of his tunic. Moreover, while up till now he had deprecated any allusions to his reputation he now began to talk of it himself; and in a particularly odious way.

"A reputation, Lieutenant, it has its advantages," and he blew a kiss with his fingers into the air to designate the sort of advantages to which

he referred. Then he leaned on one side to avoid the candle between Favershams and himself.

"You are English, my Commandant?" he asked.

"My mother was German," replied Favershams.

"But you are English yourself. Now have you ever met in England a certain Miss Marian Beveridge?" and his leer was the most disagreeable thing that Favershams ever remembered to have set eyes upon.

"No," he answered shortly.

"And you have not heard of her?"

"No."

"Ah!"

Captain Plessy leaned back in his chair and filled his glass. Lieutenant Favershams's tone was not that of a man inviting confidence. But the Captain's brains were more than a little fuddled; he repeated the name over to himself once or twice with the chuckle which asks for questions, and since the questions did not come, he must needs proceed of his own accord.

"But I must cross to England myself. I must see this Miss Marian Beveridge. Ah, but your English girls are strange; name of Heaven, they are very strange."

Lieutenant Favershams made a movement. The Captain was his guest; he was bound to save him if he could from a breach of manners, and saw no way but this of breaking up the party. Captain Plessy, however, was too quick for him; he lifted his hand to his breast.

"You wish for something to smoke. It is true, we have forgotten to smoke, but I have my cigarettes, and I beg you to try them, the tobacco, I think, is good, and you will be saved the trouble of moving."

He opened the case and reached it over to Favershams. But as Favershams, with a word of thanks, took a cigarette, the Captain upset the case as though by inadvertence. There fell out upon the table under Favershams's eyes, not merely the cigarettes, but some of the Captain's visiting cards

and a letter. The letter was addressed to Captain Plessy in a firm character, but it was plainly the writing of a woman. Favershams picked it up and at once handed it back to Plessy.

"Ah," said Plessy with a start of surprise, "was the letter indeed in the case?" and he fondled it in his hands and finally kissed it with the upturned eyes of a cheap opera singer. "A pigeon, Sir, flew with it into Paris. Happy pigeon that could be the bearer of such sweet messages."

He took out the letter from the envelope and read a line or two with a sigh, and another line or two with a laugh.

"But your English girls are strange!" he said again. "Here is an instance, an example, fallen by accident from my cigarette case. M. le Commandant, I will read it to you, that you may see how strange they are."

One of Plessy's subalterns extended his hand and laid it on his sleeve. Plessy turned upon him angrily, and the subaltern withdrew his hand.

"I will read it to you," he said again to Favershams. Favershams did not protest nor did he now make any effort to move. But his face grew pale, he shivered once or twice, his eyes seemed to be taking the measure of Plessy's strength, his brain to be calculating upon his prowess; the sweat began to gather upon his forehead.

Of these signs, however, Plessy took no note. He had reached, however inartistically, the point at which he had been aiming.

He was no longer to be balked of reading his letter. He read it through to the end, and Favershams listened to the end. It told its own story. It was the letter of a girl who wrote in a frank impulse of admiration to a man whom she did not know. There was nowhere a trace of coquetry, nowhere the expression of a single sentimentality. Its tone was pure friendliness, it was the work of a quite innocent girl who because she knew the man to whom she wrote to be brave, there-

fore believed him to be honorable. She expressed her trust in the very last words. "You will not of course show this letter to anyone in the world. But I wrong you even by mentioning such an impossibility."

"But you have shown it," said Faversham.

His face was now grown of an extraordinary pallor, his lips twitched as he spoke and his fingers worked in a nervous, uneasy manner upon the tablecloth. Captain Plessy was in far too complacent a mood to notice such trifles. His vanity was satisfied, the world was a rosy mist with a sparkle of champagne, and he answered lightly as he unfastened another button of his tunic.

"No, my friend, I have not shown it. I keep the lady's wish."

"You have read it aloud. It is the same thing."

"Pardon me. Had I shown the letter I should have shown the name. And that would have been a dishonor of which a gallant man is incapable, is it not so? I read it and I did not read the name."

"But you took pains, Captain Plessy, that we should know the name before you read the letter."

"I? Did I mention a name?" exclaimed Plessy with an air of concern and a smile upon his mouth, which gave the lie to the concern. "Ah, yes, a long while ago. But did I say it was the name of the lady who had written the letter? Indeed, no. You make a slight mistake, my friend. I bear no malice for it—believe me, upon my heart, no! After a dinner and a little bottle of champagne, there is nothing more pardonable. But I will tell you why I read the letter."

"If you please," said Faversham, and the gravity of his tone struck upon his companion suddenly as something unexpected and noteworthy. Plessy drew himself together and for the first time took stock of his host as of a possible adversary. He remarked the agitation of his face, the beads of perspiration upon his forehead, the rest-

less fingers, and beyond all these a certain hunted look in the eyes with which his experience had made him familiar. He nodded his head once or twice slowly as though he were coming to a definite conclusion about Faversham. Then he sat bolt upright.

"Ah," said he with a laugh. "I can answer a question which puzzled me a little this afternoon," and he sank back again in his chair with an easy confidence and puffed the smoke of his cigarette from his mouth.

Faversham was not sufficiently composed to consider the meaning of Plessy's remark. He put it aside from his thoughts as an evasion.

"You were to tell me, I think, why you read the letter."

"Certainly," answered Plessy. He twirled his moustache, his voice had lost its suavity and had taken on an accent of almost contemptuous raillery. He even winked at his two brother officers—he was beginning to play with Faversham. "I read the letter to illustrate how strange, how very strange, are your English girls. Here is one of them who writes to me. I am grateful—oh, beyond words, but I think to myself what a different thing the letter would be if it had been written by a Frenchwoman. There would have been some hints, nothing definite, you understand, but a suggestion, a delicate, provoking suggestion of herself, like a perfume to sting one into a desire for a nearer acquaintance. She would delicately and without any appearance of intention have permitted me to know her color, perhaps her height, perhaps even to catch an elusive glimpse of her face. Very likely a silk thread of hair would have been left inadvertently clinging to a sheet of the paper. She would sketch, perhaps, her home and speak remorsefully of her boldness in writing. Oh, but I can imagine the letter, full of pretty subtleties, alluring from its omissions, a vexation and a delight from end to end. But this, my friend!" He tossed the letter carelessly upon the tablecloth.



"I am grateful from the bottom of my heart, but it has no art."

At once Geoffrey Faversham's hand reached out and closed upon the letter.

"You have told me why you have read it aloud."

"Yes," said Plessy, a little disconcerted by the quickness of Faversham's movement.

"Now I will tell you why I allowed you to read it to the end. I was of the same mind as that English girl whose name we both know. I could not believe that a man, brave as I knew you to be, could, outside his bravery, be so contemptible."

The words were brought out with a distinct effort. None the less they were distinctly spoken.

A startled exclamation broke from the two subalterns. Plessy commenced to bluster.

"Sir, do I understand you?" and he saw Faversham standing above him, in a quiver of excitement.

"You will hold your tongue, Captain Plessy, until I have finished. I allowed you to read the letter, never thinking but that some pang of forgotten honor would paralyze your tongue. You read it to the end. You complain there is no art in it, that it has no delicate provocations, such as your own countrywomen would not fail to use. It should be the more sacred on that account, and I am glad to believe that you misjudge your countrywomen. Captain Plessy, I acknowledge that as you read out that letter with its simple, friendly expression of gratitude for the spectacle of a brave man, I envied you heartily; I would have been very proud to have received it. I would have much liked to know that some deed which I had done had made the world for a moment brighter to some one a long way off with whom I was not acquainted. Captain Plessy, I shall not allow you to keep this letter. You shall not read it aloud again."

Faversham thrust the letter into the flame of the candle which stood between Plessy and himself. Plessy

sprang up and blew the candle out; but little colorless flames were already licking along the envelope. Faversham held the letter downwards by a corner and the colorless flame flickered up into a tongue of yellow, the paper charred and curled in the track of the flames, the flames leapt to Faversham's fingers; he dropped the burning letter on the floor and crushed it with his foot. Then he looked at Plessy and waited. He was as white as the table cloth, his dark eyes seemed to have sunk into his head and burned unnaturally bright, every nerve in his body seemed to be twitching; he looked very like the young boy who used to sit at the dinner table on Crimean nights and listen in a quiver to the appalling stories of his father's guests. As he had been silent then, so he was silent now. He waited for Captain Plessy to speak. Captain Plessy, however, was in no hurry to begin. He had completely lost his air of contemptuous raillery, he was measuring Faversham warily with the eyes of a connoisseur.

"You have insulted me," he said abruptly, and he heard again that indrawing of the breath which he had remarked that afternoon in the cellar. He also heard Faversham speak immediately after he had drawn the breath.

"There are reparations for insults," said Faversham.

Captain Plessy bowed. He was now almost as sober as when he had sat down to his dinner.

"We will choose a time and place," said he.

"There can be no better time than now," suddenly cried Faversham, "no better place than this. You have two friends, of whom, with your leave, I will borrow one. We have a large room and a candle apiece to fight by. To-morrow my duties begin again. We will fight to-night, Captain Plessy, to-night," and he leaned forward almost feverishly, his words had almost the accent of a prayer. The two subalterns rose from their

chairs, but Plessy motioned them to keep still. Then he seized the candle which he had himself blown out, lighted it from the candle at the far end of the table and held it up above his head so that the light fell clearly upon Faversham's face. He stood looking at Faversham for an appreciable time. Then he said quietly:

"I will not fight you to-night."

One of the subalterns started up, the other merely turned his head towards Plessy, but both stared at their Captain with an unfeigned astonishment and an unfeigned disappointment. Faversham continued to plead.

"But you must to-night, for to-morrow you cannot. To-night I am alone here, to-night I give orders, to-morrow I receive them. You have your sword at your side to-night. Will you be wearing it to-morrow? I pray you gentlemen to help me," he said, turning to the subalterns, and he began to push the heavy table from the center of the room.

"I will not fight you to-night, Lieutenant," Captain Plessy replied.

"And why?" asked Faversham, ceasing from his work. He made a gesture which had more of despair than of impatience.

Captain Plessy gave his reason. It rang false to every man in the room, and indeed he made no attempt to give to it any appearance of sincerity. It was a deliberate excuse and not his reason.

"Because you are the Prussian officer in command and the Prussian troops march into St. Denis to-morrow. Suppose that I kill you, what sort of penalty should I suffer at their hands?"

"None," exclaimed Faversham. "We can draw up an account of the quarrel here now. Look, here is paper and ink, and as luck will have it, a pen that will write. I will write an account with my own hand, and the four of us can sign it. Besides, if you kill me, you can escape into Paris."

"I will not fight you to-night," said Captain Plessy, and he set down the candle upon the table. Then with an elaborate correctness he drew his sword from its scabbard and offered the handle of it to Faversham.

"Lieutenant, you are in command of St. Denis. I am your prisoner of war."

Faversham stood for a moment or two with his hands clenched. The light had gone out of his face.

"I have no authority to make prisoners," he said. He took up one of the candles, gazed at his guest in perplexity.

"You have not given me your real reason, Captain Plessy," he said. Captain Plessy did not answer a word.

"Good-night, gentlemen," said Faversham, and Captain Plessy bowed deeply as Faversham left the room.

A silence of some duration followed upon the closing of the door. The two subalterns were as perplexed as Faversham to account for their hero's conduct. They sat dumb and displeased. Plessy stood for a moment thoughtfully, then he made a gesture with his hands as though to brush the whole incident from his mind, and taking a cigarette from his case proceeded to light it at the candle. As he stooped to the flame he noticed the glum countenances of his brother officers, and laughed carelessly.

"You are not pleased with me, my friends," said he as he threw himself on to a couch which stood against the wall opposite to his companions. "You think I did not speak the truth when I gave the reason of my refusal? Well, you are right. I will give you the real reason why I would not fight. It is very simple. I do not wish to be killed. I know these white-faced, trembling men—there are no men more terrible. They may run away, but if they do not, if they string themselves to the point of action—take the word of a soldier older than yourselves—then is the time to climb trees. To-morrow I would very likely kill

our young friend, he would have had time to think, to picture to himself the little point of steel glittering towards his heart—but to-night he would assuredly have killed me. But as I say, I do not wish to be killed. You are satisfied?"

It appeared that they were not. They sat with all the appearances of discontent. They had no words for Captain Plessy. Captain Plessy ac-

cordingly rose lightly from his seat.

"Ah," said he, "my good friend, the Lieutenant, has, after all, left me my sword. The table, too, is already pushed sufficiently on one side. There is only one candle, to be sure, but it will serve. You are not satisfied, gentlemen? Then—" But both subalterns now hastened to assure Captain Plessy that they considered his conduct had been entirely justified.

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## H A R O L D M A C G R A T H

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his is the first chance I have ever had to say a good word for myself. It seems almost too good to be true. If I could have my way, all this would be set up in pica, black-faced pica, so that all who reads may run. All my life I have suffered from minion and nonpareil, the one for editorial copy, the other for poetry. I should like to know who it was who first determined that poetry should be set up in nonpareil. He never would get into the Hall of Fame if I had anything to say about it. I recall an instance where something I wrote appeared in pica. It was a recommendation of Thingumbob's \$3 shoes. I received one pair of shoes along with this distinction.

To begin with: I was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in the year 1872. There were several strikes that year, two cyclones, a tidal wave, and an Indian war. The local Nostradamus said that I was under Mars. He made a good guess, for I have been on the fighting list ever since. My father was born in Ireland; my mother is of English parentage; as for myself, I am wholly and absolutely American, even to my spelling. There was a Balaklava hero and an English bishop in the family, but I have no hard feelings. My father was a wide

traveler, and as he considered no education complete without travel he always took me along with him. I saw many things by the way, and was going to be a war correspondent when I grew up.

The first book I ever read was "Pilgrim's Progress"; the second was Pope's "Iliad." Thus, at an early age I was torn by the conflict between religion and heroics. Heroics conquered. Dumas became my shrine, and with my latest breath I shall not fail him. I am not ashamed to say that next to Balzac I admire the "brave old Alexander."

I prepared for Harvard, but an auricular trouble prevented me from completing a college education. The next best college I knew of was the library, and I was graduated therefrom with little or no noise. Despite my trouble I became a newspaper reporter. Perhaps I did not do the 100-yards dash in 9 seconds flat in pursuing the elusive item with but four senses at my command! But I hung on. I used to bribe drug clerks and typewriter girls to manipulate the telephone for me; I used actually to anticipate what persons were going to say to me; I used to be in four places where another reporter would be in one. It was great experience, but it wasn't fun. For seven years I labored thus. I worked in this city and in

that. Once I had an interview with Mark Twain. I told him that I had literary aspirations.

"Are you rich?" he asked gruffly.

"No."

"Well, go and get rich; you have to be rich to be a literary person."

I told him that I didn't see how that could be.

"Well, you have to eat, don't you; and have to have a place to sleep in, don't you?"

There may have been a twinkle in his eye when he said this, but I was too frightened at the time to see it.

I was a reporter on the late *Chicago Evening Mail* when the idea occurred to me to write jokes and verses. Once I had a poem alongside of one of Ben King's, and I was mighty proud of this. I have never met personally either the editor of *Life* or *Puck*, but I dare say that I have caused them a "heap of worry." One day the editor of the first publication "begged" me to accept a check. He must have received five or six hundred poems within the next two or three months. From these, however, he "begged" to be excused. Finally, perseverance prevailed, and-

I was able to give up reportorial work.

In 1897 I became a 33rd degree humorist, and took charge of an editorial column on the *Syracuse Herald*, having drifted back home. Modesty forbids me saying anything further about my career as a newspaper humorist. I will add this much: Early mornings I used to carry coal from the cellar, chop wood, mow the lawn or shovel snow, as the case might be, and then down to the office I would go and compose quips about these same employments. For, if you will believe me, the principal occupation of a humorist is to make fun of himself. Knowing himself so thoroughly, he knows a little of every one else.

Three years ago I determined to stop laughing at myself, and wrote "Arms and the Woman." Following this I wrote "The Puppet Crown." It took me a year in which to complete it, and I believe that I wrote twelve different endings. Of course I am at work and hope some day to give the critics another chance at me. As for the rest, I must leave that to my biographer, and I trust that he is some sixty years away.

—Harold MacGrath.



## THE PASSING GLORY

Slow sinks the sun, a great carbuncle ball,  
 Red in the cavern of a sombre cloud,  
 And in her garden, where the dense  
     weeds crowd,  
 Among her dying asters stands the Fall,  
 Like some lone woman in a ruined hall,  
 Dreaming of desolation and the shroud,  
 Or through decaying woodlands goes  
     down bowed,  
 Hugging the tatters of her gipsy shawl.  
 The gaunt wind rises, like an angry hand,  
 And sweeps the sprawling spider from  
     its web,  
 Smites frantic music in the twilight's  
     ear,  
 And all around, like melancholy sand,  
 Rains dead leaves down—wild leaves,  
     that mark the ebb,  
 In Earth's dark hour-glass of another  
     year.

—From "Weeds by the Wall." By Madison Cawein.

" Indeed, you begin to interest me. What is your occupation when not in search of — of comic operas?"

" I serve Ananias."

" Ananias?" Then, after a pause, " Ah, yes; you are a diplomat."

" How clever of you to guess!"

" Yours is a careless country," observed the visitor.

" Careless?" asked Maurice, mystified.

" Yes; to send forth her sons and sons-in-law. Eh bien! there are hopes for you. If you live you will grow old; you will become bald and reserved; you will not speak to strangers to pass away an idle hour; for permit me who am wise to tell you that it is a dangerous practice, Monsieur."

" And do I look so young?"

" Your beard is that of a boy."

" David slew Goliath. You told me that I had been a soldier."

She did not reply to this.

" I am older than you know, Mademoiselle of the Veil. I have been a soldier, I have even had service too. Mine is no cashmere sword. I have seen more of the world than most men. Youth? 'Tis a virtue, not a crime; and besides, it is an excellent disguise."

# SOME THOUGHTS UPON "THE CRISIS"



The Civil War is of too recent occurrence in our history to have as yet inspired the writing of an authoritative, unbiased and comprehensive record. While countless thousands of books, pamphlets and magazine articles have told over and over again the story of that immortal struggle, yet so far, we may safely say, there is yet to come forth the *true* book. Nor is it likely to come from the hands of one who lived through that dark period. Such a history would of necessity be tainted with impressions formed by actual contact with men and events of the time. Though the writer were of another race far removed from the scene of action, his work would reflect somewhat the judgment of men who took part in that struggle, rather than mature thought born of sober judgment.

It is therefore out of the new blood, the child of the future, to whom we must look for the history of this great crisis, such a master as may weave together the golden threads of all the war histories, not forgetting its poetry and romance.

With a feeling of "Yankee" curiosity we start the reading of Mr. Churchill's new novel, "The Crisis." Shall

we learn from its pages something new about the war or its leaders? Is this work of a young man who is typical of the new generation, to be of an ephemeral nature, or is it to take a place in literature as a work of distinct value?

Let us say at once that "The Crisis" is a novel which has come to stay—children and grandchildren will read its pages. Unlike many novelists and historians, Mr. Churchill has pictured the South as it was, paying tribute to the valor and the integrity of its citizens. With an absolute spirit of fairness we are led inch by inch through this dramatic period of history.

We feel the spirit of Northern patriotism; breathe the inspiration of Southern justice; and live again through those days of civil war. We meet the great leaders of both sides, above all our dear Lincoln—not as an idolized hero—but as Lincoln the *man*. Looking back upon it all, shall we not echo the words of our Southern poet, Frank Stanton, when he says:

"After all,  
Our country, brethren! We must rise or fall  
With the Supreme Republic. We must be  
The makers of her immortality,—  
Her freedom, fame,  
Her glory or her shame:  
Liegemen to God and fathers of the free!"  
—D. S.

# W E S T E R F E L T



Westerfelt is a series of artistically word-painted pictures of the "Moonshine region of Georgia." The village dance—the fight between the hero and Toot Wambush—the White Cap rescue of Wambush and their capture of Westerfelt—the camp meeting and the "getting of religion" of

Mrs. Dawson—are all perfect in their way.

These pictures are held together by the remorse of Westerfelt over the suicide of a girl with whom he had thoughtlessly flirted—the result of that remorse on his character and his subsequent love for a girl who he believed had lied to save a disreputable man and so believing to marry whom

he had to "struggle against a thing that had come down to him from a long line of ancestors, men who would rather have died than brook the thought of a rival, especially in an inferior; men who would have spurned the love of their hearts if it were stained with falsehood under any circumstances, and when, as it was in Westerfelt's case, the provocation was not only deceit but ardent love for such a man—ah! there was the rub."

There is a little pathos and there are many laughs in the story, the latter furnished chiefly by Peter Slogan, who is a rather pessimistic (with cause) husband. He remarks:

"Religion or no religion, crazy or no crazy, women is jest the same—"

"Thar's a heap more fun marryin' in a body's mind than before a preacher; the law don't allow a fellow but one sort of a wife, but a single man kin live alone, and fancy he's got any kind he wants."

"A young feller kin make a woman a sight more perfect than the Creator ever did, an' He's had a sight o' practice."

This story is the best so far of the "Harper's Modern American Life" series and the best Mr. Will N. Har-

ben has written—either statement means that it is well worth reading.  
—R. W. V.

It is an interesting fact in connection with so thoroughly American a novel as "Westerfelt," by Will N. Harben, that it was begun in the British Museum, continued at Oxford, and completed, in its first draft, at Paris. When Mr. Harben was asked why he selected London and Paris in which to write a story of rural Georgia life, he replied that he could see his characters and scenes more vividly from a distance, and could depict them with keener feeling under the spur of nostalgia. But the book was rewritten more than once; and between the revisions Mr. Harben amused and revived himself by superintending the building of two business houses. After such architectural recreation, of which he is very fond, he goes back to his literary work with renewed zest. He writes between eight and twelve o'clock of the mornings. But, though he has several books to his credit, Mr. Harben believes that he has fallen upon his true vein in "Westerfelt."



## WITH *the* NEW BOOKS



By *Talcott Williams, LL. D.*

"Oresteia," by Professor George Charles Winter Warr, of London University, a Cambridge Fellow, gives a translation with copious notes, such as are appended to a Greek text for school use, of the Agamemnon, Choephora and Eumenides. An introduction narrates the origin of Greek tragedy, but omits altogether the light

thrown on mask, dance and ode by recent anthropological research. Greek tragedy sprang from primitive mysteries such as our Indians have, of which Mr. Warr has no glimmering. The translation, verse with rhythmic prose for the choruses, recurs to archaic words to give the impression of Æschylaen diction. But Æschylus

is not archaic but primitive. Rhythmic prose, too, which Mr. Tucker used in his translation of the "Suppliants," misses the amazing metrical force of Æschylus. No stronger plea for the essential accuracy of his text exists than the overpowering effect his intricate meter makes on the rawest of readers in Greek. In epithet—a most important thing—Mr. Warr is often most happy. Æschylus is primitive in diction, dense with meaning and in meter both weighty and swift. The root difficulty in translation is that our rapid meters are not weighty, our genius for selection adds new words, instead of packing old with meaning—note how few loan-words Greek has—and we have no primitive words, ours being archaic. These hurdles halt all easy Englishing of Æschylus. Reading Mr. Warr, one has a closely accurate and suggestive rendering, with not infrequent glints of the real thing. In his notes, Mr. Warr follows Mr. Arthur Woollgar Verrall in the recognition scene in the Choephoreæ though without sufficiently explaining, and it gives no hint of the English scholar's explanation of the beacon in Agamemnon. Throughout he has the Greek scholar too much and the English reader too little in mind. Not as good verse as Mr. Lewis Campbell's, Mr. Warr's is closer. It is more level to the day's reading than Milman or Plumptre. In the Agamemnon, Browning missed high success, though he wrote English lines as hard to understand as the original Greek. Bohn is worse here than anywhere else. Mr. Verrall in real knowledge outweighs all.

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In "Lucian," Professor Winthrop Dudley Sheldon, of Girard College, has done the English reader the very great service of presenting nearly complete a Greek author who is a neat hybrid between Voltaire and Mr. Kipling. His religious attitude is the Frenchman's. His literary method is the Anglo-Indian's. He sees things,

says things, and is the real final fact as is Mr. Kipling. Anyone who will may see how the English exemplar evaporates in French and will understand why Prof. Sheldon, with all his patience, his painstaking care, his notes and his literal faults, has made Lucian dull, the one thing the Samosatens never is in Greek and almost invariably is in English. Mrs. Emily James Smith Putnam ten years ago, before the last name was added by marriage to the three she had by birth, avoided this crux in her "Selections from Lucian" by a sprightly and vivacious diction which nimbly skipped over our Greek friend's improprieties like an active young alumna with a rainy-day skirt in a dirty Oriental street. Mr. Sheldon is more explicit and less implicit. He gives it all or as nearly all as is possible for a professor in a college for white male orphans or any other, for that matter. Lucian was a Levantine. If you have known that keen, shifty, mocking, shiny, penetrating, equivocal-minded, ready-tongued and all-religions-equally-false type, you have the secret of Lucian, a most interesting chance companion but betraying as an intimate friend.

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Professor Robert Velverton Tyrrell, nine years professor of Latin at Dublin, and for twenty-one Regius Professor of Greek, now 57, put all lovers of Latin verse under his debt by his "Latin Poetry," 1893, the Johns Hopkins Trumbull lectures, the best study of the subject accessible to the English-speaking reader. He has added to this debt by his "Anthology of Latin Poetry." This single compact volume gives agreeable, readable examples, with no man altogether omitted (there are no women) from the Arval Brothers to Boethius, a span of ten centuries from ancient verse to its reappearance, as the lower ignorant and primitive Latin world rose from submerged depths on the surge of Christianity, and reasserted lilt and folk diction. There



are neat notes, with the infrequent words explained, but the text is printed solid. No English verse is ever given without leads. Why should not one in Latin lines "amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra." A book those who "keep up their Latin" will want.

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Dr. Elwood Worcester has done for the first book of the Bible in "The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge" what Prof. Benjamin Wisner Bacon and the late Ezra Palmer Gould have done for the New Testament. He has frankly told the general reader what the higher criticism means. Genesis stood once alone, a "nameless column with a buried base." Now that the Oriental forum is half excavated, we know that Genesis garners a harvest of wide-sown tradition on tablets before it was written. Was it inspired in the sense of a direct revelation of creation or was its inspiration a God-given power to see the moral value and monotheistic bearing of myth and story of a various origin, not differing from other mythic attempts to explain the origin of things. Dr. Worcester takes the latter view, and, taking it, puts Genesis in its related place, no more accurate in narrative than any other transcription of myths, but of priceless value for its moral teaching and religious inspiration.

With great skill, with remarkable accuracy, with reverence, in precisely the right spirit, retaining his religious conviction, faith and feeling on every page, he analyzes Genesis into its three component parts—Jehohistic, Elohist and priestly; he gives the history of each narrative and summarizes the present state of the problem, leaning towards conservatism. A layman who wishes to know the results of accepted scholarship will find it here. The second edition which the book deserves should be used to correct the reference to Colenso. Archbishop Gray's attempt to depose him, carry-

ing out the English Episcopal condemnation, was twice declared null and void, once by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council and again by Lord Romilly, in the Court of Arches.

The one advantage of an established church is that these issues are decided by law and not by prejudice.

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Some great lady of the bedchamber wrote and Mr. E. W. Gosse gave literary shape, it is said, to the article on Queen Victoria in the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1901. Reprinted as "The Character of Queen Victoria," in a slender, small volume, it gives the best record yet made or likely to be made of the Queen. Like all vivid pictures of a great character, no one can read it without gaining some apt lesson in the conduct of life, and it has more sound advice as to the method of gaining the right manner than tons of etiquette manuals.

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English geography does not match English exploration. The latter has added more to map knowledge than that of any other explorers. English geography is still rudimentary. "Stanford's Compendium of Geography" does not match French or German authorities. This remains true of the single volume on the independent powers of South America as large as the volume devoted in this series twenty years ago to both these lands and the West Indies, Central America and Guiana. The orography of the continent is borrowed almost complete from the paper by Col. George E. Church in the *Geographical Journal*, 1898. This daring conception of a vast inland sea extending East of the Andes is tempting, but by no means agrees with sundry Afro-Indian relations. In its introduction, therefore, this compendium is both too daring and insufficiently philosophical. The articles on each country are fresh gazetteer articles. They lack the geographical touch.

Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews has given a new life to two books first published in 1896, "Familiar Trees and their Leaves," and "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," by adding rather indifferent water-colors to one and photographs to the other. Both are useful books. One a little less systematic than Mr. Charles S. Newhall's "Trees" and "Shrubs," of "North Eastern America," and the other a little less easy to use than Mrs. Stan. Davis's "Wild Flowers." Mr. A. G. Apgar's "Trees" is more handy. Mr. Mathews includes exotics and leaves out the Ginko. He includes natives and leaves out *Gordonia*. He turns aside to the flora of Gibraltar over candy-tuft and has never heard of "*Flora Calpensis*" and does not know that *Iberis umbellata* is characteristic of the Mediterranean basin East to the Levant. The *Iberis* he picked on the rock was also probably *Gibbaltariaea*. It is no crime to be ignorant of these things. It is to talk on a subject a man has not worked up. But in his own field of easy gossip and informed talk on the familiar trees and plants Mr. Mathews is useful, entertaining and uses good authorities.

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Books on mosses are for the most part in Latin and call for a microscope, Tuckerman's great work leading the list. Mr. A. J. Grout, of the Brooklyn Boys' High School, has put us all in his debt by a thin book long wanted: "Mosses With a Hand-lens," thoroughly satisfactory. Here are one hundred names, picture and description, easily identified. No more impotent wondering what it is, with the common masses.

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Dr. William Harold Payne, a Central New York State man, now Chancellor of the University of Nashville, has written a most useful protest, "Education of Teachers," against exalting method in education, or treating psychology as determining

instead of suggestive, or making a fetish of child study. All through he pleads for teaching as a spiritual art, as it is, with the personal equation counting for more than all else.

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I found a boy who was caddying instead of going to school. I thought he was foolish. Later I learned he studied evenings and was triumphantly passing his examinations, and thanks to his healthy hygienic days was at the head of his class. This was irregular, not to say scandalous; but it showed what health and exercise will do. "School Hygiene," by Prof. Edward R. Shaw, of New York University, is a searching effort to give a pupil as much health as is possible without caddying. It is a crushing indictment of the usual school, wrong at every point. Mr. Shaw gets the better of the architect by beginning with the schoolroom as his unit. This should be 30 x 25 x 13 for 48 pupils, have 30 cubic feet of fresh air per pupil per minute, and 187.5 square feet of window, one-fifth its floor space. Each detail succeeds on the same high standard, including baths. No equal summary has yet appeared.

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Egypt from Cleopatra to Mohammed-Ali a century ago is a blank to most people, though Antinous and Hypatia rescue something from the whelming stream of Rome. Yet for six and a half centuries, from Ion-Tulun, 868, to Kansuh-el-Guri, 1516, the independent rulers of Egypt played as important a part in the territories about them as the stretch from Ramesses to Psametichus, though these held the center of the stage and it had shifted to Europe in the middle ages. Yet the rulers of Egypt for this 650 years built the crown of Saracenic architecture, their civilization gave the world the "Arabian Nights," powerfully influencing our fiction and they held the gateway of the East, beating back the Mongols. Professor Stanley

Lane-Poole, easily the first living authority in this field in "A History of Egypt, the Middle Ages," has told their story. For a student, it is well planned. Authorities, buildings and inscriptions head each chapter and the thread is always clear and distinct. This supersedes all past histories, few enough like "Mameluke Dynasties,"

by Sir William Muir. If one has touched on Tabari, Makrizi and Masudi, it is of absorbing interest to see these and confused annals of later men digested and writ plain. For reference, the book will be indispensable. No one desiring profit will visit Egypt without it. The general reader will find it pretty deep wading.

## M A G A Z I N E S



Some of the stories in the Midsummer Fiction number of *Harper's* are "The Cleansing of the Lie," by Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob, Son of Battle;" Robert W. Chambers's "A Pilgrim," which is one of the best of the many good love stories he has written; and another love story, "The Princess and the Poet," is by a new writer, Mr. Stewart E. White. The special articles are by Richard Le Gallienne, R. D. Blumenfeld, John Burroughs and others.

"The Rejuvenation of Egypt," by Frederick A. Talbot, is the opening article in the *Cosmopolitan*. Among the illustrated papers are "The Art of Make-Up," by Edith Davids; "American Women-Musicians," by Hobart H. Burr; and "Abandoned Thrones," by Edgar Saltus. Viola Allen writes entertainingly on "The Making of an Actress;" Lavinia Hart describes "The Ideal Husband," and the fiction is contributed by popular authors.

The current issue of *Scribner's* is the fiction number; Richard Harding Davis contributes a brilliant story, "A Derelict;" "Q," (A. T. Quiller-Couch) tells a legendary story of the Cornish coast; Octave Thanet has a Woman's Club story entitled "The Object of the Confederation," and J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," begins a new and most original serial, "The Pines of Lory."

The frontispiece of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* is drawn by Louis

Betts, and illustrates Ralph Connor's "The Swan Creek Blizzard." Lawrence Perry writes on "The Expense of Yachting;" "Tom L. Johnson," by W. R. Merrick, is an interesting description of this prominent man; and the fiction is contributed by Mary Cholmondeley, E. W. Hornung, Lillie Hamilton French, and Flora Annie Steel.

Among the articles of interest in the *Chautauquan* are "The Record of a Lost Empire in America," by Edwin Erle Sparks; "Women Deans of Women's Colleges," by Jane A. Stewart; "The Storming of Awatobi," by George Wharton James; and "The Geological Development of Chautauqua Lake," by Lucius E. Allen.

The current number of the *Woman's Home Companion* is largely devoted to short fiction. The chief story, "In the Merry Month of May," is by Brander Matthews. The scene is Central Park in Maytime. "Her Grace of Stoke Pogis" is a story of a summer holiday in England. The characters are Americans; there is a keen love interest, and an element of pleasant mystery envelops the heroine. There is no limit to the share women are taking in the world's work. One of the features in this number is an article on the workings of a large English Agricultural School for Women. It is by Bertha Damaris Knobe, and is fully illustrated.

The *Metropolitan* is brimful of entertaining stories, and of a variety to

suit every taste. There are stories of thrilling adventure and narrative, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar's "Schwalliger's Philanthropy" is clever in its interpretation of the negro character, and is well illustrated.

The *Critic* contains eight page portraits of distinguished men and women by the Marchioness of Granby. No pains have been spared in the reproduction of these drawings, so that they have all the delicacy of the originals. There is an account of a "Pilgrimage to Wessex," by Clive Holland, author of "My Japanese Wife," illustrated with reproductions from photographs taken by the author. Mrs. Ella Striker Mapes has written a most comprehensive article on Balzac's novels, and a critical and appreciative sketch of the late Rayom de Campoa-more, the most distinguished of modern Spanish poets, is from the pen of Mrs. Mary J. Serrano, the well-known translator of Marie Bashkirtseff's Journal.

The opening article in *St. Nicholas* is one of Cleveland Moffett's "Danger and Daring" series, his theme being the taming of wild beasts by men and women. There is a good deal about "Our Yellow Slave"—gold—in an article by Charles F. Lummis; and Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, in "The Port of Bottles," tells what becomes of some of the messages people seriously or jocosely consign to the keeping of the sea. The serials run on entertainingly—John Bennett's "Story of Barnaby Lee," Allen French's "The Junior Cup," and Harriet Comstock's "Boy of a Thousand Years Ago," and there are rhymes and jingles, pictures, anecdotes, and acrostics, in the usual abundance.

Over thirty contributors help to make the contents of the midsummer number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* even more varied and entertaining than the best of the August issues in previous years. Besides interesting articles on "The Singing Vil-

lage of Germany," by Ida Shaper Hoxie; and "What Girl Life in Italy Means," by Marchesa Theodoli, there are three short stories in addition to the current installment of "Aileen"; a page of poems and short articles "For the Summer Piazza," by John Kendrick Bangs, Amelia E. Barr, Madeline S. Bridges and others, and no less than five full pages of pictures, including a double page of views "In the Beautiful Engadine Valley" and "Among the Swiss and Italian Lakes," and a page of prize pictures.

The leading article in *Pearson's* carries one to the Norwegian coast and Iceland, with a capital description of blue whale hunting. Rafael Sabatini contributes a bright, adventurous story entitled, "The Nuptials of Linderstein." "The Art of Starting," by C. B. Fry, England's greatest all-round athlete, is an article comparing the English and American methods of starting in a foot race, illustrated with a series of instantaneous photographs; Russell Richardson contributes a natural history article on the sport of moth hunting by night; "The Story of the States" series is continued with the story of Maine, edited by Joseph Williamson, and illustrated with thirty-eight pictures.

The current *Century* is a midsummer holiday number. Its opening pages picture the possibilities of New York as a summer resort. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer writes with downright affection of the city she was born in and has made her home for the greater part of her life. Of seasonable interest, also, are Lee Beacon's paper on "Venice Gardens;" "A Venetian Garden," by H. G. Dwight—a graceful poem, with decorations by Alfred Brennan; and "In City Pent," a characteristic sonnet by William Watson. Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt, the artist, writes amusingly of her experiences in an old

English hamlet with a "Half Time Boy and a Goat." Timothy Cole's *Old English Master* this month is Turner's "A Frosty Morning," and the frontispiece is the portrait of a lady by Adelaide Cole Chase.

The August novel in the "*New*" *Lippincott* makes the reader forget even the thermometer's condition while perusing its absorbing pages. The author is comparatively unknown, this being her first long story. She is Ina Brevoort Roberts and she lives in New York, where the scene of her novel, called "The Lifting of a Finger," is laid. Her story opens at a colonial ball given by a member of the smart set. Interest centers in Margaret Winthrop, who was to have been married on June first to a man who "set up for a saint and turned out to be the devil himself in disguise." Owen Wister writes a story which should not be missed by any alumnus or under-graduate of "Fair Harvard." It is called "Philosophy 4," and "A Goddess on a Pedestal," by Maud Appleton Hartwell, is a little society farce in the form of letters which are both subtle and funny, in the heart history they depict.

*McClure's* opens with an interesting story by Norman Duncan, with illustrations by Howard Pyle. Ray Stannard Baker writes on "The Search for the Missing Link," with an account of the work of Prof. Ernst Haeckel, and the short stories are by George Hibbard, Henry VanDyke, Edwin Lefevre and Henry Wallace Phillips.

Among the illustrated articles in the *New Illustrated Magazine* are "King Alfred's Great Legacy," by Helen C. Gordon; "The Sun as a Prophet," by A. Wallis Myers; "The Incomplete Angler," by Herbert W. Tompkins, and "Our Mediterranean Stronghold," by Charles Horner.

The *Wide World Magazine* has as its opening article the continuation of A.

Conan Doyle's "The Great Boer War." Lewis Garrison writes of "On an Ice Floe in Behring Sea;" Maxwell F. McTaggart has an interesting paper on "Some Pig-Sticking Experiences in India," and the other stories are of unusual interest.

The leading feature of *Everybody's* is Emilio Aguinaldo's story of his capture by Funston. The Filipino leader narrates the circumstances which led to his taking in a manner of great clearness and simplicity. Oscar K. Davis, the *Sun's* war correspondent, follows with a sketch of Aguinaldo from rather an unusual point of view. L. W. Brownell tells of the "Birth of a Butterfly," and I. W. Blake writes and A. R. Dugmore pictures "Days with a Mocking Bird;" Maximilian Foster contributes "Tragedy," a fine moose story. In "Photography as a Fine Art," C. H. Caffin writes of the work of C. H. White, while an interesting contribution is "Pictures That Show Motion," being the evolution of the biograph, by Roy McArdle. J. M. Bacon tells of "Steering Balloons by Upper Air Currents."

#### THE AFTERGLOW OF GENIUS.

*H. F. Amiel, 1821.*

Not till his light went down and left a glow  
On all around was his pure fire defined;  
So sinks the sun behind the mountains low,  
And leaves a rosy lingering flush behind.

He walked life's paths in silence and alone  
With no pure love to lean upon and fire  
His noble heart, but nature knew her own,  
And filled him with a burning vast desire

To reach the highest Heaven of life and thought;  
She thrilled him with ecstatic visions vast  
That made all else around him seem as nought  
And when he died the world looked up at last

To see the glory of his passing light,  
Pure as the glow on Alpine peaks sublime  
Above his mountain home, in memory bright,  
To live an inspiration to all time!

—Washington Van Dusen.

# BEST SELLING BOOKS



Winston Churchill's "Crisis" easily holds the leadership it showed a month ago and earlier. The second honor belongs as clearly to "The Puppet Crown," though for this the aspirants were more numerous—chief among them being "Tarry Thou Till I Come," a blending of Biblical and romantic narrative by George Croly, which is not without suggestions of "Ben Hur." The story covers the period from the crucifixion to the fall of Jerusalem and is told with a degree of dramatic force that largely explains its popularity. In miscellany "The Tribulations of a Princess" appeal with undiminished effect to the sympathies of book-buyers. "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans, is likewise in good request, while nature books, as might be expected from the outing season, attract old and young by their unfailing charm.

At Wanamaker's, Philadelphia :

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "The Puppet Crown," by Harold MacGrath.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "Tarry Thou Till I Come," by George Croly.
- "The Visits of Elizabeth," by Elinor Glyn.
- "The Potter and the Clay," by Maud Howard Peterson.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.
- "The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "Martyrdom of an Empress."
- "The Life of the Bee," by Maurice Maeterlinck.
- "The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Augusta Foote Arnold.
- "Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander V. G. Allen. 3 vols.

At Wanamaker's, New York :

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "Tarry Thou Till I Come," by George Croly.
- "The Puppet Crown," by Harold MacGrath.
- "The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.
- "Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.
- "The Potter and the Clay," by Maud Howard Peterson.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."
- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis.
- "Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan.
- "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."
- "The Riddle of the Universe," by Ernst Haeckel.

At Henry T. Coates and Company's, Philadelphia.

## FICTION.

- "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.
- "Henry Bourland," by Albert Elmer Hancock.
- "Jack Raymond," by E. L. Voynich.
- "In Search of Mademoiselle," by George Gibbs.
- "The Puppet Crown," by Harold MacGrath.
- "Ways of the Service," by Frederick Palmer.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- "A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.
- "The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."
- "Our Ferns in Their Haunts," by William Nelson Clute.
- "Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts," by Mabel Osgood Wright.
- "General Meade," by Isaac R. Penny-packer.
- "A Book of Remembrance," by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie.

At Little, Brown and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.

"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.

"Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.

"A Daughter of New France," by Mary C. Crowley.

"Jack Raymond," by E. L. Voynich.

"Arrows of the Almighty," by Owen Johnson.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Tribulations of a Princess," by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

"A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.

"The Abandoned Farmer," by Sidney Preston.

"Practical Golf," by Walter J. Travis.

"The World of Graft," by Josiah Flynt.

"Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts," by Mabel Osgood Wright.

At De Wolfe, Fiske and Company's,  
Boston, Mass.

#### FICTION.

"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill.

"The Helmet of Navarre," by Bertha Runkle.

"Tarry Thou Till I Come," by George Croly.

"Truth Dexter," by Sidney McCall.

"The Octopus," by Frank Norris.

"Sir Christopher," by Maud Wilder Goodwin.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

"A Sailor's Log," by Robley D. Evans.

"Life of Phillips Brooks," by Alexander Allen.

"Up From Slavery," by Booker T. Washington.

"The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide," by Augusta Foote Arnold.

"The Second Book of Birds," by Olive Thorn Miller.

"Everyday Birds," by Bradford Torrey.

## A N A T U R E D R E A M

"A Summer Hymnal" is one of those delightful books which seems should be classed with the beautiful outdoor summer life rather than with any branch of literature. One who reads it will hold it ever in mind when comes the thought of the songsters of the Southern woods. Mr. John Trotwood Moore's Summer hymn appeals directly to one's heart. Sung as it is in that great Gothic Cathedral, the forests, it is replete with "music and incense, the music of the bird, the wild

incense of the locust blossom," yet the story is never lost sight of in this great song of praise to nature, and the culmination of the hero's dream of success for his horse and with his love is so well told in the chapter called "A Pike of Battles," that I have obtained the publisher's permission to republish it here. Any one who knows and loves a horse or knows and loves a lover can not fail to enjoy it.—R. W. V.

## T H E P I K E O F B A T T L E S \*



looked at my watch—it was just seven as we sped along the streets of the town, and in a minute more the iron bridge over the Duck loomed up in the twilight. My face was set, my heart beat wildly, my fingers seemed driven into the reins. The hopelessness of it all went through me and fixed it as in a seal of fire. I saw everything, re-

\* From "A Summer Hymnal" by John Trotwood Moore. Copyright, 1901, by Henry T. Coates and Company

membered everything, even to the drift of the smoke across the river. I was provoked with myself—with Marjorie—it seemed so hopeless, so desperate a trial for us. Perhaps I was nervous and in that stage when little things worry most, but I remember fretting because the mare seemed to know nothing of it—nothing of the struggle and strife ahead, nothing of the hope that hung on her heels, nothing of the forty

long miles over which she was to be tested as horse had never been before, nothing of the agony at this end, the doubt and despair at the other, nothing of the cruelty of the fate that lay coiled in the fact that I, who had reared and loved her—I, who had cared for and developed her—now must sit behind her—an executioner—and drive her to her death.

She darted playfully from a passing vehicle, tossed her head and sped away as if she thought it was but an evening's jaunt—an exercise to unloose the limbs trained for higher things. I felt like the executioner I was—my heart sank with a double sorrow.

"God help us, little mare," I muttered—"God help us and help her!"

That cool air was from the river. The big bluffs threw the shadows across the stream, and the dim moonlight that fell across them, from boulder shadow and darkling peak, pictured in the depths of this pearl-stream a Switzerland below, companion to the one above.

Half-way across the bridge, the quaint old cemetery on the river's bluff, full to overflowing with the shadowy memories of lives that had been, was the parting view I had of home; and as I thought of it all, the drive before me, the extremity which made Thesis make the appeal she did, the cool villainy of Forde, the unselfishness of the Blind Man, I almost wished that I, too, had been laid away in the old cemetery, forever at rest by the side of the pearl-studded stream.

On the bridge Marjorie shied at the big rafters and played fear again. Then she thought she was on a race track and darted a two-minute gait across. The sparks flew from her steel shoes as she struck the flint of the Nashville pike, and then she struck a steady pace that swept me along as a bubble on the brow of a mill-race. I tried to take her up, but she plunged and fretted.

"Easy, sweetheart, easy!" I whispered. "I would not kill you so soon." She grew calmer at the sound of my voice, then tossed her head in

the old trusting way she had. The very confidence of it went through me like a stab. I felt sick with sorrow for her—sick with the hopelessness of it—and before I thought, I had pulled her up. Then, for a moment, I hesitated as I stood and watched her in the moonlight—this beautiful creature of nerve and fire, giving her life with a line in her mouth, giving her breath with a bit in her teeth, trusting it all to a hand and a head that would drive her free and willing spirit to death.

For a moment I hesitated. The long white pike lay before me, the blue shadowy hills rose beyond, and once more the hopelessness of it all came over me. I clenched my teeth—I could scarcely sit in the sulky. Coward that I was, I tried to turn her home again. Halfway, she turned, as I hesitatingly used the line, then—did she know it?—did she realize it?—game beauty that she was, she wheeled the other way as if scorning for the word, and went with a rush.

"God help us, little mare—God help us and help her!"

My voice seemed to quiet her, and I talked on. "A bitter drive it is, Marjorie—a bitter drive and useless! A race such as neither of us ever dreamed of, a battle no horse ever had before. There is death in every mile of this pike, for the pike itself is a pike of battles. This was the battleground of the Confederacy, the turning-point of its destiny. Here, on that old bridge below, Buell made up the hours that saved Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing that Sunday night on the sixth of April, 1862, which made Grant a President instead of a prisoner, and welded two sections into one glorious nation. On what little things do the destiny of men and nations seem to hang—seem to hang, Marjorie, but God sees all and turns even the straws of destiny with the breath of his silent lips.

"A pike of battles it is, and every mile a battle ground. Here, for four long years Blue and Gray charged and re-charged, captured and re-captured.



Van Dorn, Forest, Wheeler, Hood; Wilson, Buell, Schofield, Thomas—skirmish and battle line, bullet and bloody sword, sabre and severed heads; marching and counter-marching, dust and dying moan—a long white road of rock and grinding metal, a race-track of death, with the butchery of Franklin at one end and the slaughter of Nashville at the other."

She was pacing steadily and true. We sped by a spring that ran from a blue grass lot in the edge of a field by the roadside. "Jackson's spring, Marjorie—the memory of Old Hickory! Here he rested and disbanded his brave pioneer soldiers after the Creek War and the victory of New Orleans that gave us half a century of peace. May we imbibe some of his deathless spirit for the task before us."

Along the river bank we flew, the silent stream lying asleep, like a great silver snake in the moonlight; then up the slope and down through the toll-gate. The cool night wind brought back my calmer self, and I took out my watch to time the miles. She heard the watch-spring snap and knew what it meant, for she flew away, thinking she was on a track and scoring for the word. But I held her to a three-minute gait, and when she reached Rutherford Hill in just five minutes, I pulled her to a quiet pace and looked back for the last time on the lights of the town three miles away, on the heights of Mount Parnassus crowning the town with its huge round top, not unlike the tiers of some ancient amphitheater filled with the ghostly spectators of by-gone years.

From the top of Rutherford Hill to the top of Mount Parnassus above the town is three miles as the crow flies; and between these two peaks is a valley as fertile as Poe's immortal bird ever flew over, with a river flowing through it as picturesque as it is unique. It was Tuesday, the 29th day of November, 1864, that Hood's starved but brave and desperate army crossed the Duck River on its raid into this garden spot of the South, from the defeats of Atlanta, with the wild dream of

wresting it from the sturdy Thomas at Nashville. Schofield, with his picked army corps, had barely time to rush up from the Tennessee, in an effort to fall back on Thomas, at Nashville, and barely escaped being cut off at Columbia and Spring Hill. But he burned the bridge in his rear, and here from the peak of Parnassus, above the town to the peak of Rutherford, over the creek, an artillery duel was fought that made the valley hot with shells. Then Hood crossed two miles east of town, at the old ford, and the march and retreat went on—on across this pike of battles, built for a pike of peace.

Down the long Rutherford Hill Marjorie would speed but I held her in. The old covered bridge shook and rattled beneath the sturdy strokes of her regular stride, until I feared it would go down with us. On—on—we sped over the creek where Forest fought, up the slope and away. I knew she was now warm and relaxed, and I let her set the pace—and never did mare enjoy it more. On—on we sped, past the old Polk place where a great President spent his youth.

On a long stretch of the pike, beautiful and quiet in shadowy sleep, we passed by an old-time Southern mansion, standing in a grove of beech and maple to the right.

"The Cheairs place, Marjorie," I said. "Here on that fateful November morning breakfasted for the last time on earth Cleburne, Strahl, Granbury, Adams and Gist, that matchless quintet of brave generals who, before supper, lay dead around the breastworks of Franklin, while thousands of the boys in Gray who marched that day along this shaded avenue, and thousands of those in Blue, who fell back before them, gave up their lives with them. And here, where we now fly by," I said, as we passed a country lane opening into the pike, "is where Hood's army should have attacked and cut off Schofield, where the battle should have been fought, where Schofield, his men demoralized and falling back, his wagon-train stretched out for miles and exposed, should have

been cut off and captured. Here is where Hood sent orders for Cheatham to attack,—orders which Cheatham never received; where Forest, ever alert, lay with his bold cavalry along the pike, saw the Blue army rushing by in confusion, and walked the pike in rage and chagrin. Let us call it, Marjorie, the lane of Lost Opportunities, so many of which open, unexpectedly, into the pike of our lives. Alas, for the Confederacy—alas, for the things we would to be, but which God wills otherwise. For His plans are wiser than man's plans, Marjorie—and so, to-night, in the reunited strength of our brotherhood of union, we weep and laugh, we sigh and smile and see that it is best."

It was a level stretch to the bridge, then up to the top of Picnic Hill. I thrust the head of a match against the wheel as we flew along and glanced at my watch—7.30!

"The record, Marjorie! Eleven miles in thirty minutes, up hill and down. No living horse has had the speed and heart to do that before—none will ever do it again."

The village of Spring Hill now lay at my feet in the moonlight. Down the slope we sped, passing an old brick house standing to the right and away from the road amid tangled undergrowth and gloom. "Where General Van Dorn was killed," I whispered. "It is a sweet and peaceful village, now, Marjorie, surrounded by this matchless country, and resting here like a high born maiden in her father's halls; but many a tale of blood it could tell."

Just beyond the toll-gate we passed the spot where Forest's brother fell, and where the great cavalry leader of the Confederacy laid down his sword long enough to melt his iron soul in sorrow. We dashed through the toll-gate and up the pike. A blue grass mound was on the left. I took off my hat. "Hark, Marjorie, to a tale of our reunited country. That blue-grass mound tells it all. That is the grave of a Union soldier, washed up last year by a little creek that flowed through that paddock. And his story is this:

"On the night before the battle of Franklin, he had been ordered to stand guard on the picket line, here on the very outposts of Schofield's army, as Hood thundered on his heels, and here, in the dark night, this sentinel had given up his life for his country—this picket had been 'off duty forever,' and for over thirty years he was numbered among the unreturned dead. In the morning, when Hood's army marched by to Franklin, he had been rudely thrown into a sink-hole, by the side of the little stream which ran crimson with his blood. But, strange to tell, when the waters of the little creek, after all these years, had changed its course and washed away the bank that hid him, the picket was not off duty, but there he stood, upright, on the creek bank, wrapped in his raincoat, his cap, with the visor of a Wisconsin regiment, on his head, and his right hand raised as if giving the eternal salute, through all these years, to the flag of his country. Tenderly was he relieved from his duty; and the hands that once tossed him into a sink-hole, in tears and sorrow laid him away, there in that quiet meadow, his sod a verdure of Southern blue-grass, his decorations the daisies which Southern children planted over him, and the land where he died as an enemy now honoring him as a friend. "Hark! Marjorie, does not that tell the whole story!"

I strained my eyes in the distance. Near the blue-grass mound I beheld a homely-looking old bay mare, cropping the grass in the starlight.

"Old Sweepstakes, Marjorie, the dam of world-beaters. Does not the blood of her own matchless son, Star Pointer, flow in your veins? Go! mare, go!"

It was a heart-killing pace to Thompson's Station, for the pike was level and good. In a little branch I stopped for a moment and dipped my hat into the water. I gave her six swallows, dashed the rest in her face and on her flanks, jumped into the sulky and was off again.

It was now quite dark as we flew along. And here an accident hap-

pened that nearly cost me my life. The mare was going like a whirlwind, when all at once I saw her spring into the air, barely in time to save herself. The next instant the sulky shot down into an open culvert and I went over the wheel. It was a second before I came to. My first thought was that she had run away and left me, and my heart sank at the thought. Instead, she had stopped, turned round, and stood over me as I lay half senseless and was licking my face. I could not help it, I kissed her soft nozzle. I blessed her for a mare that was more human than horse. "God bless you Marjorie, there was never one like you!"

I sprang again to the seat and we were away.

"Thompson Station, Marjorie, battle after battle around it, and one that was particularly brilliant. Here, in the earliest days of the war, the intrepid Forest, with eight hundred men, defeated and captured General Coburn and his brigade. Here the gallant Shafter, then almost a boy, gave up his sword fighting to the last; and lived to lead the armies of our reunited Country against Santiago and to command in that battle an old Confederate Major-General. God knows best!"

From Thompson Station to Franklin is nine miles, the pike winding in and out, up and down, level stretch and sloping hill. And all along I talked to her, this filly of blood and nerve, racing like a frictionless engine, the strokes of her sweeping limbs like those of the pistons of a mighty locomotive, and yet skimming along as gracefully as a swallow flies. We drove from the Station to the Atha Thomas school-house, three miles, in ten minutes.

Here was the fearful artillery duel on Hood's famous retreat, when from hill to hill the starved and disheartened Confederates stopped and stood like a wounded bull or turned and charged their maddening pursuers. Three miles further we were at Winston Hill, and from the top, away in the distance, I saw the lights of

Franklin. My watch showed just eight o'clock! My heart beat wildly now, and hope came, swift and true. I reached out and felt the flanks of the game mare that had brought me twenty miles in an hour on the road, a record I knew flesh and blood would never make again. She was as wet as a blanket dipped in a spring, but no foam was in her flanks, and I knew her muscles were soft and pliant and her skin in the condition of race horses. There was no friction there.

The little town of Franklin lies in a bend of the Harpeth. In the bend, and behind the town, are the bluffs of the river. At the highest point of this bluff, on Figuer's Hill, I saw, still standing, the grim outline of the Federal fort that poured its screaming shot and shell into Hood's army on that woful last day of November, 1864, when they formed for their charge against the Federal line of breastworks that ran in front of, and around the town, from river to river again.

On the top of Winston's Hill, on my left, was an old linden tree—I saw it standing in the starlight—where General Hood sat and gave his fateful orders for the brave brigades to go down to their death.

"It is hard,—hard, Marjorie—but this, this is truly the battlefield of death. Here around this little town nine battles were fought in that unholy war. Uncover, mare, uncover, for we tread on the very threshold of death.

"Here, where we now fly along, the Confederate army formed. Down this pike and over these fields they charged and recharged, from four o'clock until midnight, storming these breastworks of death thirteen brutal butchering times. Uncover, mare, uncover!

"Across the fields they swept, nearly half a hundred thousand men, in battle array, with drums beating, and flying, flaunting flags. Across, from the fort, thundered and screamed the iron shells, and in front lay Schofield's army behind entrenchments which Balaklava could not have turned, nor Trafalgar silenced. Uncover, mare, uncover!

"Right there was the old cotton-gin, in front of which lay the gallant Cleburne. This is the Carter house, riddled with bullet and shell. Yonder Adams and his horse lay, half over the Union breastwork. Here were Gist and Strahl and Granbury, all field officers, dead—while soldiers, dead, lay for half a mile so thick, one could walk across the battlefield with the

their country, these would die to-night to place it there again! Uncover, mare, uncover!"

We rushed through the town of Franklin, and at a stable door I stopped, sprang from the sulky, unchecked and called for a bucket of water. She begged piteously for it all, but I gave her but three swallows. I dashed the rest in her face, then put my ear to



From "A Summer Hymnal." Copyright, 1901, by Henry T. Coates and Company.

dead as stepping-stones. Uncover, mare, uncover!

"They wore the gray, then, Marjorie, and perchance their sons would to-day—even under the old flag,—but now that it is all over, the sons of those who died around these breastworks of death in brave and honest endeavor to tear down the flag of her heaving flank. It rose and fell

like the waves of the sea when the hurricane drives in from the deep. It beat like the tramp of an army in a death-run for victory. It scudded and swelled and rolled like black clouds before the whirlwind's breath—but there was no uncertain sound, no fluttering, no thumping. Nature's machinery was working like clockwork.

I patted her cheek—she whinnied

back in my face, begging for water I dared not give. Instead, I took quickly from my pocket a flask and poured half of it down her throat. As I sprang in the sulky a man rushed out.

"My God!" he cried, "are you mad? Where to?"

"To Nashville in an hour," I called back.

I saw him throw up his hands and shout, but already I was half-way through the town.

On—on—we flew—the mare seemed crazed and ablaze with speed—her brain was fire, her limbs the flash of it—my arms seemed bands of stiff, cold iron—my spine ached, my shoulders were adamant, my head lead. I felt that I should faint. I reeled in the seat and clutched at space. In a sulky there is nothing to hold to but the lines.

"God help us," I cried. "If I faint we are lost."

A moment later, when I regained my senses, I was still in the sulky seat—my head had fallen on her croup. She had stopped until I revived. She had saved me again.

"Eighteen more miles! Oh, if we can only live to do it, Marjorie!"

Roper's Knob on the right, grim and silent.

The Soule place. Something thundered beneath me like the rumbling of distant cannon; we had run over the little bridge at Spencer's Creek. On—on—I let her go, past the old Stanley tavern, the McEwen place—Cox pike and Mallory Station. I tried to pull her up. We seemed to be boring a door in the darkness—a continual door, opening to our rush, closing as we went through. I could not stop her. The whiskey had gone to her head, and she raced like a maddened thing. The fire flew from her hoofs on the flint of the pike. She had broken her check rein, and with her head down she was running away at a pace.

At the Holly Spring Gap I scarcely saw the log house where the bandit, Murrill, and his gang used to meet, and where so many travelers had given

up their lives in darkness and in silence. Then we plunged into the darkness of the Gap, into the midnight gloom, cold and heavy, and holding the lines as I was, seeing nothing before me, I appeared to myself to fly from midnight into the mouth of darkness. The next instant I felt a shock, and shot like a bolt from my seat. I clutched the air as I went, and came down in a dazed heap, my arm around the filly's neck, and she staggering wildly for her feet. She had gone down and I had been thrown from my seat, but had caught her neck as I went over her head.

In an instant I had struck a match, and there in the darkness I drank of the gloom of it—never had such despair and sorrow overtaken me. After such a battle, after such a race, such superhuman strength and gameness—now to fail! She had broken both knees, and the blood flowed in streams to her hoofs. But she did not wince. Only she stood looking at me in baby-eyed, wondering astonishment—that I should take this cruel way of killing her. I shall never forget it, for as I tore my handkerchief in twain and tied the strips around her knees I felt her soft, pitying nose laid gently on my cheek. I felt her impatient nibble to be gone, and my heart revived again with hope. I could not help it—when I sprang to the seat again,—the tears were streaming down my cheek.

And though her knees were broken, she did not wince when she felt the lines again, and only in the darkness could I see that she had worn off one of her steel shoes—worn it to a plate—a thread—to powder! Then I knew what a terrible drive it was to do that. I knew the shoe was gone, because the sparks would fly in the darkness from all the other feet but that, and when I thought of the agony that would soon be hers, when the flint and gravel had worn it to the quick, I almost wished she had died in the miles behind her. Lame in front—quicked behind—her knees broken and the blood pouring down, and yet never

to wince, never to whine, never to quit—oh, Marjorie—Marjorie—would, would that mortal man were half so noble, half as game and good as you!

For five miles further, her feet flew with the regularity of a squadron marching. Past the old Tavern, the Zelter place, down the long stretch of the Little Harpeth Valley—on—on with never a balk or break! I heard only the stroke of her sweeping stride, and felt the flying sulky move under me through the starlight!

"God help us, little mare!" was all I could say.

On—on—we flew—past Oden's, Moore's and Brentwood—past McNish's. Then two steel rails shot under me—I had crossed the railroad again. It was Baxter's crossing. The lights of Nashville were nearly in sight.

Oh, Thesis!

It was very dark, save for the starlight. I could not see my watch, but now that hope was in sight, my blood ran like a river afire, and my spirits came back like the ebb of a tide. Then I talked to Marjorie again:

"It is a pike of death, little mare, a pike of death, and once again we have plunged into a battlefield. This was the Confederate line in the battle around Nashville. This was the bleak

and frozen plain and hillside, when, from the second day of that freezing December until the sixteenth, Hood's remnant of an army stood and fired and froze and fell before the well-fed, well-protected veterans of the Rock of Chickamauga. Here, at last they gave way, and then began that stubborn freezing, dying retreat that ended the war and buried the flags of the Lost Cause in the soil of its origin! Uncover, mare, uncover!"

She seemed to be beside herself with flight—never had I known such speed. The sparks ceased to fly from her near forefoot—I knew that shoe was gone too, and yet she did not wince—she did not flinch. The other was worn to the quick and left blood in her track, but, game creature that she was, I knew she would pace in, if but a bone remained for her to stand upon.

And then my heart gave a great leap, for in the night of stars and gloom I saw the great top of old Fort Negley loom up! I remember but confusedly from here in—the electric lights of the city, the clock in the Custom House tower—my plunge into a stable, my despair—my hope—my sorrow—joy! Despair and sorrow when I saw her stagger and fall at last—joy—infinite joy—when I felt I should see Thesis again to protect, to save her!



=A new novel by Dr. James Ball Naylor, author of "Ralph Marlowe," entitled "The Sign of the Prophet," is to be published shortly. The story deals with events preceding and during the war, and chiefly with the effort made by Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison to restrain the uprising in the Maumee Valley and on the upper waters of the Wabash under the great Shawnee chief Tecumseh, and his one-eyed brother, Tenskwatawa, the prophet.

= "King Midas," by Upton B. Sinclair, Jr., will be published in the early autumn. The book has received unqualified praise from Col. Higginson, Professor Barrett Wendell, Professor Charles Eliot Norton and others equally well known who read the work in manuscript and advance sheets. It will contain a number of full-page drawings by C. M. Relyea.

=Maurice Hewlett has nearly completed his long-awaited volume of "New Canterbury Tales."

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## SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY

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Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy was born in a small town in Tennessee not far from Memphis, but was educated in Raleigh, N. C., at St. Mary's Episcopal School. On both sides of her family she comes of Revolutionary stock. Through her mother, she is a direct descendant of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence; of William Samuel John-

the "Liberty Tree" in Golden Gate Park, during the California Mid-Winter Fair, Mrs. Kennedy was the only woman east of the Rocky Mountains who was asked to contribute to the programme. Her poem, read on that occasion, was reproduced and read all over the country.

Mrs. Kennedy married Mr. Walker Kennedy, formerly of Louisville, Ky., now a resident and journalist of Memphis, Tenn. Out of office hours



MRS. KENNEDY

son, of Connecticut, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States; of Thomas Pollock, twice appointed Colonial Governor of North Carolina, and of Jonathan Edwards, President of Princeton College. It is through the Edwards blood that the literary talent of the family comes. Mrs. Kennedy has for several years been verse-maker for her chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her war poems have been copied throughout the South. Several years ago at the planting of

Mrs. Kennedy is a writer of short stories, and has already published two novels. Mrs. Kennedy does much of her work at night while her husband is in his office. She has contributed short stories to *Harper's Monthly*, *McClure's*, *Outing*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and other periodicals. Her "Jamestown Romance," which ran as a serial in *Outing*, appeared some time before either of the other novels, which have taken the purchase of wives by the early planters as the theme of romance.

# AUTHORS' CALENDAR FOR JULY

## Birthdays and Birthyears of Authors

1. *Henry N. Martin, Newry, Ireland, 1848.*  
The Human Body—Variations of Temperature and the Heat of a Dog's Heart—Handbook of Vertebrate Dissection.
2. *Henry A. Beers, Buffalo, 1847.*  
A Suburban Pastoral—The Ways of Yale—The Thankless Muse.
3. *James H. Hunnewell, Massachusetts, 1832.*  
The Imperial Island—The Historical Monuments of France—The Lands of Scott.
4. *Adeline Sergeant, Derbyshire, 1851.*  
Beyond Recall—No Saint—Blake of Oriel.
5. *George Sand, Paris, 1804.*  
Consuelo—Countess of Roudolstadt—Mauprat.
6. *B. F. Underwood, New York, 1839.*  
Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy—Christianity and Civilization—Diseases of Childhood.
7. *Fanny Fern (Sarah P. Paron) Maine, 1811.*  
Fern Leaves—Ruth Hall—Folly as it Flies.
8. *Jean de La Fontaine, Champagne, 1621.*  
Psyche and Cupid—Stories—New Stories.
9. *Henry Hallam, Windsor, 1777.*  
Europe during the Middle Ages—Constitutional History of England—Literature of Europe.
10. *Arthur Helps, Surrey, 1813.*  
Spanish Conquest in America—Friends in Council—Catherine Douglas.
11. *Henry Reed, Philadelphia, 1808.*  
Lectures on English Literature—English History and Tragic Poetry—British Poets.
12. *Julius Cæsar, Rome, 100 B. C.*  
Commentaries on the Gallic War—Civil War—all of his works that have been preserved.
13. *Augustus Hoppin, Providence, R. I., 1828.*  
Two Campton Boys—A Fashionable Sufferer—Recollections of Anton House.
14. *Owen Wister, Philadelphia, 1860.*  
The Dragon of Wanley—Red Men and White—Lin McLean.
15. *Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Massachusetts, 1854.*  
Alexander the Great—Analogy in Language—Introduction to the History of Language.
16. *Thomas A. Janvier, Philadelphia, 1849.*  
Stories of Old New Spain—Aztec Treasure House—The Uncle of an Angel.
17. *Martin F. Tupper, London, 1810.*  
Proverbial Philosophy—War Ballads—Protestant Ballads.
18. *Mary A. Tinckner, Maine, 1835.*  
Autumn Leaves—By the Tiber—Six Sunny Months.
19. *Theodore S. Van Dyke, New Jersey, 1842.*  
The Still Hunter—Millionaires of a Day—Game Birds at Home.
20. *George O. Trevelyan, Leicestershire, 1838.*  
The Competition Wallah—Cawnpore—The American Revolution.
21. *Henri Victor Regnault, Aix-la-Chapelle, 1810.*  
Elementary Treatise on Chemistry—Compressibility of Elastic Fluids—Elastic Forces of Aqueous Vapor at Different Temperatures.
22. *Ludwig Ross, Holstein, 1806.*  
Greek Inscriptions—The Temple of Nike Apteros—Rise of the Grecian Island.
23. *Ernest B. Bax, Leamington, 1854.*  
Jean Paul Marat—Religion of Socialism—The Peasants' War in Germany.
24. *Josiah G. Holland, Massachusetts, 1819.*  
Timothy Titcomb's Letters—Bitter Sweet—Kathrina.
25. *Arthur J. Balfour, Scotland, 1848.*  
The Foundations of Belief—Defence of Philosophic Doubt—Essays and Addresses.
26. *Elizabeth Wormelly Latimer, London, 1822.*  
Our Cousin Veronica—Princess Amelie—A Chain of Errors.
27. *Richard Whiteing, London, 1840.*  
The Democracy—The Island—No. 5 John Street.
28. *Albert J. Bellows, Massachusetts, 1804.*  
Philosophy of Eating—How Not to Be Sick—Educational Books.
29. *Max S. Nordau, Budapesth, 1849.*  
Dr. Kohn—The Drones Must Die—Degeneration.
30. *Samuel Rogers, London, 1763.*  
Pleasures of Memory—Human Life—Italy.
31. *Louis Viardot, Dijon, 1800.*  
The Museums of Italy—Arabs and Moors of Spain.



# AUTHORS' CALENDAR FOR AUGUST

## Birthdays and Birthyears of Authors

1. *Coulson Kernahan, Ilfracombe, 1858.*  
Dead Man's Diary—God and the Ant—A Book of Strange Sins.
2. *Eliza Orne White, New Hampshire, 1856.*  
Miss Brooks—The Coming of Theodora—A Lover of Truth.
3. *H. C. Bunner, New York, 1855.*  
Short Sixes—Love in Old Clothes—A Woman of Honor.
4. *Walter Pater, London, 1739.*  
Marius the Epicurean—Imaginary Portraits—Appreciations.
5. *Edward L. Bynner, Brooklyn, 1842.*  
Tritons—Agnes Surriage—Penelope's Suitors.
6. *Rolf Boldrewood—(Thomas A. Browne) London, 1826.*  
The Bolus in the Bush—Robbery Under Arms—A Sydney-Side Saxon.
7. *Stanley J. Weyman, Ludlow, 1855.*  
A Gentleman of France—Under the Red Robe—My Lady Rotha.
8. *Thomas Austey Guthrie, Kensington, 1856.*  
The Tinted Venus—Vice Versa—Lyre and Lancet.
9. *John Dryden, Northamptonshire, 1631.*  
Poems—The Conquest of Granada—All for Love.
10. *Horace White, New Hampshire, 1834.*  
The Silver Question—Coin's Financial Fool—Money and Banking Illustrated by American History.
11. *Bert Green Wilder, Boston, 1841.*  
Anatomical Technology—What Young People Should Know—Emergencies.
12. *Robert Southey, Bristol, 1774.*  
Poems—Life of John Wesley—The History of Brazil.
13. *Martha J. R. Lamb, Massachusetts, 1829.*  
Spicey—Play School Stories—History of the City of New York.
14. *Ernest Selon-Thompson, Durham, 1860.*  
Wild Animals I Have Known—Trail of the Sandhill Stag—Biography of a Grizzly.
15. *Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1771.*  
Invanhoe—Kenilworth—Monastery.
16. *Lawrence Oliphant, Capetown, 1821.*  
Irene MacGillicuddy—The Land of Khemi—Traits and Travesties.
17. *Jesse Lynch Williams, Illinois, 1871.*  
Princeton Stories—The Stolen Story—The Freshman.
18. *Lucy Langdon W. Wilson, Vermont, 1865.*  
Domestic Science—Picture Study—Travels.
19. *P. J. de Beranger, Paris, 1780.*  
The Good Man's Rosary—The Fools—The Myrmidons.
20. *Robert Herrick, London, 1571.*  
Cherry Ripe—Gather the Rose-buds Where Ye May—To Daffodils.
21. *Jules Michelet, Paris, 1798.*  
History of France—History of the French Revolution—The Jesuits.
22. *William C. Hazlett, London, 1834.*  
History of the Venetian Republic—Sophy Laurie—The Great Gold-Fields of Cariboo.
23. *William E. Henley, Gloucester, 1849.*  
Book of Verses—Views and Reviews—Song of the Sword.
24. *Max Beerbohm, London, 1872.*  
The Happy Hypocrite—Caricatures of 25 Gentlemen—The Works of Max Beerbohm.
25. *George P. Lathrop, Honolulu, 1851.*  
Afterglow—Dreams and Days—In the Distance.
26. *Helen Mathers (Mrs. Henry Reeves) Somerset, 1853.*  
Comin' thro' the Rye—Venus Victrix—Found Out.
27. *Richard C. Jebb, Dundee, 1841.*  
Lectures on Greek Poetry—Humanism in Education—Modern Greece.
28. *Johann W. von Goethe, 1749.*  
Poems—Faust—Wilhelm Meister.
29. *Joseph Jacobs, Sydney, N. S. W. 1854.*  
Celtic Fairy Tales—Jews of Angevin England—Literary Studies.
30. *Francis H. Groome, Framlingham, 1851.*  
In Gipsy Tents—Kreigsbeil—A Short Border History.
31. *Theophile Gautier, Tarbes, 1811.*  
Captain Fracasse—Belle Jenny—Sprite.

## C I N D E R E L L A

Reviewed by *St. Julien Grimké.*

ll those who know Galloway and its inhabitants and have learned to love them through Mr. Crockett and his delightful stories, have a treat in store for them in "Cinderella." It is the most charming book he has written, and that is saying a good deal to those who know him. The story is

not all laid in Galloway. Some of the best scenes occur in London, but the author is most at home upon his own heather-clad hills and among their remarkable inhabitants, and many of the characters he has "collected" for us from among them the world will not willingly let die. The vagaries of the Galloway mind are a joy forever, and Mr. Crockett seems



"AFTER THIS HESTER HAD NO LACK OF PARTNERS"

From "Cinderella"



"SYLVANUS DID NOT SHAKE OFF HIS WIFE THIS TIME"

From "Cinderella"

to discover new and more delightful sides to it every time he sets out to explore its charming whimsicalities and originalities.

"Cinderella" is literally what the name indicates,—the story of "a puir motherless bairn," vilely ill-treated by her relatives, who have stolen her fortune and disport themselves gorgeously upon it while she is pushed aside into the nursery and made to wear old clothes and mind the children. She bears it all patiently and

is finally rescued by the arrival of the prince and the fairy godmother. Her enemies are put to confusion and,—of course, she marries the prince.

Cinderella, herself, is a very nice girl, a trifle strong-willed, and fond of her own way, which she manages to have a good deal more than most Cinderellas, but she is thoroughly lovable, and what is also attractive, thoroughly loving. In fact, her love for the prince is something we all envy him. When the crucial moment

arrives she behaves as we would all like to be behaved to. Just hearken to this:

"She wondered what it would feel like, just for an instant. She saw it in his eyes. She felt his arm about her a full half-dozen seconds before it went there, apparently of its own accord. She was just looking up at him with eyes of reproach, for the purpose of telling him he must not, when a tremendous thing happened. Oh, yes, she had been kissed before. Every girl who is worth anything has been. But this, that sent the world whirling and broke the firmament into a dozen pieces! Surely this could not be a kiss, only a kiss. Is there no other word for it? How poor and inefficient is this English language.

Yet that was all it was, and that kiss broke the crystal spheres of the old world of Hester Stirling and Carus Darroch and they stepped into a new world hand in hand.

'Oh, Carus, we ought not, we must not, it is surely wrong.'

Like a fluttered bird, Hester protested, neither coquettish nor angry, but awed by the very wonder of it. The thing was so sweet that it must be wrong. She was so happy that it must be wicked. Hitherto Hester had been either quietly happy or acutely miserable. But this that came altering in a moment the standards of a lifetime, changing the future, emptying and

making futile the past. Surely this could not spring from one kiss given and taken.

No, little Hester, no—but from a kiss returned. Not to give, not even to receive; to give back—that is what in the consecration of love is most blessed. That is what shatters an old world and creates a new. And those who are cool enough to reason about the matters may scoff, but they who know, know."

As for the other characters of the story and their sayings and doings, nothing but the book itself can tell how good they are. The Torphichans are "great" and we experience a real delightful, active hatred for them, from Sir Sylvanus down—except "Vic" and Tom, whom we love.

Megsy Tipperlin is simply Megsy Tipperlin, and no man ever met her equal, although Anders MacQuaker and all other men met much more than theirs in her. Mistress Stirling, her Grace of Niddisdale, the Reverend Anthony Borrowman, and a half-dozen other characters in the book are inimitable, and we would give anything to know them in the flesh. They are the most interesting people we have met in many moons, and when the time comes to say good-by to them, we lay "Cinderella" down with a sigh and wish regretfully "that the tale had been loner."



## L O R G N E T T E S

By *Marie Louise*

YOU SMILED.

You smiled,—your eyes, your soul and heart  
Seemed laughing out a life without a care,  
A careless smile that maidens often wear  
A smile made childlike with experienced art.  
And then you smiled once more,—forgot  
your part,  
Another character you made more fair,  
This time a devil lurked within your hair,  
And for the time no doubt usurped your  
heart.

'Twas fascinating and I could not turn  
My eyes away—you seemed so evil—  
good—  
'Twas but a moment and you changed  
once more  
—Another woman in another mood,  
Sweet saint with eyes soft-gliding to the  
floor,  
And mouth whose kisses incense seemed to  
burn.

## VALENCIA'S GARDEN.

Mrs. Crowninshield's book is a success in its literary style as well as in its splendid character-sketching.

It is told in a Frenchy, catchy and piquant manner, and all the characters are individual, natural and true to life. "Valencia" of course is the prominent personage. She is a young girl married to an old French Count. The story goes on to tell how the girl's heart is so wretchedly empty, and how her passionate young nature turns to her flowers, her garden and her friend "Beel." All the sadness of a child married to an old man is entered upon. And all the dangers of young men and their friendships for such "lonely children" is freely discussed. The book is gossipy but not cheaply so, *risque*—but not vulgarly so, and entertaining, but not unhealthily so.

It is a rare treat for readers and vastly amusing to even those who do not care for the quiet art.

"Valencia" is such a child, and such an "old" child—and such a pitiful yet light-hearted, lonely baby of circumstances. She is such an original naïve little countess that one instantly becomes interested and sympathetic in her petits dénouements. Poor little French martyr, we are tempted to say—a martyr to that sad custom of *les mariages de convenances*. Perhaps it is well that her emotions do not interfere with her childish imaginings, and perhaps it is better that she seems a little shallow, a little too French—a breeze and not a steadfast calm—perhaps a little heartless, but nevertheless sunshiny.

To all who wish a pleasant hour or so, "Valencia's Garden" is decidedly capable of fulfilling the desire. Out under a grove of old green pines she will seem all the more fascinating, but in the hot city she will appear just as delightful from the cool depths of a slippery leather chair.

Mrs. Crowninshield certainly is an adept at thorough characterization.

Her characters through and through maintain the same individualities, so that even if we knew not the speakers we could guess them by their speeches. In all of her personages, Mrs. Crowninshield makes minds, souls and bodies that correspond; so that we could not possibly mistake one for the other. The sketching of bas-reliefs of character is her forte, and she models them into perfect accord with themselves.

Vivaciousness is the conversational charm of the book. Of course French as it is, it would naturally bespeak *quick movement*. However, it is not only quickness of movement but lucrativeness and keenness of thought that give to the conversational part of the book its zest and sprightliness.



## EUPHROSYNE AND "HER GOLDEN BOOK."

Somewhat on the style of LeGallienne's famous classic-rendering and as plot-lacking and lazily egotistical as his works always are, this book is full of sweet-smelling incense, which is mystically pleasant but immaterial and unsure.

A wonderful mind, and yet a wonderfully lazy mind, has poured itself out in a regardless helter-skelter of words. Of course, they are beautiful and fitted in like mosaics and faultlessly. Nevertheless the true writer's experience, thought, and usually uncanny insight into characters is absolutely *nil*.

It is hardly replaced by the dainty word-effects and almost morbid emotion that dresses the ethereally-absent body of the story.

Euphrosyne is the delicate "ideal" who dies before the realism and unveiling takes place.

The whole story is recorded in the love of a man for a woman. The woman is half in this world and half in the next, both by reason of her

physical weakness and her clearly questionable mental balance. The former failing is expatiated upon and sadly discoursed about, the latter appears to be hidden, even from her all-discerning lover. He himself gets "temporary aberrations," so that he could hardly be termed a fair judge of conditions.

There is a thorough dearth of all action in the book and an utter disregard of precision or of the necessary practical ballast.

Nothing wholesomely same or "everyday" greets the reader in this great jumble of almost impossible ideas. To be sure, every sentence is elegantly constructed and contains the choicest, most carefully culled of words.

There are pretty bits of soft, downy, floating, feathery forms of thought. There are dew-drop crystals, radiant with varied colors and a sparkling dazzlingness of sublime reasoning. For it is a surprisingly poetic bit of rather poor prose.

A sort of poetic philosophy, which gives charm to the book, and a certain amount of mysticism which lends a soft light of gentle glowing, which seems to gleam through and lighten a sad and rather mournful romance.

Nothing of vital interest awakens one to the realness of a perfect depiction. It is only a languishing, faded method of degenerated power and beauty that hardly holds a too jaded and already wearied attention.

A book of this kind is like a pleasant dream which if charged with a living reality would prove to be a great happiness to us and a recognized work of an almost unsurpassable genius.



### THE MODERNS.

A sensationally active book describing the high social world. The first scene is laid in Paris during the time of the famous "Bazaar Burning," in which the French nobility suffered such terrible deaths, and the survivors their tremendous losses of rela-

tions and friends. The hero and heroine are introduced in the midst of this fearful conflagration. The heroine is saved by the hero, as is natural, and later on we find them swimming side by side in the great aquarium of fashionable New York. Of course there are obstacles to the smoothness and success of their love for one another. There arrives a powerful French Duke who, unfortunately, had escaped the Paris fire and came to New York for the practical purpose of patching his ragged fortunes with the heroine's vast accumulation of world stuffs. He fails, however, and in the end is shown up to be an impostor and a villain. The book is well worth reading. It is thoroughly interesting throughout, and never lags, even for the usual redundancy of over-long love-scenes.

In fact, there is little time for the exposition of love or any other matter except a dead run of startling and well-timed sensations that follow one another regularly and delightfully. As an "Up To Date Book" "The Moderns" is a decided success. The style is not cheap, although the action is so restless; the idealism does not swamp the realism, the detail does not weaken the outline and the characters are consistent within themselves, although exposing many very diverse and interesting qualities. The social interiors are photographed correctly, they are neither gaudy nor untrue, but show a remarkable good taste and an absolutely truthful likeness.

Two of the characters are particularly amusing—Tom Codlington and Toddy Harmsworth. The former swears by Omar and grape, the latter believes more in the teachings of Epicurus. They are continually hitting at each other's weaknesses—purely in a friendly manner, however—and it affords a great fund of amusement to ourselves as well as to the book-spectators.

Nothing can be said against "The Moderns" and a great deal may be said for it. The morals are clean but

not severely so, the interest is healthy and genuine, and the comedy is surprisingly comic, while the tragedy smacks truly.

The book should sell tremendously for it is "taking" to the "usual" mind as well as to the connoisseur's. Of course, it is not a book of especial fine renderings or unusual plot, but it is of a moderately good style and of more than moderately good interest, because of its unmistakable truthness to the "modern life" as we live it.



### THE CORSAIR KING.

"The Corsair King," translated by Mary J. Safford, is a book of piratical caprice and bloody tendency.

It is fitted particularly for the amusement of "schoolboys"; and as a book which will afford particular interest to that species of young animal, it may be found most satisfactory and thoroughly thrilling. As a pirate story it is well told, and is as blood-curdling as the beast nature could demand. Captain Barthelemy is the ideal pirate-ruffian and disguised hero. His little love affair runs like a pure white thread through the meshes of his misdeeds. We are sorry when he receives his death wound, but more than sorry that he does not find his sweetheart and marry her naturally and happily. As a story of the sea and a truthful picture of pirate warfare the book is unsurpassable. Its object is fittingly accomplished and although "Pirate Stories" are abominably hackneyed and generally uninteresting during these days of peaceful commerce, yet as a book for the young and as a sensational bit of plundering fierceness it is an addition to the book world.

No psychological problems or subtle, hardly-defined emotions puzzle the reader, there is little thought among the pirate-crew, and the knife puts an end to emotions of a troublesome nature. In these times of dreaming literature, a thoroughly bloody rush of

activity acts as a quickener to the tamed and long-resting faculties of an unstimulated and lazy loafing intelligence.

"The Corsair King" gives no quarter for rest or sleep during his campaign, but keeps us on a constant murder-jag, through to the very end of his reign.

The book is bound startlingly and attractively—the pirates even infest the cover and their very knives are in gleaming evidence.

It is the book for an hour. During that hour one may be amused at being startled again into the foolhardy youth of boy-imagination.



### MY LADY OF ORANGE.

Mr. Bailey has certainly distinguished himself in this, his latest work, with enough cartloads of carnage and bucketsful of blood to last for many wars to come. Blood and thunder begin the book, and blood and thunder end it. A tiny bit of love is allowed to sneak in, but it withdraws itself stealthily when half-observed. The book is written for the time of William of Orange and his venomous Spanish foe "Alva." It should have been interesting and thrilling; the period certainly invites it, but the mad and meaningless movement that races through every page of the work spoils any strength or continuity that might cling to the narrative.

We must have time to think even in writing. A book of "bustle" and no "reflection" is as tiring as a book of total reflectiveness, lacking stamina and action. Mr. Bailey makes the mistake of running and never resting. Indeed he runs so fast that it is difficult to catch up with him. And when we do we find him completely out of breath and sputtering forth words scarcely understandable.

The whole book is a crude mix-up of many characters, that might have been molded into strong, staunch humanity. This part is lost, however, and in one wild chase for the

end Mr. Bailey scarce gives us time to know the chief players in his "quick-lunch" scheme of execution. Perhaps, if Mr. Bailey takes his time, it might enable him to give us something worthy of our attention, and possibly remembrance.

A flash of lightning is all very well, but if one paints the lightning, and then, as we look at his picture, pulls it away or keeps it shaking unsteadily—then it is mystifying, aggravating and absolutely without interest to us.



#### MISSING ANSWERS TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS.

These letters are better and more sensibly written than those of the "English Woman." But they are too abstruse and deal over-freely in technical terms by which the ordinary reader is completely mystified. The egotism of the book is not so pronounced as in the "Woman's Letters," but the chief charm of the answers lie in their undoubted originality and a certain impulse-born vividness of expression.

If somewhat affected in many parts, yet this seems to consist of mere heart-affectation, which may be easily forgiven and is rather attractive than otherwise. The "beginnings" of the "Letters" are too demonstratively bovine in construction, but the "endings" are tactfully, lightly, and lovingly done. A morbid hysteria pervades the whole book, which may be explained by its being distinctly a book of the "present times"—an "Up-to-Date" abortion that is only not an abortion because of the many literary births exactly similar in their deformity.

The "Present Times" have a great tendency to exaggeration. Extremists, and hysteric-littérateurs flourish and are accepted gladly and with great acclamation. Perhaps it is the increase of study in psychological directions, for the emotional-analysis, the

mesmeric-dissections and soul-delving processes are especially strong and are ultra-insane over their insanity. All thought is a certain species of insanity, and as these are times of thought, and insane-thought (unhealthy), the most extreme and wildly exaggerated fancies find an easy root.

Some authors leave all to *inspiration*, forgetting the stern but true friend—sense—then we as certainly fizzle horribly over their books, as they themselves did in the writing. Many 'poets' find this style lucrative and always truly safe; for man will not appear so stupid as not to absorb knowingly what the other writes for his absorbment.

These "Love Letters" are somewhat hazily depicted in certain parts, but emotion has the effect of blinding one's understanding and dulling all keenness and precision except in regard to the one divinity of delight. And so we find excuse for what might be a "soaring too high," and a "getting lost in consequence."

Love levels all, and unlike art does not demand mind intelligence so much as heart perfection.

Therefore, let the "Letters" go at that—they are a mixture of much passion and an uncertainty and recklessness of thought which is really charming. An hour or two may be passed quite profitably over the harmless contents of this rather loudly bound book. Though the cover is brilliant, the insides will be warranted not to dazzle the weakest eyes—though at times they may confuse the ordinarily formed brain. Any how, if you have a maiden aunt who is becoming crabbed, or a bachelor uncle "too settled," you may be sure that it is just the book to administer concentrated doses of unadulterated saccharine to sweeten the one, and a state of complete "unsettlement" will be easily procured by it for the other.

It will not come amiss to read them yourself, but do not try appropriating them for private use if you seriously contemplate marriage with your fair correspondent.



## JULETTY.

"Juletty" is a book of great simplicity and crudeness, yet nevertheless rather interesting and vivacious. 'Kentucky' is the scene of the narrative; in fact, it is a 'Kentucky' story, a picture of rural Kentucky and a truthful painting of the strange and very picturesque manners of its people. The book is full of action, and the story is naturally told. Not an atom of the "modern" affectation is to be found through the whole 280 pages. From the beginning to the end the authoress forgets herself and is completely taken up with her characters and their behaviors. The hero is named "Jack Burton," a very American, honest, simple, easily-handled title. Fortunately so, for Mrs. McElroy brings him in as often as it is compatible with his modesty, and as it may add to the interest of the book. Not many of our "heroes" possess the stern anti-moonshine obstinacy that "Jack Burton" does. As an officer of the government he proceeds unfalteringly and somewhat recklessly against the Kentucky whiskey contrabands, and much to this hobby of his are we indebted for the essence of excitement which pervades the whole story. Strange as it may seem, and startlingly original as it appears, yet the heroine "Juliet" proves in the end of the book to be the piquante purveyor and encourager of the "moonshining business." Indeed, she is the head and front of "the whole blasted consarn." Nevertheless Mrs. McElroy serves to patch it up in the end by making "Jack" and "Juliet" two honest married people, who as one and in accord deny all future deception in the way of *whiskey raising* anyway.

Perhaps it is a tame ending to arrive at, but if you once get through the mazes of activity that come before, you will be thankful to rest in the rural domicile along with "Jack" and "Julie."

Al Lincoln was another of Juliet's

admirers, but he was killed off before much damage was done. Fortunately so, for he was an ideal "countryman," and not socially fitted for the embraces and thoughts of the fair "Juliet." "Jack" was polished in comparison, and though somewhat crudely fierce, it was as a rule chiefly on account of his contact with the illicit distilling of the moonshiners.

Mrs. McElroy's book is decidedly an honest, clean-spoken, clearly-conceived work, not of completed art, but good rough-sketching.

Read it in preference to the many nauseous drugs that are now on the market, and if it prove not a healthy cure in itself it is at least a long, clean whiff of ozone come straight and unadulterated from the hills of dear old Kentucky.



## THE STORY OF LOUISE.

"Louise." Translated by Deshler Welch, from the French of De Fontanges.

Of all the "modern" books "Louise" is the most "modern." It smacks of "modernity" from beginning to end and gives us a fair idea of what a certain trend in the department of present-day literature seems to have developed into at its fullest. That is the trend of the unhealthy; the deliberate analysis which picks to pieces bit by bit all the degenerations of the emotions. Such a book one finds in "The Story of Louise." From first to last there is portrayed but an animal-leaping after pleasure, and thenceforth a human-descent from the ideal. The author himself is degenerate (it is told in the first person) and revels in this dark reverse wave as though it were a pride to cast one's bark upon it.

The lady of the book is, of course, sensually beautiful, as all such ladies are (or are supposed to be) and as thoroughly dangerous as is safe—

without damning the book too seriously. For the worst writer (morally so I mean) must look to the gallery and judge of the shocked faces by his play. In books we have a still more delicate discrimination as to the public's forbearance and pleasedness—the discrimination of intuition—the observation of an arch-critic—more than that, a supernatural divining and diving into the not over-gaping hearts of a still unsounded public. In this book the author has *not* forgotten to pose for the readers, and as proper an improper volume as is possible is portrayed in "The Story of Louise." The chief point in the book is not so much the "Red Parasol," as the question whether one may live a few seconds after decapitation. I think if one manages to survive the atrocities of "Louise" one may safely answer that question in the affirmative. However, books should be read and not judged without trial—like people, they should be met and tested—and *then* cast aside if uncongenial. "Louise" may find her friends among the horde of waiting readers, but I think she is neither strong enough to appeal to their sympathies nor disagreeable enough to antagonize them.

Fortunately the "readers" of the present public are not so abnormally degraded in their literary tastes as the "writers" shamelessly prefer, and a good book of passable morality is not always placed thankfully aside, but is often preferable to the nasty dregs of immorality that seem to cloud the brightness of present day literature and give it a purple shadow of reproach.

Louise is a "shadow," weakly purple, and not likely to darken any mind either for evil or depression. It is only an "attempt," and all "attempts" do not meet with successful issues. A bad taste is left in the mouth, but one can easily wash it out with a better beverage, such as "The Visits of Elizabeth," which is a

champagne well adapted to cheering and not inebriating; or again—"The German Garden" of another Elizabeth, which is a light wine not pernicious but well-bouqueted, and calculated to fill one with the dreams of a beautiful indolence.

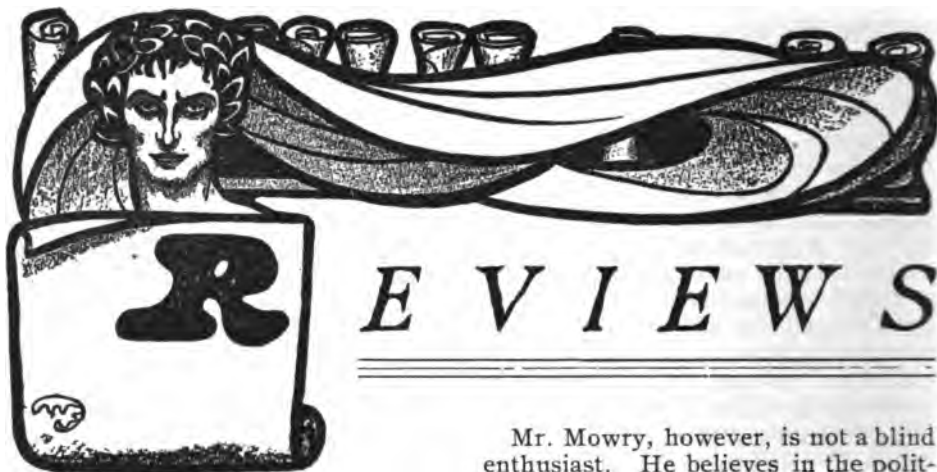


### THE LAND OF COCKAYNE.

"The Land of Cockayne is a story of great gambling interest and of wonderful 'character-sketching.'" The "Lottery" and its victims constitute the chief subject-ideas in the book. The 'characters' are more clearly drawn than those of the great Zola, 'Realism,' being the atmosphere which breathes through the pages; yet it is 'realism' and not the 'degeneratism' that is sometimes sadly mistaken for life-truth by the authors who should know better, and the geniuses whom this wanton self-deception darkens more than it brightens. The book is a clear conception of a most complex amount of almost unhandleable matters. It is a work of no easy designment. An inferior author would have stumbled and failed where this woman has climbed and become successful. Not only as a novel but as a well painted Italian picture it is of wonderful execution.

The coloring is thoroughly of the deep classic toning of old Italy, and the modern finishing blends perfectly into the whole. There are no clashings of the colors. The same warm tints and dark blendings of Italy are prest into the service of a wonderful story-painting, from start to ending. The mystical—as is natural in this hotly imaginative climate—is put into the leaves with delicacy, beauty and a certain fine historical knowledge.

The book is long but seems shorter on account of its worth than many of half the length and perhaps a quarter the interest.



### MARCUS WHITMAN AND THE EARLY DAYS OF OREGON.

The exact measure of credit to be given to Dr. Marcus Whitman for the saving of Oregon to the Union, when our government, not realizing the value of the country, was but lukewarm in the consideration of its claims, and England, through the Hudson's Bay Company, was exerting itself to make it part of its American dominion, still remains a matter of doubt in the opinion of American historians. His claims to fame were valiantly advanced in the decade of 1880-90, and as vigorously attacked. Then followed a period of indifference toward the whole question, which was left in its undecided state, but quite recently it has been taken up again by more than one writer, of whom Mr. Mowry is the latest. His book, whether or no one shares his estimate of Whitman's historical status, is so rich in information regarding the adventures, hardships and life of the missionaries and pioneers in Oregon during the fourth and fifth decades of the last century, it enters upon so many by-paths of the events of that period, that one may well read it with profit whose interest in Whitman's fame is small, or non-existent.

Mr. Mowry, however, is not a blind enthusiast. He believes in the political aim of Whitman's bold ride across the continent in the winter of 1842-43, he offers documentary evidence to show that the pioneer physician-missionary visited Washington as well as Boston, that he saw President Tyler and Daniel Webster, as well as the Board of Missions, and that, if he did not inspire the emigration that started for the new country in the spring of 1843, he had at least a profound interest in it, accompanied it, and served it with his experience—because he saw in it the realization of his plan, the preservation of Oregon to the United States.

Whitman, according to this latest biographer of his, soon began to perceive the trend of the Hudson's Bay Company's efforts. It improved every opportunity to weaken the influence of the American missionaries, and to strengthen its own. It replaced the Church of England clergy with Roman Catholic priests for the benefit of its Canadian retainers, and these priests seconded its endeavors to make Oregon British. It industriously circulated reports of the hardships of life in the territory, and of the insuperable difficulties of the overland journey across the mountains, which were said to be impassable to wagons.

The indirect evidence gathered by Mr. Mowry is convincing enough, but, after all, it is not new. Most of

it was brought forward at the time when the battle over Whitman was waged hottest in the West, in the years from 1880 to 1890. It did not convince the doubters then, it will not convince them now, though presented in a most effective manner, orderly, consecutive and clear. Mr. Mowry presents the case as it stands to-day, and will probably stand hereafter. The man and the moment are more alluring to our sense of the picturesque than is mere coincidence, which is what the opponents of the Whitman theory would make of this romantic episode. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the century. Its author has ably and conscientiously rendered a service to future historians by gathering the records for their possible use; he has vindicated the claim to an honored memory of a figure which we should be loath to class among the indefensible myths of the past. He is not an iconoclastic enthusiast, but a sober-minded investigator. He presents the case for his client moderately, appealing to facts and reason alone; therefore he is convincing. 341 pp. Indexed. 8vo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

### THE LORD OF THE SEA.

"The Lord of the Sea" is a new book by M. P. Shiel. The story is this: Richard Hogarth, a young English farmer, by rebelling against the arrogance of his overlord, Baruch Frankl, a wealthy Jewish landowner, gains the latter's bitter enmity, an enmity fraught with hatred so intense that throughout the young man's career it unceasingly pursues him, and in the end nearly brings him to destruction. Through Frankl, Hogarth is falsely accused, tried for murder and condemned to a long imprisonment. From prison, however, he escapes, chances upon sudden fortune, and under an assumed name rises to eminence. Then failing in a cherished project to reform the English

system of land tenure, he causes vast palace vessels to be built, and with them founds an ocean empire, taking for himself the title, "Lord of the Sea." In an incredibly short time he has the nations at his feet; a little longer and he is Regent of Great Britain. But Frankl's envious eye is watching him; now his cunning plot annihilates the mighty kingdom of the ocean; his accomplice wounds the monarch of the sea, while hired lips proclaim the honored Regent to be an escaped convict. The great man falls, but in falling makes a strange discovery, for he finds himself to be not an Englishman but a Jew. As Regent he has expelled the Jews to Palestine, there to found a holy kingdom of their own, and thither has gone the beautiful Rebecca Frankl, whom he loves, but who has rejected him because of his supposed Gentile birth. To Palestine he goes, and as fate wills it arrives just at a time when the Jews are expecting the prophesied Messiah. They take him for the long-promised One; they make him Judge of Israel; he marries Rebecca, and for many years rules his people wisely, thus bringing his turbulent life to a serene and happy close.

The story itself is interesting; it attracts you; it holds you by a fascination of its own. Its people are real. Frankl, with his greed and malice; Rebecca, with her strong religious zeal, and Loveday with his hero worship and passion for ideals, all have life—they talk, they act. In the hero alone the author, although filled with a grand conception, fails to attain perfection. Richard Hogarth is an Abraham Lincoln exaggerated, intensified, spoiled by hyperbole. He is a piece of statuary in the rough, still lacking the finishing touches, still wanting the divine breath to give him life and being.

And as with the character of Hogarth so it is with the style of the book throughout, unfinished, abrupt, full of mannerisms and tedious detail, so that in summing up the value of

the work we must needs place it in the rank of mediocre fiction, a book that, while possessing a certain merit in interest, yet has not a single touch of genius, not a grain of poetry; a book that will never be great.

—N. K. B.

#### OUR FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS.

In the presently increasing popular interest in plant life it does not seem that we can have too many books on the subject, and Mr. Clute's volume, not only by what it contains but also by the manner in which it is made, is

entitled to be welcomed among the list. It includes descriptions of all the species of ferns known to grow north of the Gulf States and east of the Rocky Mountains, and goes directly to its purpose of helping the untrained student to identify such of them as he may find. It tells of their range, gives something of their associations in popular lore, and describes them with an exactness that makes their identification easy. The ferns are dealt with generally in their related groups, and their arrangement is according to their time of flowering, a method as close to the scientific as



RATTLESNAKE FERN (*Botrychium Virginianum*)

From "Our Ferns in Their Haunts"

could well be expected in a popular treatise. The illustrations are profuse and helpful, and include eight pictures in color and many full-page drawings by William W. Stilson. 319 pp. 12mo.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

#### BY-WAYS OF WAR.

So far as we know, this is the first attempt to give a consecutive account of the American filibusters of the nineteenth century, though, from time to time, some of their deeds have been related by actors in this or that stirring scene, by contemporary observers, or by travelers in Spanish America. We can well believe the author's assertion that it has been no easy task to sift the grains of truth from the mass of myth, prejudice and fiction under which the actual achievements or failures of the filibusters have lain buried. Well founded also is the author's assertion that only recently could the subject be discussed with philosophical impartiality. What Mr. Roche has essayed to do is to write not only the history but the epitaph of a brave, lawless, generous and anomalous outgrowth of our civilization.

It is to be noted that American filibusters did not always fail; once they succeeded. Sam Houston was a successful filibuster. The part which he took in securing the independence of Texas will be found outlined in the second chapter of this volume. The author reminds us that when Mexico at last shook off the yoke of Spain, her most northeasterly State, Texas, occupied an anomalous position.

Of the 250 pages in this volume, about 108 are devoted to William Walker and his filibustering expeditions against Nicaragua. When Walker undertook his first filibustering expedition, that against Lower California and Sonora in 1853, he was only 29 years of age.

For Walker's experiences in Nicaragua—it will be remembered that

in 1856 he was elected President of that republic—we must refer the reader to the book itself, but some of our author's final comments on his career and character may be quoted:

"As Walker was the last, so he was the greatest of American filibusters. He was not, indeed, a great man, nor, by any means a good one; but he was the greatest and the best of his class. His fault was ambition. It was a fault with him because he failed. From such a verdict there is no appeal. No apology can be offered for ambition ungratified; and successful ambition needs none. The world's estimate, however, of Walker's character and acts has been needlessly severe. He was not the insatiable monster of cruelty that his enemies have painted. He was a man of deep, if narrow, learning, fertile resources and grand audacity. He was calm and temperate in words and actions, and mercilessly just in exacting obedience from the turbulent spirits who linked their fortunes with his."

It seems to Mr. Roche that Walker's character was in many respects like that of Cortez. "Both were unlicensed conquerors; both were served by volunteers; served well by the faithful and brave, and obeyed through fear by the knavish and cowardly. Bodily fatigue or danger had no terrors for either, nor were they chary of demanding equal courage and endurance from their followers. Cortez triumphed over his enemies in the field; but barely succeeded in defeating the machinations of his foes in the Spanish Cabinet. Had Walker been a Conquistador he would have conquered Mexico as Cortez did." Our author is convinced that Walker was carried away by a firm belief in his destiny. "He never doubted until he felt the manacles on his wrists at Trujillo that he was destined to play the part of a Cortez in Central America. He had risked death a hundred times in battle and skirmish without fear or doubt. Possibly he welcomed it when, at last, in his thirty-seventh

year, it came and he may have been sincere in hoping that it might be for the good of society." 251 pp. 12mo. —*N. Y. Sun.*

#### ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES:

"Royal Academy Pictures, 1901," appears this year as the Royal Academy supplement to the *Magazine of Art*. Reproductions in a small form have for many years appeared, but too small to give an adequate opportunity for study. The large quarto page in which this volume is published, the care taken in printing and the tolerably uniform success in reproducing

the various pictures, render this volume not only a valuable record, but a useful opportunity to gain a fair acquaintance with the character of the progress of art yearly in England. Divided into five parts, each opening with a reproduction printed on thick paper with unusual care, this volume gives one hundred and fifty-five out of nearly two thousand pictures on the walls of the academy.

Mr. M. M. Spielmann contributes an introduction and there are notes on some of the leading pictures, of which the most important is Abbey's "Crusaders." Sculpture is included as well as painting, and on the whole



THE NIMBLE GALLIARD

J. Seymour Lucas, R. A.

From "Royal Academy Pictures"

shows the more direct influence of French art. The great mass of the pictures follow the story-telling method in genre, and Constable's school in landscape, with the composed, centered, solid and rather hard British portrait. French influence is here and there apparent in men like Edward Stott and Alfred East. The Boer war makes its contribution exactly like those which English wars have made for the last one hundred and twenty years since an American, Benjamin West, set the fashion.

### THE LIFE OF THE BEE.

Maurice Maeterlinck takes us to the school of the bees and shows us how to obtain there deep draughts of the honey of a wholesome philosophy, which, after all, is a liberal recognition of our own ignorance. He makes upon "The Life of the Bee" a candid disquisition, bringing into relation with his subject the profoundest problems of nature and the gravest postulates of metaphysics.

Maeterlinck takes at once absolute hold upon the reader's confidence by the austere directness of his search for truth; the disdaint with which he leaves in the background as childish many old myths about the bee; the zeal and the zest with which he explores the verified data of apiculture for a clue to a suffering definition of the "spirit" that governs the hive; for a compensating principle to offset that seeming waste and cruelty of a portion of the communal polity which contrasts so strongly with its general reasonableness. He seems at times to fancy that the bee may sooner or later furnish to man the key-word to the enigma of the universe; at others to accept the incapacity of the finite to grasp the infinite as a condition hopelessly unchangeable; and with an intellectual stoicism peculiarly Germanic he submits himself to the most materialistic limitations of spiritual aspiration, looking for comfort only in the deeper understanding of that which does not

challenge a solution of the ultimate problem of matter and force.

Maeterlinck attempts no more to explain the inconsistencies in the economy of the bees than he does those in their ethics. He acknowledges that the bees exemplify in some of their instincts and customs the heedless prodigality of nature, striving sometimes to repair faults or shortcomings by unsuitable excess that becomes almost a mockery sometimes ruthlessly destroying, without any new-found reason, what before was cherished most carefully. The "spirit of the hive," an unknown supreme power, disposes of the destinies of the buzzing nation. It fixes the moment for the sudden slaughter of the drones; for the jealous massacre of the heiresses-presumptive to the queenship; for the timely or untimely swarming. Maeterlinck seems to suppose something very like a language among the apidæ, whereby the will of the overwhelming majority is quickly and effectively made known to all; by which organization for division of duties is maintained. The power that enables the bee through long distances to wing her way back to the hive in a perfectly straight line, even though she may have been kept a prisoner while important landmarks were being altered, is so wonderful that no adequate explanation of it can be given, even at this day, without supposing an occult cerebral sympathy, which in itself again cannot be explained until science shall have made a yet greater advance than in the past.

While clinging with simple conscientiousness throughout his work to known truths, and venturing beyond them only by way of stimulative speculation, Maeterlinck misses nothing of the poetical side of his subject.

In the philosophical passages, Maeterlinck is somewhat too vague, perhaps; but it may be added that only very presumptuous philosophers can treat of the infinite otherwise than vaguely.

Whoever has not read a very mod-



ern work on the bees will find this of Maeterlinck to contain much that is new to him. The chapters on the evolution of the domestic species, the mellifica, prove an advancement due to something far higher than instinct. The reader will not be inclined at the last page to dispute the author's evident conviction that the bees have a reasoning mentality. 12mo.—*Philadelphia North American*.

#### SIR JOHN AND THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The majority of readers to-day cast aside the book of short stories, preferring rather the continuous tale of four or five hundred pages. As a class, short stories are unsatisfactory and incomplete, but who could apply either of these adjectives to Lilian Bell's charming collection of short stories, entitled "Sir John and the American Girl"?

There are nine stories in all, each altogether different from the other, and every one of them as entertaining as can be. "Yessum," the central story, is a unique and pathetic account of a little darky boy's devotion to his handsome young master. One day little "Yessum" was missing for a long while.

"Whah you been, son?" questioned his grandmother, upon his return, "yo'po' ole granny mighty lonesome widout her lill feller a runnin' in an out de do."

"I'se been wid Marse Rob Beauchamp, Granny. He done bought a razor an' was tryin' to shave hisseff."

Mandy (his mother) returned to her ironing. "I knew it," she said. "I knew dat chile was taggin' round after Marse Rob. It do look lak he done bewitched de chile. Cain't you keep away from him a minute, 'specially when I sends you awn a errand an' tells you to hurry?"

"Let de chile alone, Mandy, honey. He cain't he'p it. Hit's in de blood de way we all love de Beauchamps. Befo' you was bawn, I use to pray to

de good Lawd to make my chile a faithful servant of His, an' he'p it to love de Beauchamps. I reckon I done marked my chillen wid love for de Beauchamps."—*E. D. Y.*

#### THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

The period here discussed begins in 1273, when the interregnum in Germany was brought to an end by the choice of Rudolph of Hapsburg as King of the Romans, and ends in 1494, with the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII, of France. To narrate the events of this period in orderly and intelligent sequence is an almost superhuman task. Such unity as had been given to Western Europe by the Mediæval Empire and Papacy disappeared with the Great Interregnum in the middle of the thirteenth century; and such unity as was afterward supplied by the growth of formal international relations cannot be said to have begun before the claims of the French King to Naples were asserted near the close of the fifteenth century. In the interval between these two dates there is apparent chaos, and only the closest attention can detect the germs of future order in the midst of the struggle of moribund and nascent forces. The dominant character of the age is its diversity, and it is hard to find any principle of coordination. The author does not profess to think his treatment of the period thoroughly satisfactory. Recognizing the impracticability of making narrative chronological, Prof. Lodge considers in separate chapters the more striking episodes of the time. We should add that, as the period here reviewed was one in which dynastic interests and claims were of great importance, the author has appended a number of illuminative genealogies, together with four useful maps depicting boundaries at various epochs. 570 pp. Indexed. 12 mo.—*N. Y. Sun*.

THE WIND FAIRIES.

As a charming little book of fairy tales, I would recommend "The Wind-Fairies and Other Tales," by Mary de Morgan. This work shows a sympathetic appreciation of child-nature and is written in a clear, beautiful style well suited to the needs of the juvenile reader.—*N. K. B.*

SMALL BOAT SAILING.

To the lover of sailing who is something more than a mere landsman afloat and takes a practical interest in his pursuit, this volume will prove a source of the keenest delight. It seductively invites him to a discussion of the topics that are dear to a yachtman's heart; the selection of a boat,



"THERE'S FIORE NOW, ON THE BRIDGE, LEADING THE BULLOCK CART"

From "A Princess of the Hills"

action of the wind when in different quarters, advantages and disadvantages of various kinds of open-sailing, half-decked, and decked boats, the art of seamanship, the management of open boats, the fitting out and navigation of a cruising yacht, the science of coasting, Board of Trade and other regulations affecting yachtsmen, and the numerous side issues that arise from these main subjects. The volume is supplied with a large number of drawings by Mr. H. Warington Smyth, most of them original, but some from designs made by Mr. Knight with his left hand. The work may be recommended to the enthusiastic yachtsman with every feeling of confidence. 297 pp. 12mo.—*London Publishers Circular*.

#### KATHERINE DAY.

"Katherine Day" is as long as life, as sad as death. It is the most exalted love story, or rather the story of the most exalted love, portrayed in fiction. The "Conflict" between Katherine and her married sweetheart is an essay on true love as great, as noble as anything ever written. There is no youth, no maid who can read it without pleasure and profit; no old man, no old woman who can read it without satisfaction or remorse—and yet there is something wanting in the book. It seems to me that Grandmother Day, Katherine and Archie are the only three characters who Miss Fuller really knows—the rest are only casual acquaintances of hers and their actions seem in consequence to be illogical and it would be desirable to be able to judge for ourselves the wisdom or cause of some of the things they do, but it is ungrateful to mention minor defects when one can find so much that is excellent—Charles Day, Katherine's father, is a charming fellow—as a distant acquaintance—one of those men who always run away from trouble and can resist anything except temptation—"Cousin Elmira" is the direct de-

scendant, the epitomized result of two hundred years of admirable and interesting, but not attractive New England spinsterhood. Tom McLean is the presumed hero of the story, but to me his character is "wooden" compared to Archie Day, whose evolution of character is possible, but only probable, in the hearts of loving sisters or sweethearts, but be this as it may his conduct in Paris with poor misguided Winnie portrays the highest type of the gentleman.

It is a long story (613) pages and though the little bird of Miss Fuller's imagination has a considerable way to flutter you do not mind the distance once "the bird is on the wing."—*R. W. V.*

#### SAVONAROLA.

Mr. McHardy informs us in his preface that this book is an attempt to "describe the figure which the great Dominican presented in his day, and the work he strove to accomplish, as well as to indicate the place in history which may reasonably be claimed for him," and this aim he has, on the whole, realized. The work is historical throughout, not ecclesiastical, the questions of the justice and the validity of Savonarola's excommunication, which are still the subjects of considerable discussion by Roman Catholic churchmen, being left untouched, as beyond the purpose of the book. Mr. McHardy's second aim, to "introduce such touches of local coloring as may aid the reader in realizing the scenes depicted," has also been accomplished, even though we think that his introductory chapter, on the "Age and the Man," would have profited greatly by a perusal, or perhaps re-perusal, of Macaulay's essay on Macchiavelli. This opinion, which is in no sense to be regarded as a stricture, does not apply to the remaining twenty-four chapters of the book. They are good historical biography, which may differ considerably in scope from history proper. Suf-

fice it to say, Mr. McHardy gives his readers a full understanding of contemporary history in Italy, and of the conditions, social, political and ecclesiastic, which caused the fall of Savonarola's short-lived theocratic republic in Florence, and his own death. He threatened to question the supremacy of the Pope, who was instrumental in bringing about his downfall, without questioning the supremacy of the Papacy, but, in the end, it was political rather than ecclesiastical influence that ruined him. 273 pp. Indexed. 12mo.—*N. Y. Mail and Express*.

# THE HERITAGE OF PERIL.

In "The Heritage of Peril," by A. W. Marchmont, one misses the color and movement found in "By Right of Sword" and "A Dash for a Throne," by the same author. The plot is ordinary and the treatment is in places crude and labored. But the story has the saving merit of possessing interest, and satisfaction is given by the triumph of feminine pluck over the machinations of a villain who is perhaps *too* deep, dark and deadly.

The story centres upon three large rubies, which had formed a part of the crown jewels of an Indian prince.



HE COMMENCED INSTANTLY TO OVERHAUL ITS CONTENTS

From "The Heritage of Peril"

They come into the possession of Dorothy Marlow by a mixing of valises at a railway station. The jewels are claimed by one Rolande Lespard, whom the heroine finds to be a double murderer and desperate character generally. He learns her secret, which is that her father and brother were criminals and her sister, a notorious woman, who was implicated with him in the theft of the jewels and the murder of their custodian. Lespard holds over her the threat of disclosure to her fiancé, Tom Cheriton, if she reveals his identity and crime and refuses to give up the jewels. The story teems with the low cunning of Lespard, who ultimately meets the fate of his kind. Cheriton learns Dorothy's secret from another source, but the disgrace that was the secret sorrow of her life is lost sight of in the happiness of the denouement.—*St. J. G.*

#### ELDER BOISE.

"Elder Boise," by Everett Tomlinson, is a simple, semi-religious story of country life. It is interesting in a way; the characters are good, and from a literary standpoint it is probably considered a satisfactory production, yet it lacks a something essential to the success of the Twentieth Century novel—an activity that the reader of to-day demands.

Elder Boise is a conscientious young clergyman starting out to war against the hardships synonymous with the acceptance of a call from a country congregation of primitive views.

At the same time came also a call from a large and wealthy church in Buffalo, where happened to be centered the youthful minister's affections, but, with unusual strength of character, he resists the temptation and struggles unhappily on in response to duty.

At last the wheel of fate turns, and circumstances compel him to accept the Buffalo call. The grand finale is the old, old story—they were married, and lived happily ever after.—*E. D. Y.*

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

G. asks where the poem entitled "Sleep, Dear, Sleep," by Thomas Lovell Beddoes, can be found.

L. N. asks the author of the following lines:

"Now the long, long wonder ends !  
While the man whom ye call dead  
In unspoken bliss instead,  
Lives and loves you ; lost 'tis true,  
By such light as shines for you ;  
But in the light ye cannot see  
Of unfulfilled felicity—  
In enlarging paradise,  
Lives a life that never dies."

## OBITUARY

PROF. JOHN FISKE, known throughout the world as a famous philosopher, historian and lecturer, died at East Gloucester, Mass., on July 4. The real name of John Fiske was Edmund Fiske Green. He was born in Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. His first published book was "Myths and Mythmakers." For the last twenty years Prof. Fiske had devoted himself to lecturing and writing books on American history. Among his best-known books are "The Discovery of America," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," "The Beginnings of New England," "The American Revolution," "The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789," and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." He also prepared for young people "The War of Independence," "A History of the United States for Schools," and "Civil Government in the United States." Prof. Fiske also wrote many essays, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines, and collected under the titles "The Unseen World and Other Essays," "Excursions of an Evolutionist," "Darwinism and Other Essays," "Through Nature to God, and "A Century of Science and Other Essays."—*Publishers' Weekly.*

PROF. PETER GUTHRIE TAIT, who held the chair of natural philosophy at Edinburgh University since 1860, died at Edinburgh, July 4. Prof. Tait was born at Dalkeith, Scotland, in 1831. In 1854 he became professor of mathematics at Queen's College, Belfast. Among his best-known works are "Dynamics," "Elementary Treatise on Quaternions," "Heat," "Lectures on Recent Advance in Physical Science," "Light," "Properties of Matter," and many treatises on special scientific subjects.

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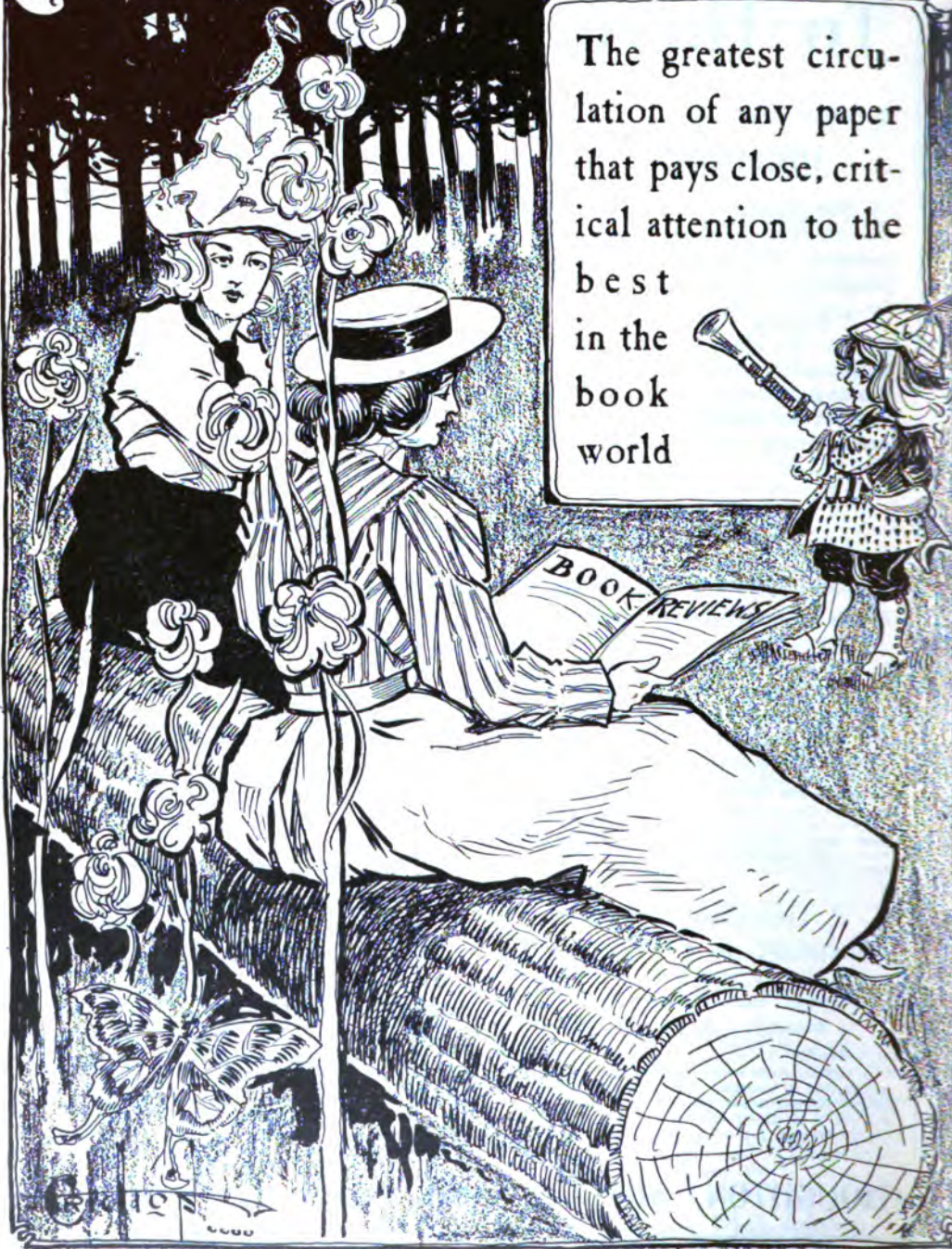
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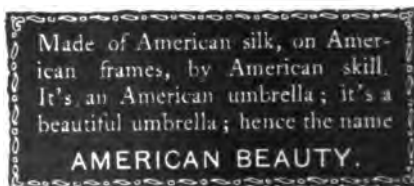


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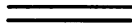
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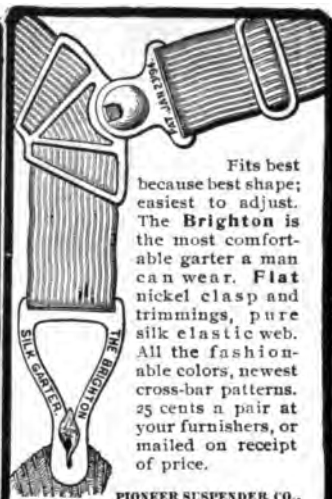
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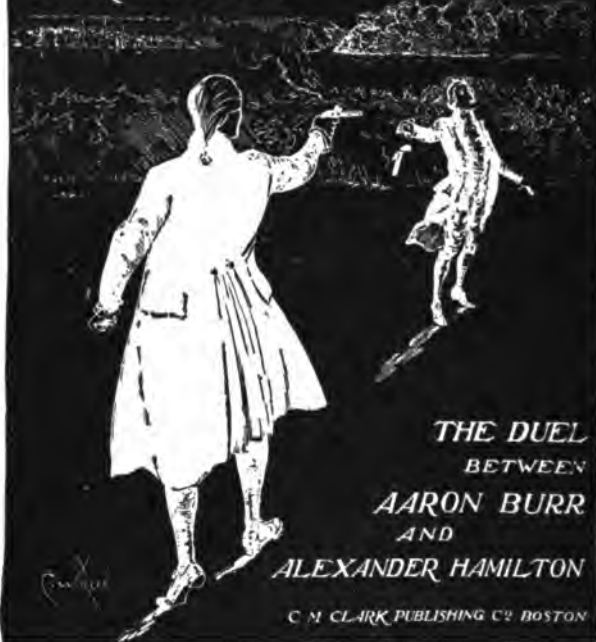
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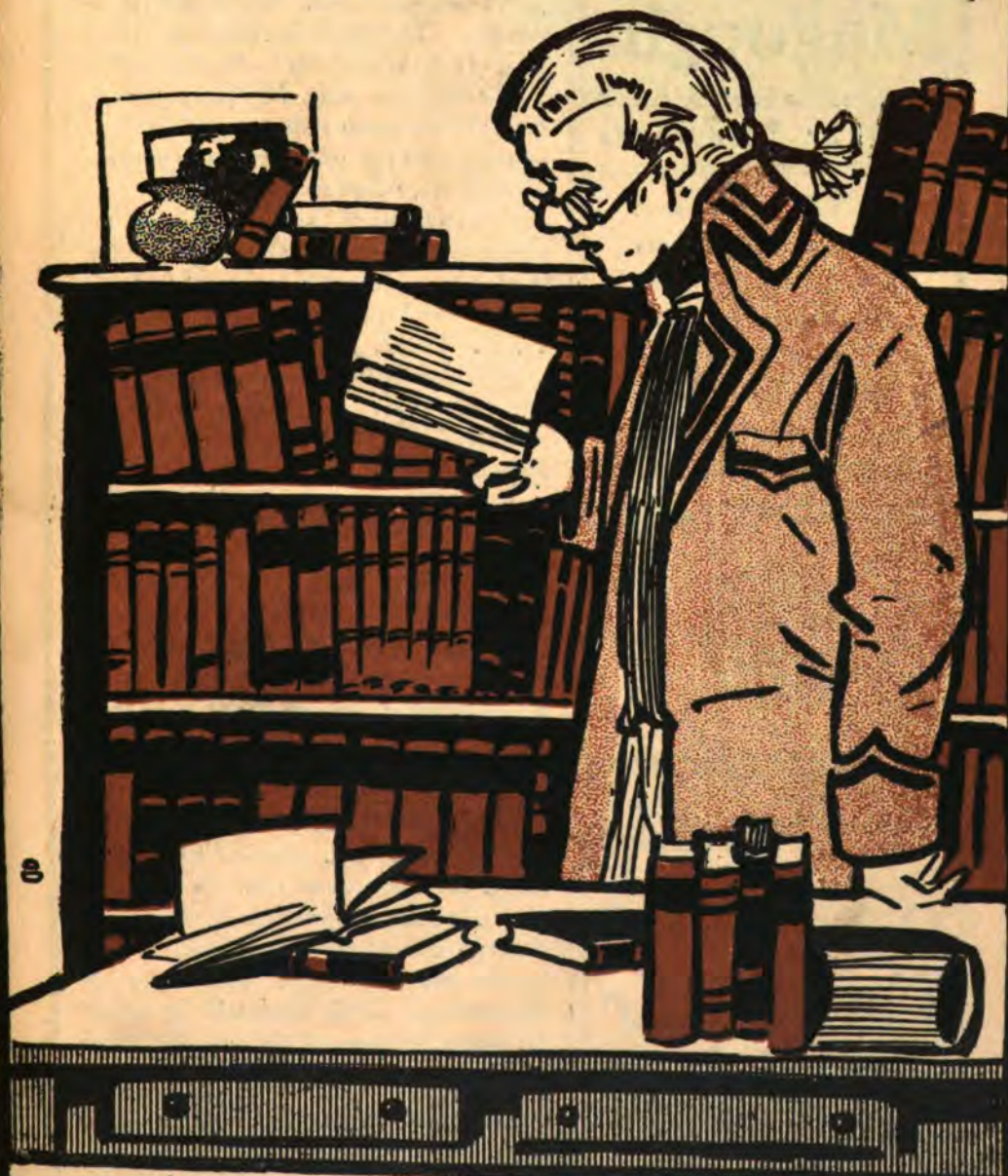
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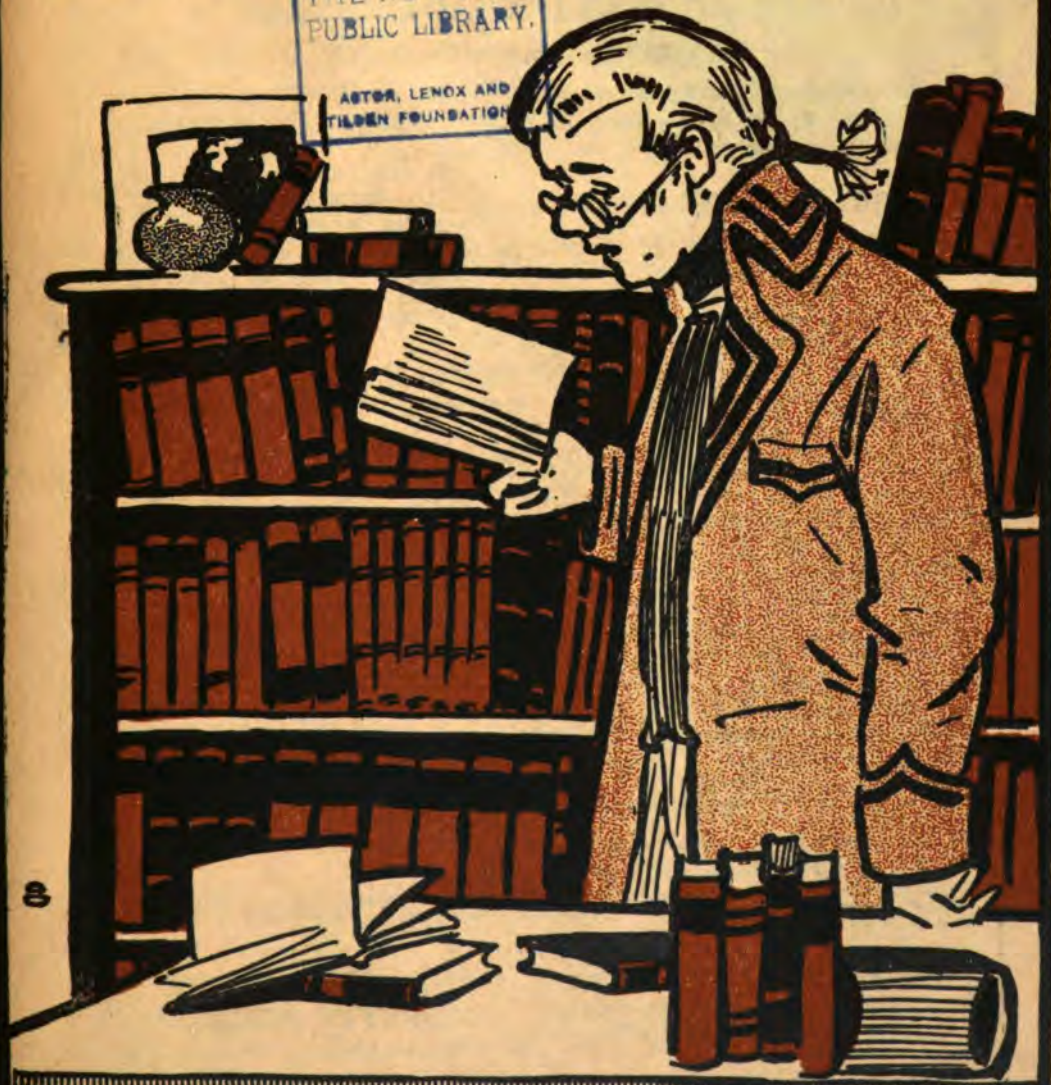
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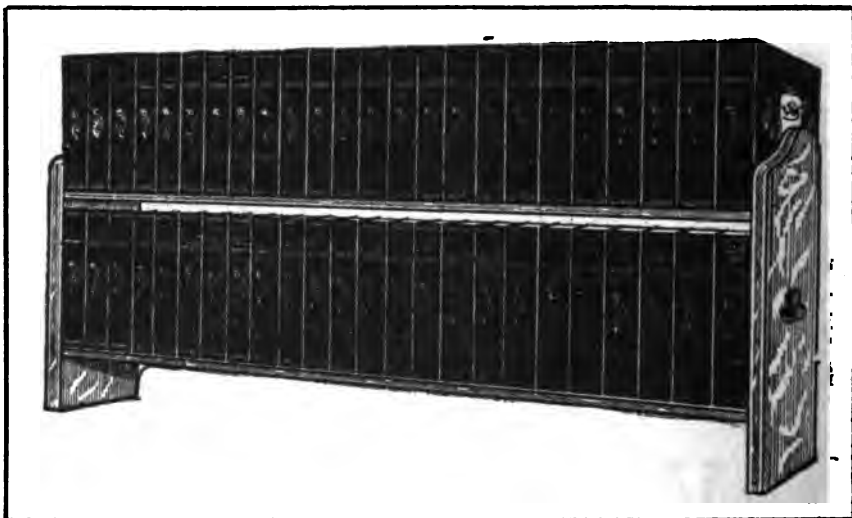
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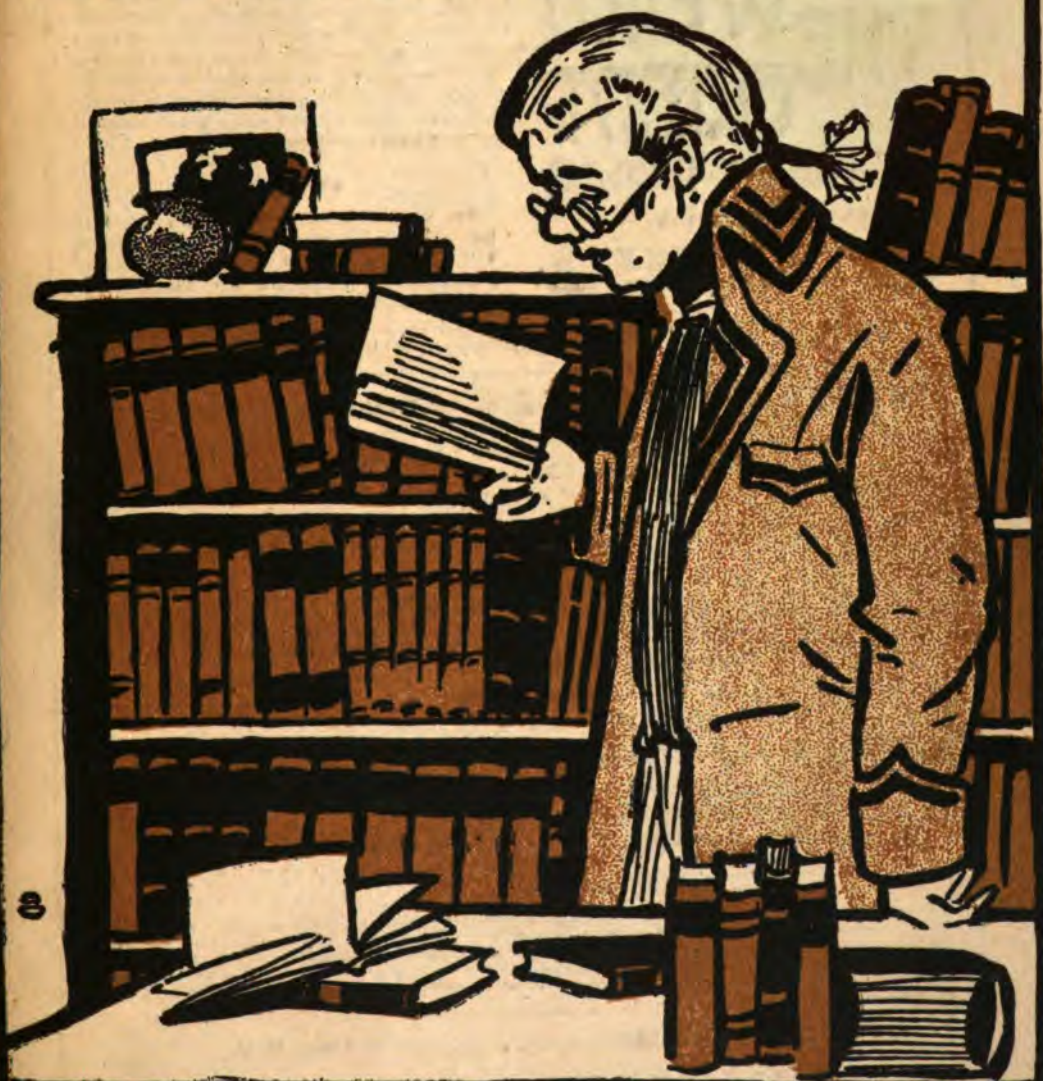
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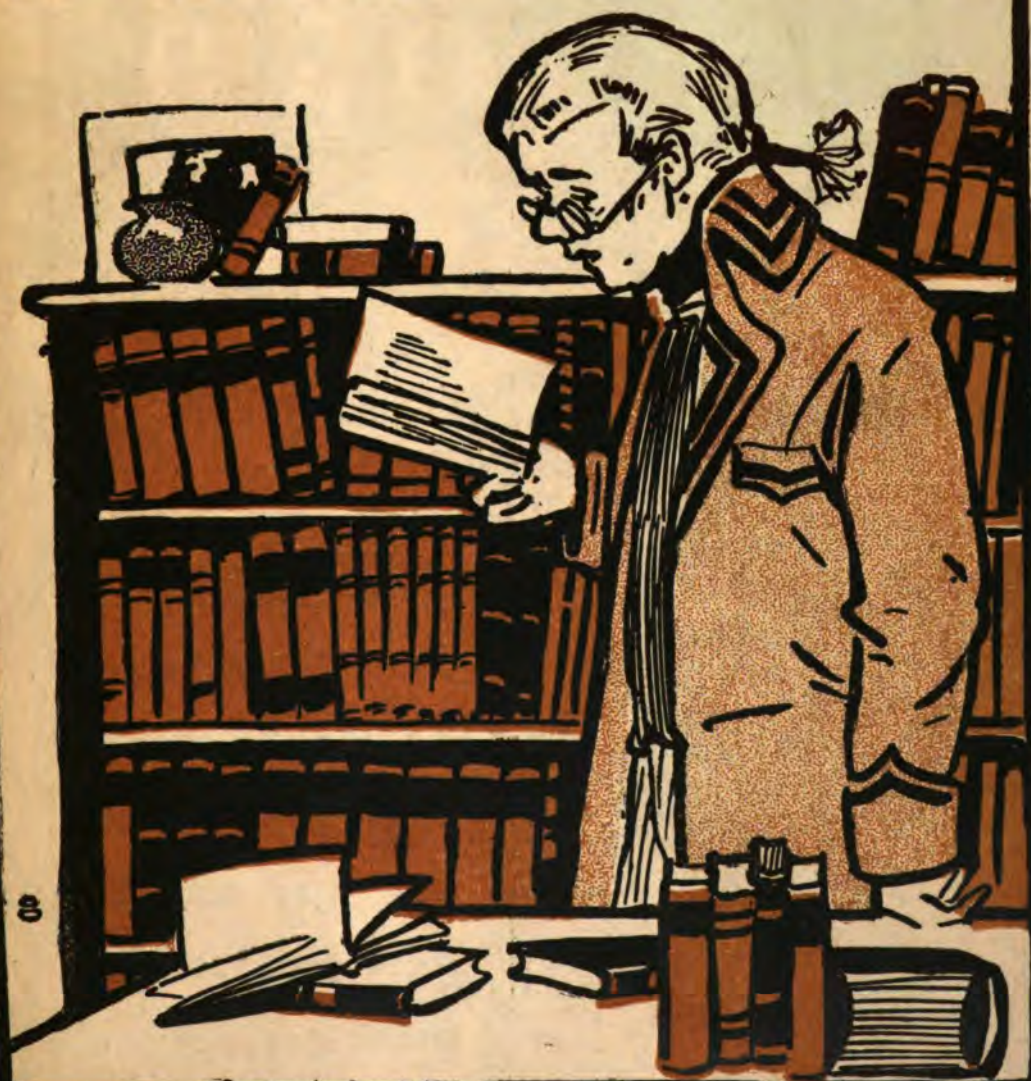
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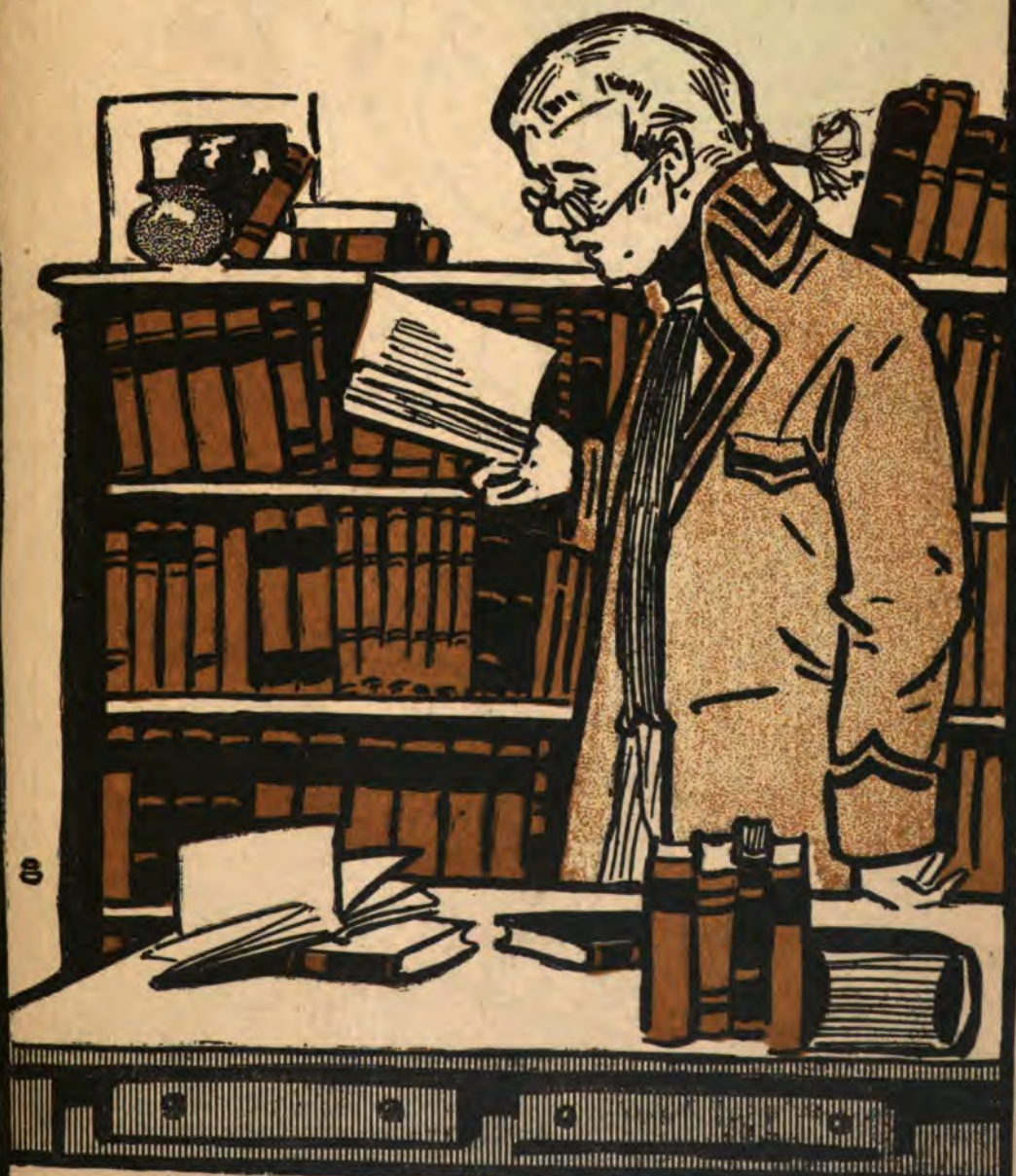
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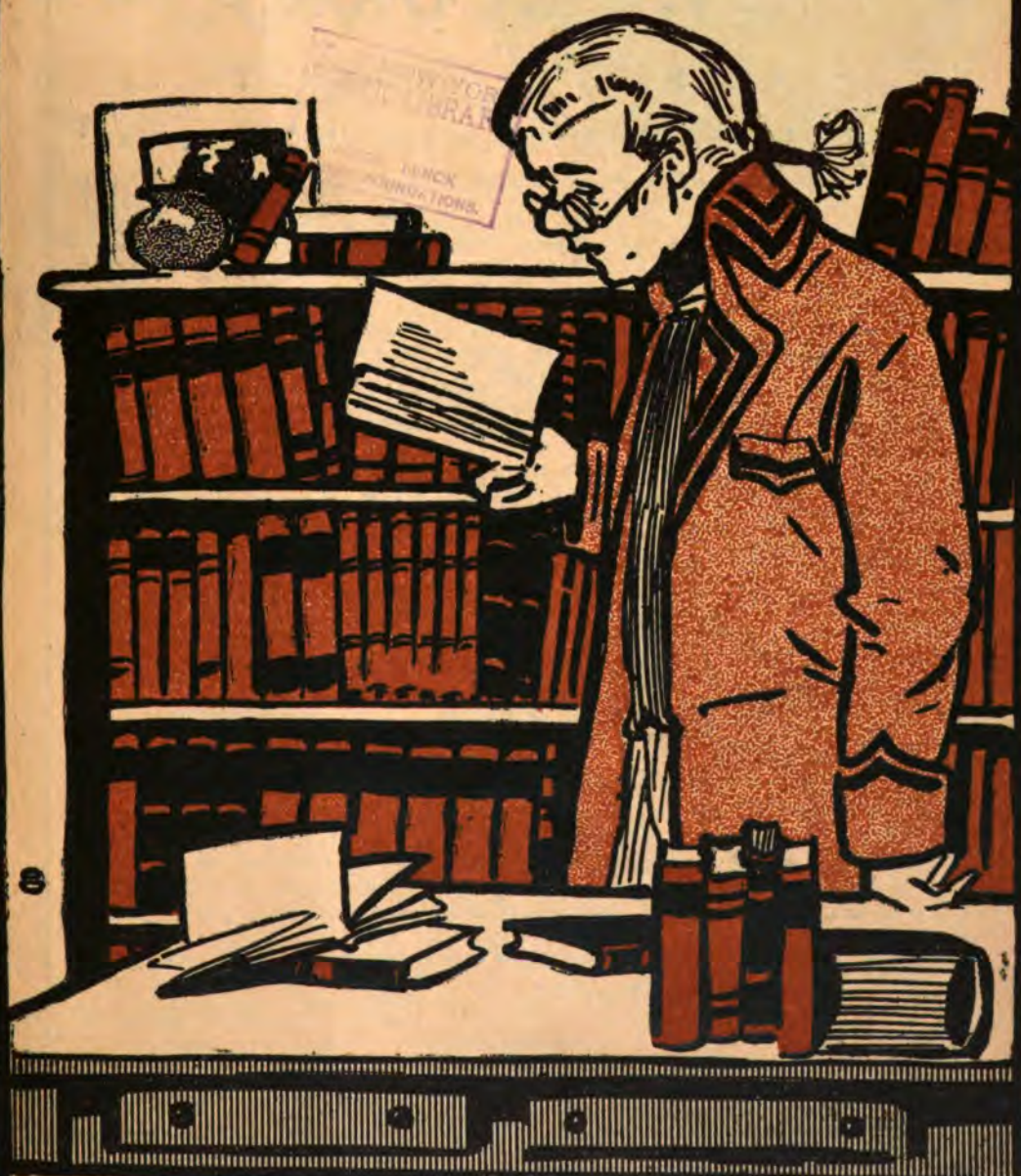


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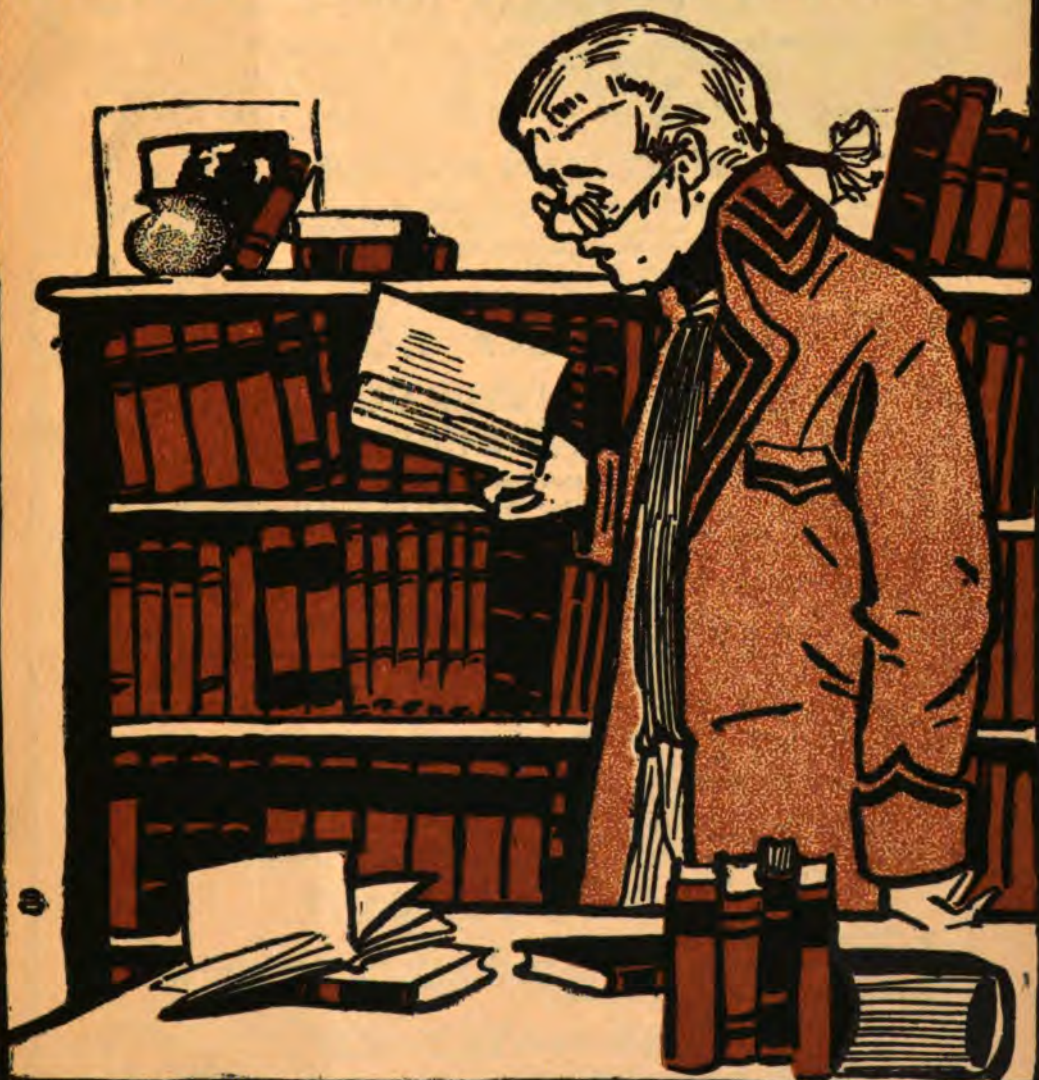
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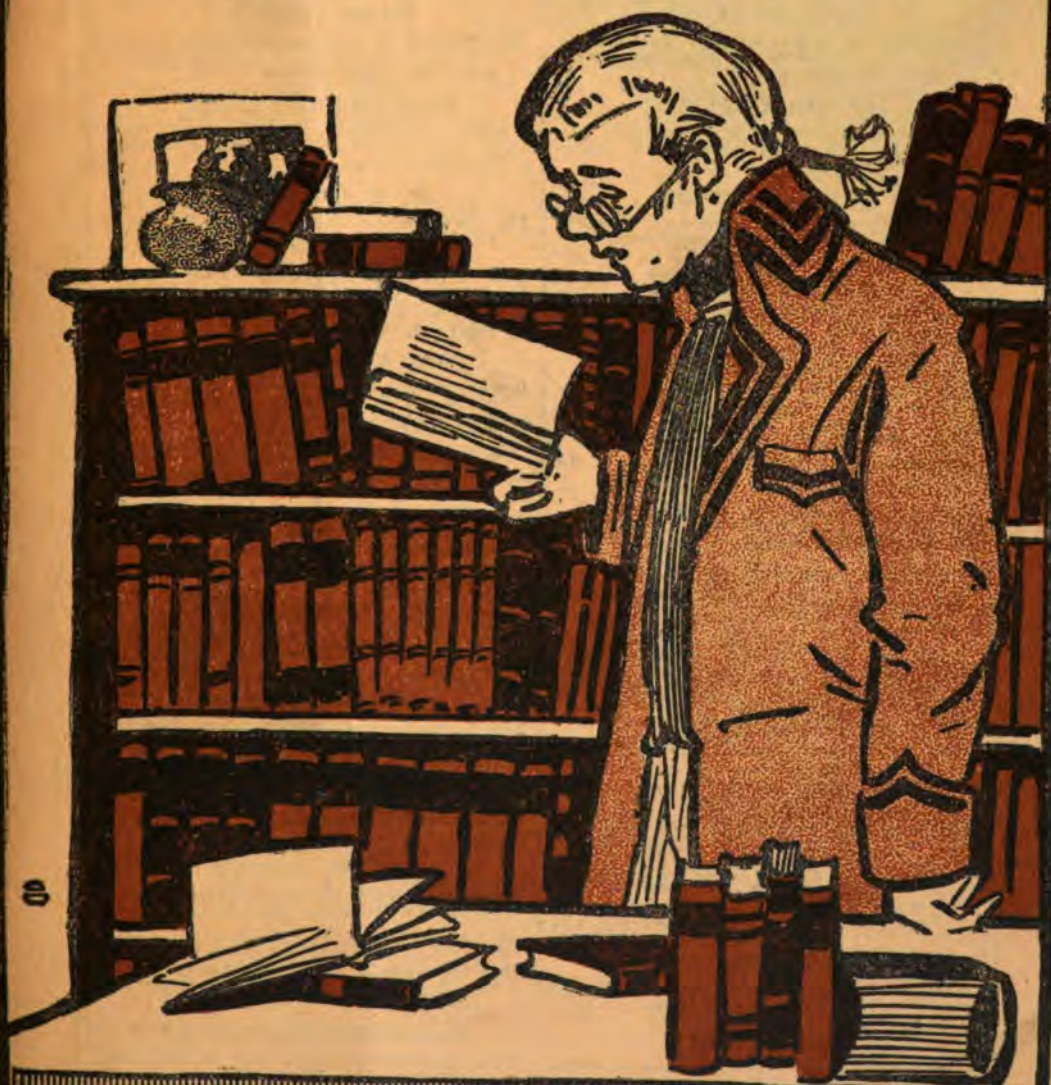
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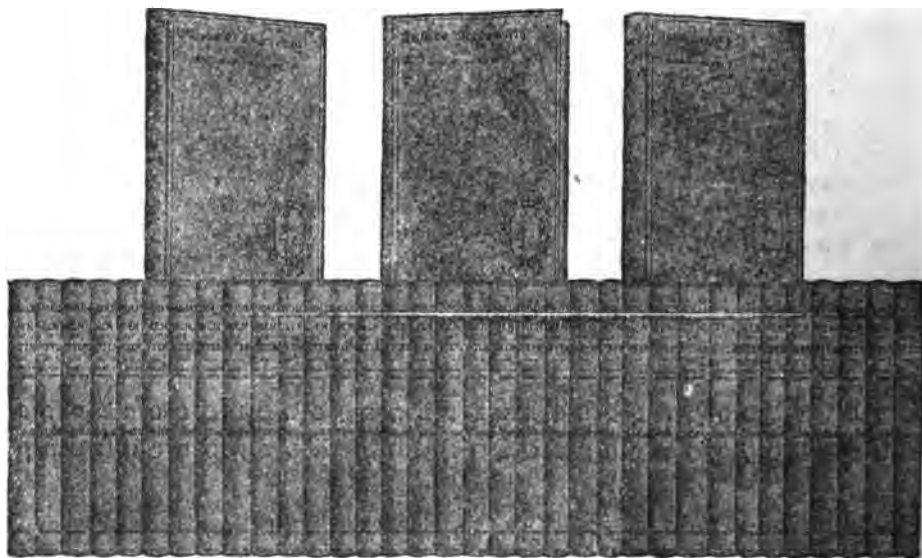
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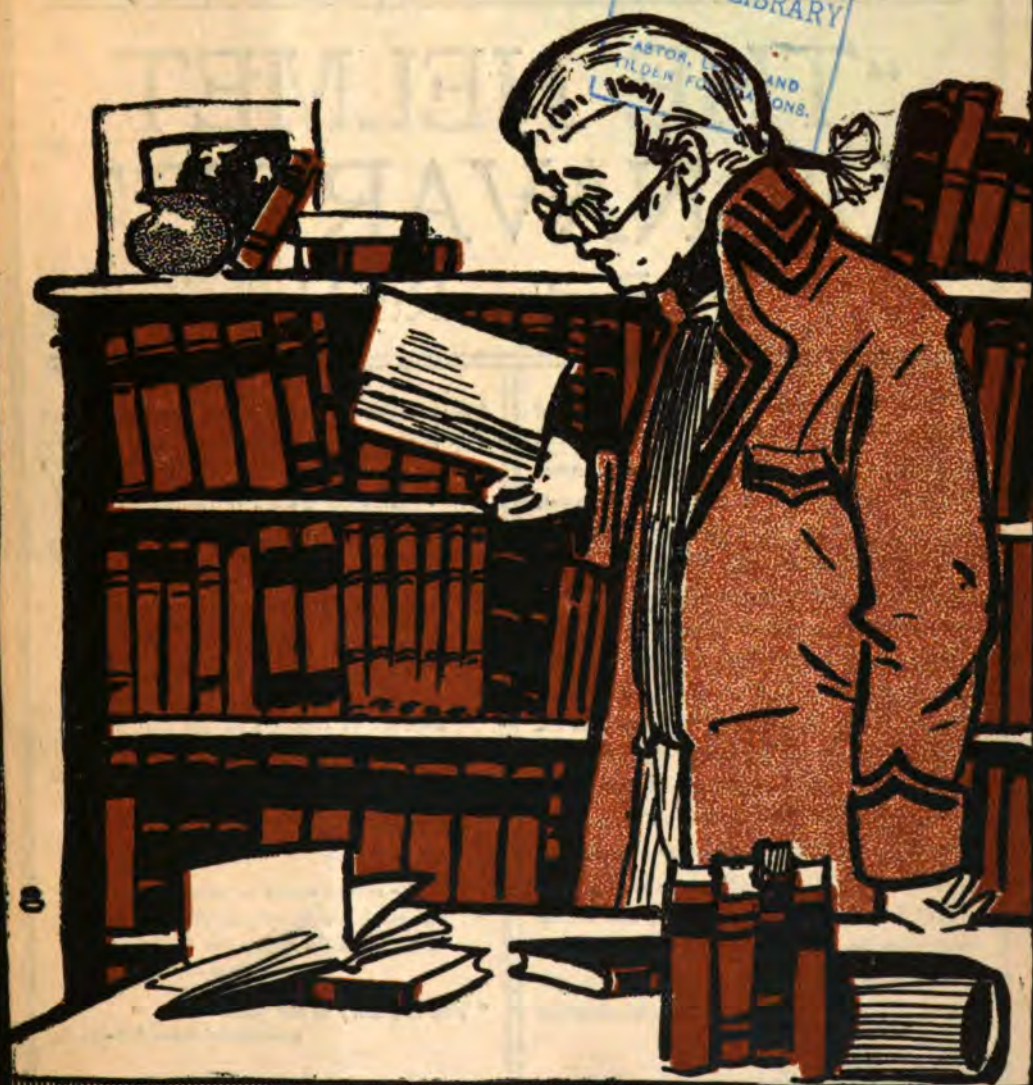
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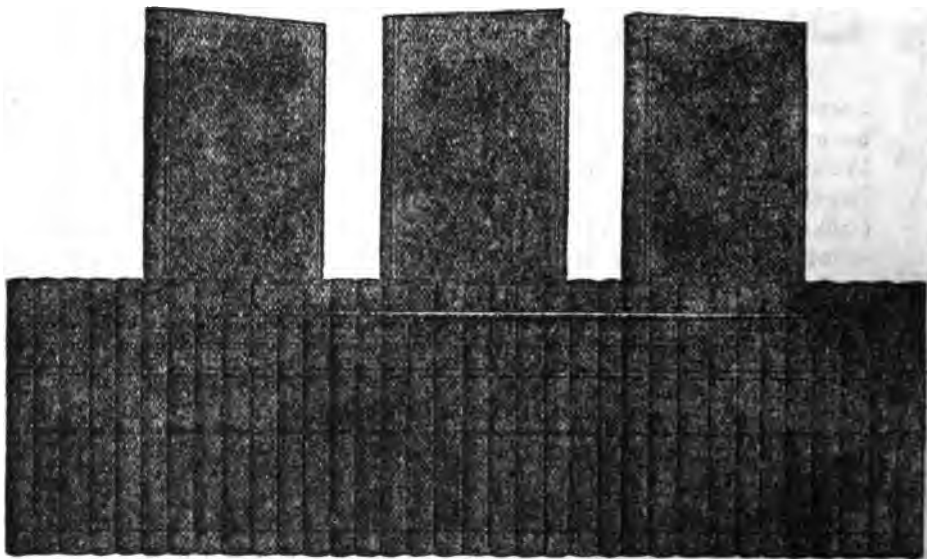
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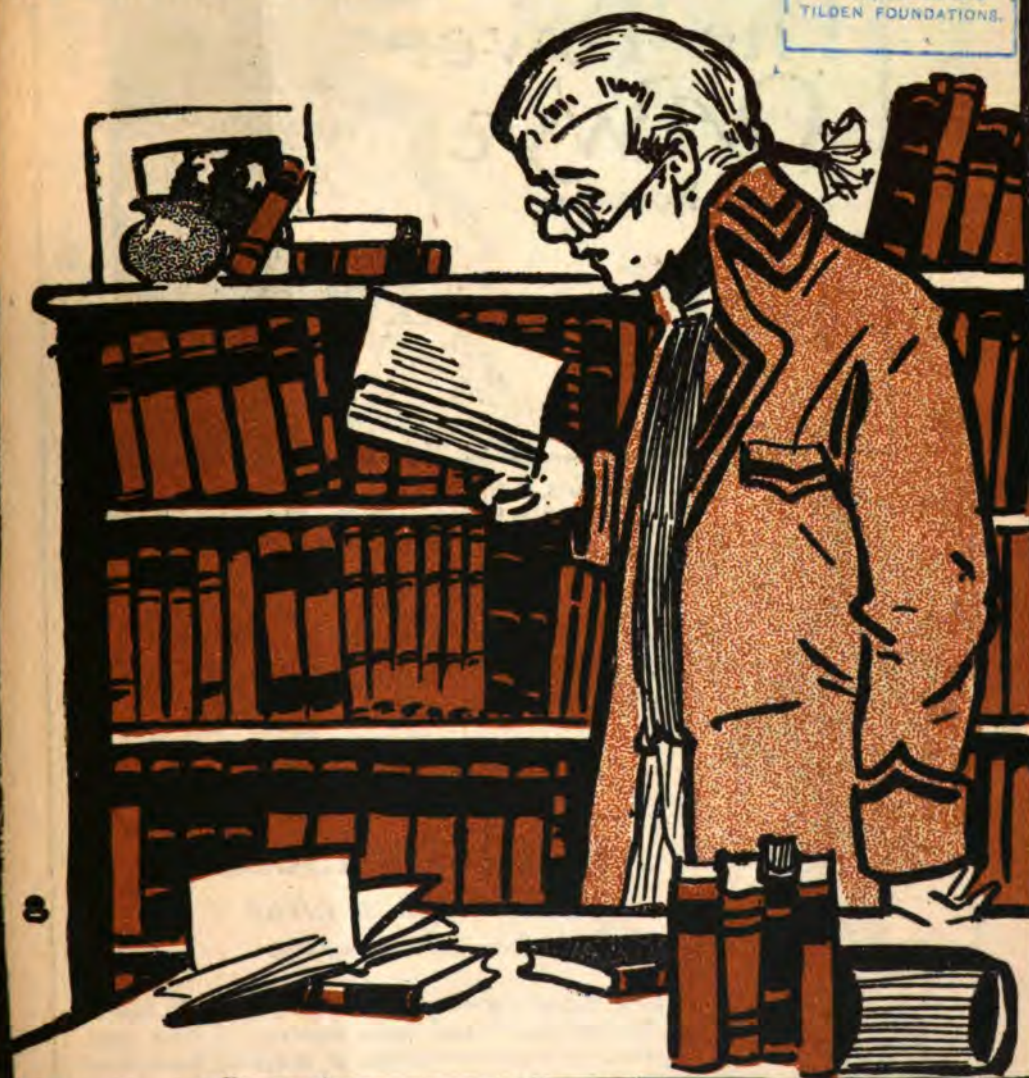
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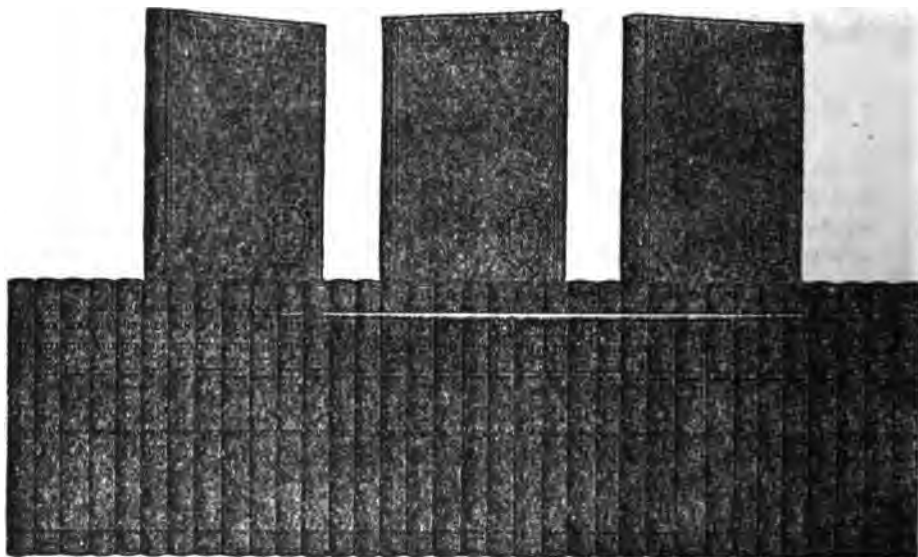
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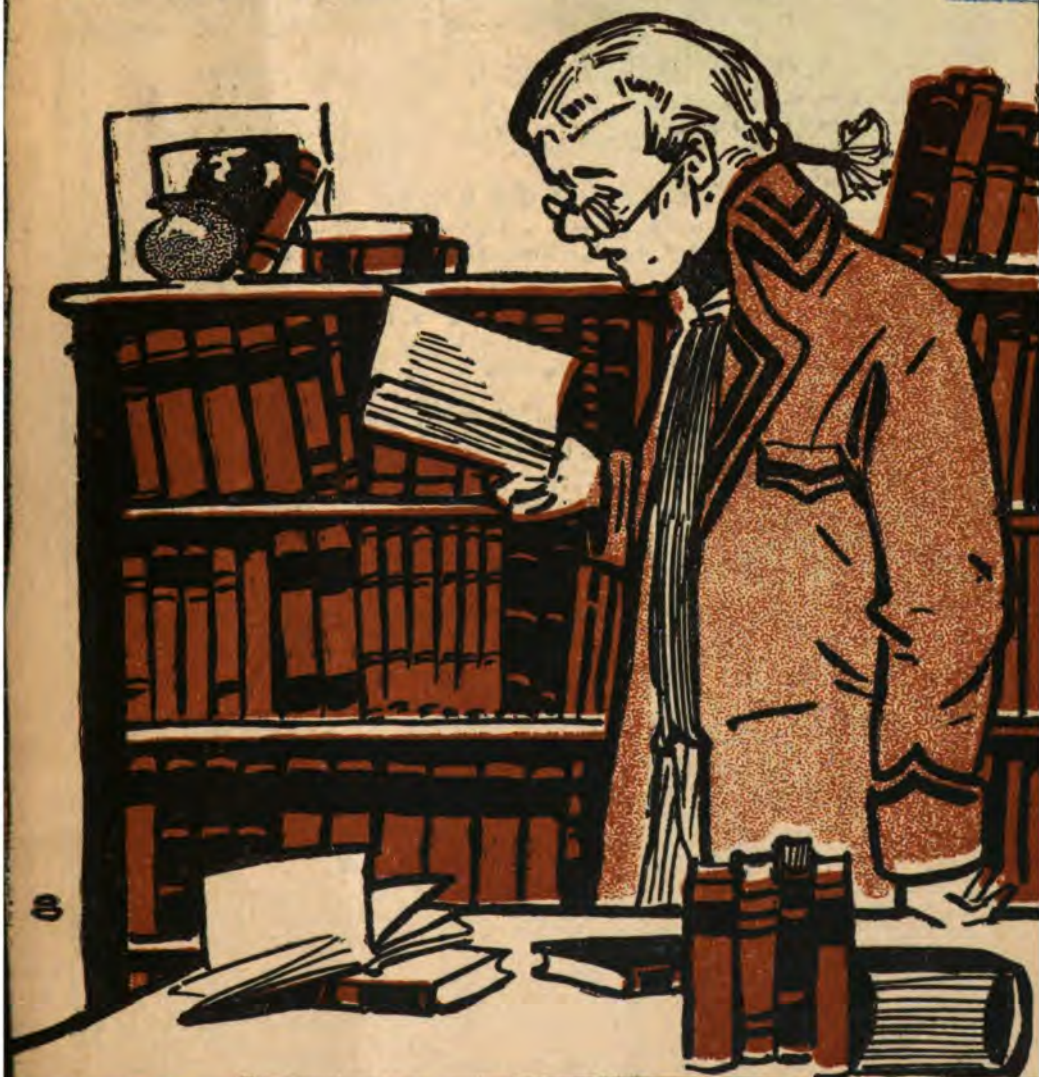
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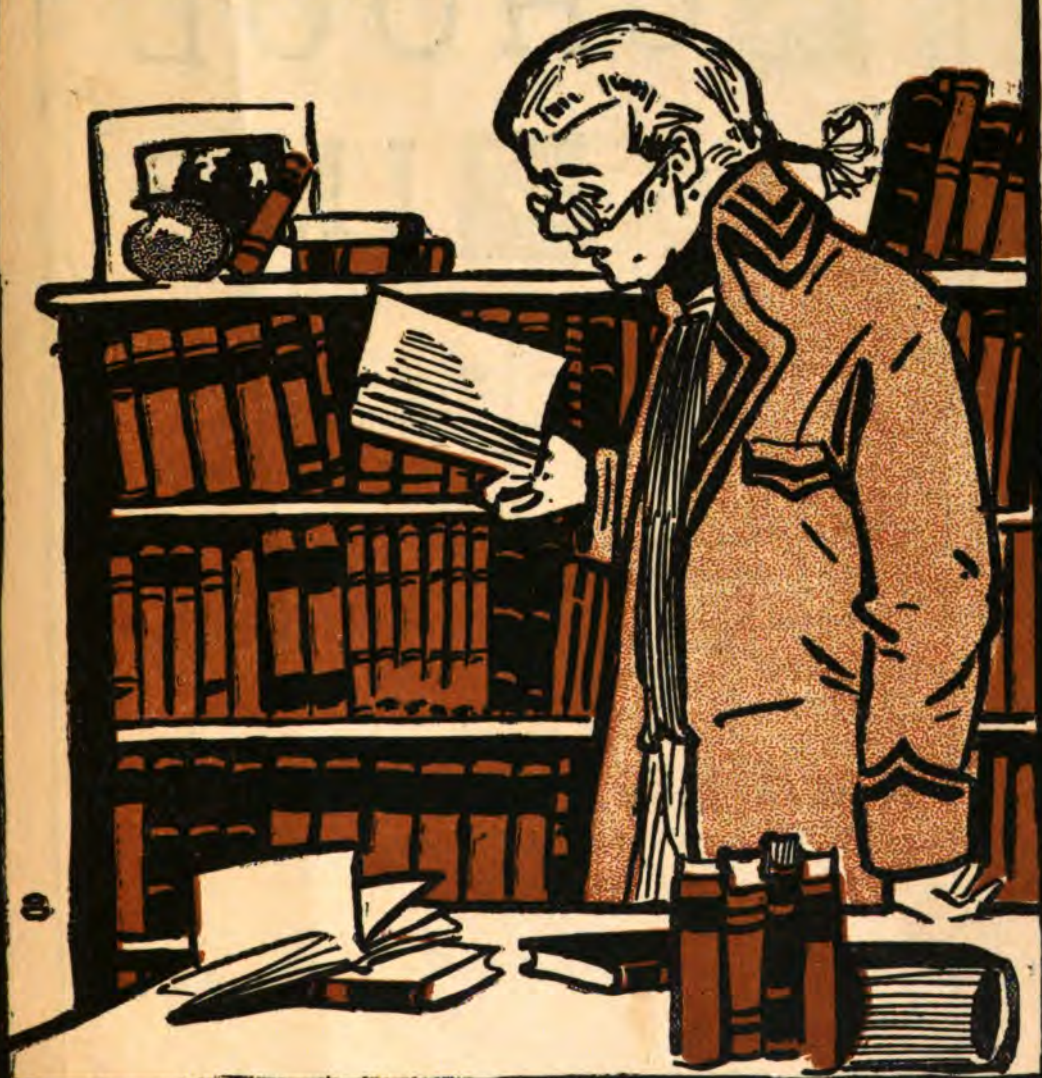
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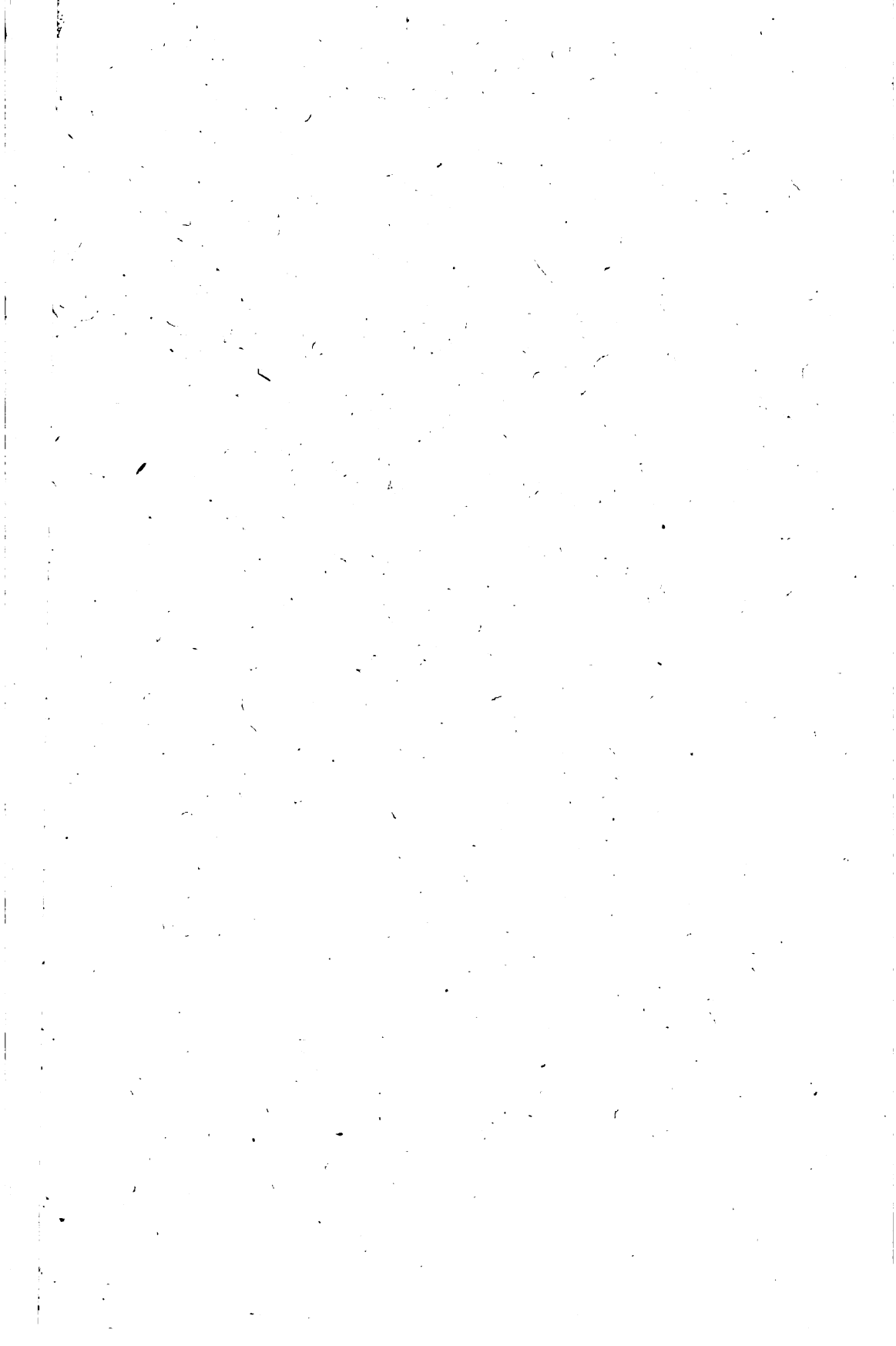
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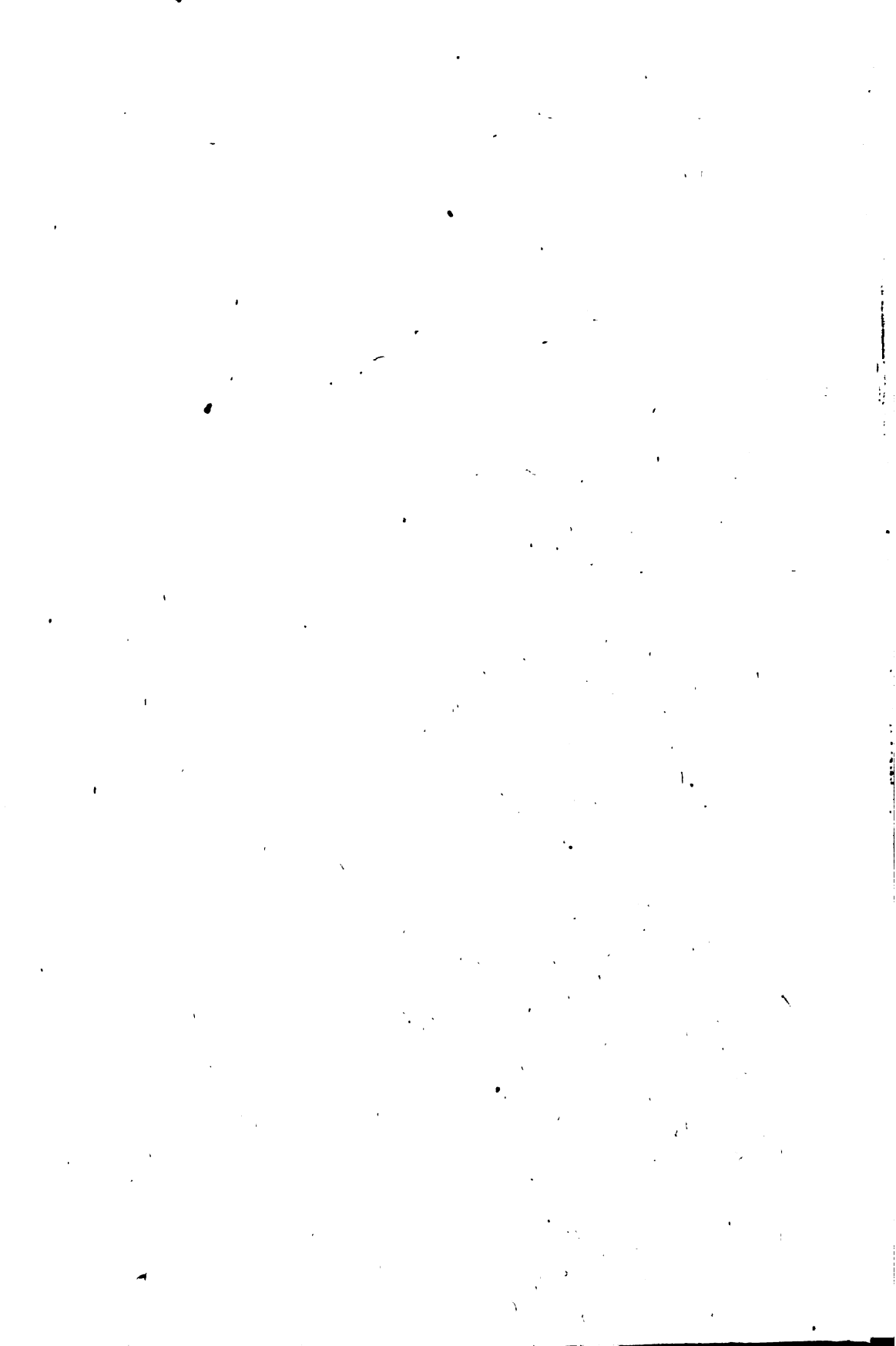
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